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COLONIAL TIMES

East African People's Own Weekly
NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 24th MAY, 1957.

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CAPRICORN AFRICA SOCIETY'S AIMS EXPLAINED

Outside Support Of 'Black' Racialism Deprecated

European Community has produced some outstanding social and public workers and Surgeon Michael Wood, chairman of the Capricorn Africa Society's Kenya Branch, is one of them. Just half an hour before his departure to the U.S.A. for raising funds for a best-equipped Reconstructive Surgery (Plastic Surgery) Centre in Nairobi, Mr. Wood received journalists in his Office and told them that the Capricorn Africa Society was greatly encouraged by Mr. Mangat's decision to fight for the acceptance of the ideals contained in Society's "Contract."

Mr. Wood emphasised Society's non-political and non-racial character and said besides the extra-Parliamentary group which was working for the acceptance of ideals contained in the Society's Contract, Mr. Basheer-U-Deen and Mr. Francis Khamisi in the Central Legislative Assembly were furthering Society's ideals.

In order to remove misconception, Mr. Wood said it was not Society's aim to throw open the White Highlands to other races immediately. The process of break-down of land units should take place concurrently when African reserves were developed as economic entities, Mr. Wood also said that the Society was not happy over the outside interference in support of "black" racialism.

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The Government has stated that it has carefully studied the African Members' letter of the 24th April. "Since its receipt a statement has been made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons and this Government's position has also been made clear in the Kenya Legislative Council," says the reply.

The Chief Secretary further states that as will be clear from his previous letter, the Government's mind by no means closed to the possibility of agreed constitutional change.

"It will do everything possible to facilitate discussion of proposals made by any group and it will readily join with all groups in seeking a formula of constitutional change acceptable to all groups. In doing this it must avoid a breach of faith and it must therefore have regard to its obligations under the existing constitutional agreements," the Chief Secretary adds.

The Government, says the Chief Secretary, could not treat with one group to the exclusion of the others. No more could it express a view on proposals made to it by any one group and then adopt the position of an intermediary with the other groups in the Legislative Council.

"The Government considers that, after the recent speech in the Legislative Council on the constitutional position by the Minister for Legal Affairs, a further exchange of letters about the present constitutional arrangements would serve no useful purpose. If you are now prepared to discuss your proposals with the other groups in the Legislative Council as well as with the Government, and to do so without any prior commitment being taken by any party, the way will be clear for the initiation of discussions" concludes the Government's reply.

East African Questions In Parliament

E. A. ROYAL COMMISSION

Mr. Benn asked the Colonial Secretary the policy of H.M. Government in regard to the rejection by the Government of Kenya of the proposal made by the Royal Commission on East Africa, chapter 15, "African labour" para 67, that land should be acquired for African village dwellings; and if he will make a statement.

Mr. Profumo: Although the Kenya Government listed the various reasons why they could not accept this proposal in the form recommended by the Royal Commission, they also indicated the lines on which they are themselves investigating the present system of rural labour, which all are agreed is unsatisfactory. The Rural Wages Report, which is still being studied, is likely to bear considerably on the whole problem.

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Mr. Profumo said that both sides of the House were keen to see the squatter system gradually disappear and be replaced by something more efficient.

Commonwealth Is A Friendly Association Says Pant

India's Home Minister Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant rejected an opposition plea in Rajya Sabha on May 20, for discontinuance of India's membership of the Commonwealth.

Replying to the debate on the President's address Mr. Pant said suggestion for coming out of the Commonwealth had been made clear more than once.

"It is friendly Association" he added. "It is true that sometimes that relationship is subject to tremendous strain and it is not unlikely that on some occasion or other our country may be forced to give serious thought to suggestions like these. But we should not forget that good of the world lies in widening the areas of agreement subordinating points of difference and in concentrating on common objectives which will be conducive to the welfare of mankind.

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(Continued on page 2)

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National Bank of India Chambers
KAMPALA

MOMBASA'S PERPETUAL ROBBERIES ECHOED IN MASS MEETING

Last Sunday while concluding the Muslim mass meeting addressed by Hon. Dr. S. G. Hassan, the chairman Mr. Hassanally Musa Jetha drew the attention of the Member for the Eastern area to some of the local grievances in which he referred to growing number of thefts in the town.

Mr. Jetha thought that the number of Boards in Kilindini Road and the Salim Road warning the public "Beware of Pickpockets" were eyesores. They have been there for over a decade and he failed to know why this pest of pickpockets has not been wiped out from the town. Number of incidents of thefts by pickpockets from persons, thefts from vehicles and shops and Road warning the public dwellings and thefts of cycles were increasing day by day.

Mr. Jetha was right in his remarks. The local Press reports incidents of crime under such headings as: "Hue and Cry in Mombasa"; "robbery with violence," "theft of lamps from vehicles"; "theives had sundowner" (referring to theft of chocolates and liquor); "theft of wire," etc.

In making the above remarks, Mr. Jetha echoed what was present in the minds of everyone and that is a request to the Police to step up its activities and demand deterrent sentences for those brought to book.

Sierra Leone's Economy

An economic survey of Sierra Leone, similar to that undertaken by the International Bank Mission to Nigeria is under consideration.

This was revealed in the House of Commons recently by Mr. John Profumo, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. He said that he was asking the Government of Sierra Leone whether they considered an economic survey of the territory would be desirable. If so, he would consider with that Government the best means of arranging it. The statement was made in reply to questions by Mr. Robert Edwards M.P., who suggested the survey in view of the recent changes in the diamond mining areas.

Mau Mau 'General' Kimbo Captured

The Police last Saturday reported the capture of eight Mau Mau terrorists, one of whom was the notorious so-called "General" K. Kimbo, a major gang leader in the Central Province area.

Kimbo and two other terrorists were captured together in a hideout near the village of Muthinga in the Aguthu location of South Nyeri, about eight miles south of Nyeri township. The fourth terrorist in the hideout when the gang was found by the Police patrol escaped, but was later captured.

Kariri son of Kagara, alias K. K. Kimbo, had been an active terrorist since September, 1954, when he is known to have commanded a gang about 30 strong.

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Commonwealth Association

(Continued from page 1)

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WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN KILIFI DISTRICT

Women's groups in the Kilifi District under the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake (Women's Progress) movement have got off to a very good start, and groups have been formed at Kilifi, Kaloleni, Ribe, Ruruma, Rabai, Chonyi and at Vipingo Estates. This follows the posting of a Community Development Officer (Women), Mrs. W. Moore, to the District last February.

EMERGENCY RELAXATIONS IN NYERI

Relaxations in Emergency pass regulations has not led to any increase in crime in the area, states Brigadier P. M. Hughes, District Commissioner, Nyeri, in a recent report.

Loyalists can now move freely within the district and those not holding loyalty certificates can move freely on three days a week. It was thought that self-help labour attendances might be adversely affected by these arrangements, but this has not been the case.

KIAMBU POLICEMAN HONOURED

A 59-year-old Kikuyu sergeant-major of Tribal Police, who was the first to fill this rank in the Kiambu district, and a Medical Department health assistant with 25 years' service received the Badge of Honour from the Provincial Commissioner for the Central Province, Mr. Frank Loyd last week.

OPENING CEREMONY

The opening ceremony of M/s. Hotbulla Properties Limited's new premises: "Rajab Manzil" on Victoria Street, Nairobi will be performed by The Hon. C. Madan, M.L.C., the Asian Minister without Portfolio on Saturday, the 25th May, 1957 at 5 p.m.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

BIBLE INTO KIKAMBA

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, has sent a message of congratulation to the British and Foreign Bible Society on its completion of the first translation of the Bible into the Kikamba language.

POLIOMYELITIS CASES IN KENYA

Following Poliomyelitis cases were notified in Kenya during week ending 18th May, 1957: European, 2, Nakuru; Asian, 1, Kitale; African, 13, Nairobi City 3, Ruaraka 1; Nakuru 2; Kerugoya 6. Coast Province 1.

PARENTS' DAY AT HIGHRIDGE SCHOOL

The Highridge Primary School, Nairobi, will hold its Annual Parents' Day on Saturday, the 25th May, 1957, commencing at 3.00 p.m. Hon. C. Madan, Minister without portfolio will preside.

U.S. DIRECTOR OF TRADE IN NAIROBI

Mr. Emil E. Schnellbacher, Director of the Office of Trade Promotion, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, will spend three days in Nairobi en route to Johannesburg, where he will be the head of a Trade Mission to the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Schnellbacher will arrive in Nairobi on Saturday, May 25, and leave for Johannesburg on Tuesday, May 28.

DAWOODI BOHORA JAMAT — DINNER

A Buffet Dinner is to be held at the United Kenya Club on Saturday, the 25th May, 1957 at 7.45 p.m. by the Dawoodi Bohora Jamat Corporation to meet the Delegates of The East African Dawoodi Bohora Conference.

MOMBASA PRESENTATION

Mrs. U. D'Souza, Divisional Superintendent (Nursing) of Number 1 Cadet Nursing Division, Mombasa, has been presented with the Area Officer's Cup for the best Divisional Occurrence Book in the Colony by the Commissioner of Mombasa Area, Mr. A. H. Earley, who is also the Chief Ports Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours. The Cup was donated by Mrs. E. J. Hand.

PATEL CLUB ELECTIONS

The following have been elected for the year 1957/58 as office bearers: President: Mr. Shantilal M. Patel; Vice-President: Mr. Chimanbhai M. Patel; Hon. Gen. Secretary: Mr. Raojibhai Z. Patel; Hon. Gen. Asst. Secretary: Mr. Rajnikant C. Patel; Treasurer: Mr. Manibhai P. Patel; Sports Secretary: Mr. Chandubhai H. Patel; Store Keeper: Mr. Raojibhai S. Patel; Reading Room Secretary: Mr. Ramesh A. Patel and 8 members of the Committee.

SALVATION ARMY ANNUAL FLAG-DAY

The extent of the world-wide work of the Salvation Army, could be judged by the fact that it is functioning in 85 different countries in 103 languages.

You can give practical help to the work in East Africa by supporting the Salvation Army Flag Day in Kenya on Saturday, 1st June.

PARSEE ZORASTRIAN ANJUMAN ELECTIONS

The Annual General Election Meeting of Nairobi Parsee Zorastrian Anjuman was held at C. B. Mistri's Auction Mart on 15th May, 1957, and the following office-bearers were elected for the current year.

President: Mr. Nariman Mehta; Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. C. B. Mistri; Managing Committee: Mr. P. B. Mistri; Mr. J. D. Hyramjee and Mr. R. S. Mehta.

LONG SERVICE RECOGNISED

Mr. Joel Mbithi Kathithi, a senior hospital assistant who has served in the Kenya Medical Department for the past 26 years, was last week presented with the Badge of Honour by the Provincial Commissioner for the Southern Province Mr. K. M. Cowley.

PATEL BROTHERHOOD BUFFET DINNER

A Buffet Dinner is arranged in honour of Messrs. Chunibhai Venibhai Patel of Vaso, Bhailalbhai Dyabhai Patel, (Vice-Chancellor of Vallabh Vidyanagar University) and Ishwer Petliker on Friday the 24th May, 1957, at the Patel Brotherhood Hall, Duke Street, Nairobi.

East Nigerian Premier Arrives For London Conference

Being interviewed at King's Cross station on his arrival

COLONIAL TIMES

Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374
NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 24th MAY, 1957.

TAXATION LEVELS

There is nothing unusual about the howl against tax burdens and particularly against the incidence of income tax in Kenya. Political power in the Colony is extremely unevenly — undemocratically — distributed. For all practical purposes, it is monopolised by people with large incomes. No wonder, constant emphasis is laid on the need for raising more money by the unfair method of indirect taxes.

"Soaking the rich" is a common phrase among those who can make noise through committees and newspaper columns. But, what is the alternative—soaking the poor ?

There is talk of destroying "incentives". We have been hearing this ever since income tax was introduced. Can anybody say what incentives have been destroyed ? Can anybody honestly say that the rich classes have not shared in prosperity to the same extent as the poorer classes ?

The fact is — as has been shown in all countries where income tax is levied — incentives cannot be destroyed by reasonable taxation. They were not destroyed —outcry from interested parties apart— in the United Kingdom during the days when people were paying 19/6 in the pound.

So long as people are allowed to retain some part of their income and so long as the part retained varies with the size of the income, one can rest assured that people will continue to work.

We have never yet seen any producer giving up or reducing production for the only reason that he is required to pay a part — even a big part — of his income to the state so that it might be used for the welfare of his less fortunate brethren.

This is not to say that it is improper to allow concessions to those people who can help Kenya with capital or who can by ploughing back part of their income into land or factories add to the producing capacity and ultimately to the wealth of the Colony.

We are all in favour of helping the farming community, for example, with whatever assistance in the matter of taxation it is possible to give them. But we do not accept the fallacious arguments that are being advanced by the relatively well-to-do classes day in and day out against income tax and in favour of increasing indirect taxes.

Indirect taxes are, in effect, taxes on the incomes of those people who are not earning enough to maintain a decent standard of living. But indirect taxes have come to stay. Their incidence per unit of sale or consumption is so small that the payer hardly ever knows that he is paying. That is why indirect taxation has been called

Cape-Nairobi Road Talks

The East African delegation to the African Regional Road Congress which is being held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from May 27 to 30, includes from Kenya the Secretary for Works and the Deputy Road Engineer, from Tanganyika the Deputy Director of Public Works and the Commissioner for Trade and Commerce and from Uganda the Chairman of the Uganda Roads Organisation. The East African Road Federation will be represented by Sir Charles Markham.

The Congress will also be attended by delegates from the International Road Federation, London and from Central and South Africa, and the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Africa.

The main item on the agenda will be the Capetown to Nairobi road and other subjects will include the effect of an improved through road on inter-territorial trading; legislation covering through road transport and the financing of improvements. There will also be discussions on the link and feeder roads in adjoining Belgian and Portuguese territories.

* * *

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SALES

Sales of vegetable, fruit and flowers in Kenya's Central Province last year were worth £243,941, in addition to £56,620 obtained from the sales of pineapples.

The Department of Agriculture's report for 1956 states that fruit and vegetable taken together were worth £143,760 to the Kiambu district.

The report points out that production from the Southern Province again increased during the year and recorded sales of vegetables and fruit rose from £59,977 in 1955 to £65,540 in 1956.

The Teita Hills area of the Coast Province continued to supply Mombasa with vegetables, 950 tons being exported from the district, valued at £23,000.

Bukusus were reported to be becoming increasingly important in most districts of Nyanza, and in North Nyanza exports were valued at £25,000.

* *

Nyanza People Reject Colonial Secretary's Reply

At a well attended meeting called by the Central Nyanza District Association held in Kaloleni Hall on 12-5-57 the following resolutions moved from the chair were passed:-

1. "That this mass meeting of people of Central Nyanza do hereby reject as vague, unreasonable and inconsiderate, the Colonial Secretary's negative statement issued this week against the stand of the African Elected Members in declaring the Lyttelton Plan

Members for fair and effective Representation as 'unilateral and arbitrary' and describing our Members as having built up the Lyttelton Plan into a big bogey which did not in fact exist. "Mr. Blundell could neither have been genuine nor realistic in stating that numbers in the Government were not of constitutional importance to Kenya. If this were true then why not support the Africans demands for increased representation ?"

Withdrawal From Tibet

KATHMANDU :

A gradual withdrawal of Chinese troops in Tibet has begun, according to reports available with Tibetan sources here.

A plan for withdrawal in phases, the reports said, was decided upon last April and put into effect immediately after the first anniversary of setting up of the Preparatory Committee for the autonomous region of Tibet. The committee was set up in April 1956.

Tibetans who recently visited Kathmandu had said that they had noticed signs of the withdrawal of Chinese troops from some places in eastern Tibet.

—S—

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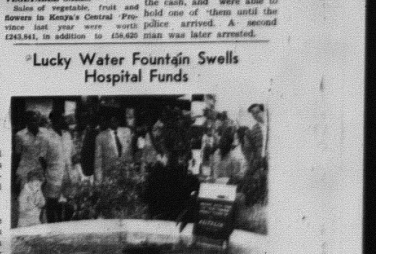
Attempt To Rob Nairobi Beer-shop

If a recommendation of the City Council African Affairs Committee is accepted by the Council at its meeting on June 4th, the Karaber Beershop Manager, Anderson Kangara and his assistant, Nyaga Mwaranjau, will get a reward of Shs. 40/- each for repulsing an attempt by two men to steal the beershop takings.

On April 30th, two men entered the beershop, attacked the Manager and his assistant, and attempted to steal the money from the cash drawer. The Manager and his assistant grappled with the men, prevented them from making off with the cash, and were able to hold one of them until the police arrived. A second man was later arrested.

Lucky Water Fountain Swells Hospital Funds



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AT THE

EMPIRE THEATRE

(INDIAN PROGRAMME)

3rd GLORIOUS SUNDAY,

26th May, 1957.

at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

FILMISTAN'S SILVER JUBILEE HIT

MASTERPIECE MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

"MUNIMJI"

Starring:— DEVANAND, NALINI JAYWANT, NIRUPA ROY, PRAN, S. L. PURI, KANU ROY & AMEETA.

Direction:— SUBODH MUKERJEE.

MUSIC:— S. D. BURMAN.

Commonwealth Association

(Continued from page 1)

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PATEL CLUB ELECTIONS

The following have been elected for the year 1957/58 as office bearers: President: Mr. Shantilal M. Patel; Vice-President: Mr. Chimanbhai M. Patel; Hon. Gen. Secretary: Mr. Raojibhai Z. Patel; Hon. Gen. Asst. Secretary: Mr. Rajnikant C. Patel; Treasurer: Mr. Manibhai P. Patel; Sports Secretary: Mr. Chandubhai H. Patel; Store Keeper: Mr. Raojibhai S. Patel; Reading Room Secretary: Mr. Ramesh A. Patel and 8 members of the Committee.

SALVATION ARMY ANNUAL FLAG-DAY

The extent of the world-wide work of the Salvation Army, could be judged by the fact that it is functioning in 85 different countries in 103 languages.

You can give practical help to the work in East Africa by supporting the Salvation Army Flag Day in Kenya on Saturday, 1st June.

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LONG SERVICE RECOGNISED

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WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN KILIFI DISTRICT

Women's groups in the Kilifi District under the Maendeleo Ya Wanawake (Women's Progress) movement have got off to a very good start, and groups have been formed at Kilifi, Kafoleni, Ribe, Rurama, Rabai, Chonyi and at Vipingo Estates. This follows the posting of a Community Development Officer (Women), Mrs. W. Moore, to the District last February.

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Skin Itch, Pimples, Eczema Fought While You Sleep

If ugly, disfiguring blemishes, Eczema, Pimples, Rashes, Itch, Scurvy, Acne, Blackheads, or Boils (scaly) blotches embarrass you, you should try Mentholene tonight.

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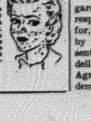
Try Mentholene Jars a few nights. See for yourself how much your skin is improved. Money back or refund of empty jar if not delighted in 7 days. Get Mentholene today at any druggist for Mentholene today.



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COLONIAL TIMES

'Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374

NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 24th MAY, 1957.

TAXATION LEVELS

There is nothing unusual about the howl against tax burdens and particularly against the incidence of income tax in Kenya. Political power in the Colony is extremely unevenly — undemocratically — distributed. For all practical purposes, it is monopolised by people with large incomes. No wonder, constant emphasis is laid on the need for raising more money by the unfair method of indirect taxes.

"Soaking the rich" is a common phrase among those who can make noise through committees and newspaper columns. But, what is the alternative—soaking the poor ?

There is talk of destroying "incentives". We have been hearing this ever since income tax was introduced. Can anybody say what incentives have been destroyed ? Can anybody honestly say that the rich classes have not shared in prosperity to the same extent as the poorer classes ?

The fact is — as has been shown in all countries where income tax is levied — incentives cannot be destroyed by reasonable taxation. They were not destroyed —outcry from interested parties apart — in the United Kingdom during the days when people were paying 19/6 in the pound.

So long as people are allowed to retain some part of their income and so long as the part retained varies with the size of the income, one can rest assured that people will continue to work.

We have never yet seen any producer giving up or reducing production for the only reason that he is required to pay a part — even a big part — of his income to the state so that it might be used for the welfare of his less fortunate brethren.

This is not to say that it is improper to allow concessions to those people who can help Kenya with capital or who can by ploughing back part of their income into land or factories add to the producing capacity and ultimately to the wealth of the Colony.

We are all in favour of helping the farming community, for example, with whatever assistance in the matter of taxation it is possible to give them. But we do not accept the fallacious arguments that are being advanced by the relatively well-to-do classes day in and day out against income tax and in favour of increasing indirect taxes.

Indirect taxes are, in effect, taxes on the incomes of those people who are not earning enough to maintain a decent standard of living. But indirect taxes have come to stay. Their incidence per unit of sale or consumption is so small that the payer hardly ever knows that he is paying. That is why indirect taxation has been called "taxation under chloroform". The total paid by each individual is already considerable. Any appreciable increases are bound to be felt through rising prices.

The critics of the present system of taxation must try to be reasonable. If, as they assert, there is a limit to the height of taxation, they must concede that there is also a level below which it must not be allowed to reach.

Cape-Nairobi Road Talks

The East African delegation to the African Regional Road Congress which is being held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from May 27 to 30, includes from Kenya the Secretary for Works and the Deputy Road Engineer, from Tanganyika the Deputy Director of Public Works and the Commissioner for Trade and Commerce and from Uganda the Chairman of the Uganda Roads Organisation. The East African Road Federation will be represented by Sir Charles Markham.

The Congress will also be attended by delegates from the International Road Federation, London and from Central and South Africa, the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Africa.

The main item on the agenda will be the Capetown to Nairobi road and other subjects will include the effect of an improved through road on inter-territorial trading; legislation covering through road transport and the financing of improvements. There will also be discussions on the link and feeder roads in adjoining Belgian and Portuguese territories.

Nyanza People Reject Colonial Secretary's Reply

At a well attended meeting called by the Central Nyanza District Association held in Kaloleni Hall on 12-5-57 the following resolutions moved from the chair were passed:-

1. "That this mass meeting of people of Central Nyanza do hereby reject as vague, unreasonable and inconsiderate, the Colonial Secretary's negative statement issued this week against the stand of the African Elected Members in declaring the Lyttelton Plan "null and void and their demand for 15 extra seats for Africans in the Legislature. We assert firmly our strong support of our eight elected Members' move for a fair and effective representation of the Africans in the Legislative Council."

2. "We oppose emphatically the proposed inflow and establishment of British forces and the use of this country as a British military Base."

3. "That this meeting regards as "meaningless", irresponsible, and uncalled for," the statements made by the Kenya settler Representative, Mr. Michael Blundell (who is also Minister of Agriculture) describing the demands of African Elected Members for fair and effective Representation as 'unilateral and arbitrary' and describing our Members as having 'built up the Lyttelton Plan into a big bogey which did not in fact exist. "Mr. Blundell could neither have been genuine nor realistic in stating that members in the Government were not of constitutional importance to Kenya. If this were true then why not support the Africans demands for increased representation ?"

Withdrawal From Tibet

KATHMANDU:

A gradual withdrawal of Chinese troops in Tibet has begun, according to reports available with Tibetan sources here.

A plan for withdrawal in phases, the reports said, was decided upon last April and put into effect immediately after the first anniversary of setting up of the Preparatory Committee for the autonomous region of Tibet. The committee was set up in April 1956.

Tibetans who recently visited Kathmandu had said that they had noticed signs of the withdrawal of Chinese troops from some places in eastern Tibet.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SALES

Sales of vegetable, fruit and flowers in Kenya's Central Province last year were worth £243,841, in addition to £58,625 obtained from the sales of pineapples.

The Department of Agriculture's report for 1956 states that fruit and vegetable taken together were worth £143,760 to the Kiambu district.

The report points out that production from 752 hectares Province again increased during the year and recorded sales of vegetables and fruit rose from £59,977 in 1955 to £65,540 in 1956.

The Teita Hills area of the Coast Province continued to supply Mombasa with vegetables, 856 tons being exported from the district, valued at £23,000.

Bananas were reported to be becoming increasingly important in most districts of Nyanza, and in North Nyanza exports were valued at £25,000.

* *

Attempt To Rob Nairobi Beer-shop

If a recommendation of the Coast Provincial African Affairs Committee is accepted by the Council at its meeting on June 4th, the Kariokor Beershop Manager, Andrew Kangaru and his assistant, Nyaga Mwaranjau, will get a reward of Shs. 40/- each for repulsing an attempt by two men to steal the shop takings.

On April 30th, two men entered the beershop, attacked the Manager and his assistant, and attempted to steal the money from the cash drawer. The Manager and his assistant grappled with the men, prevented them from making off with the cash, and were able to hold one of them until the police arrived. A second man was later arrested.

Lucky Water Fountain Swells Hospital Funds

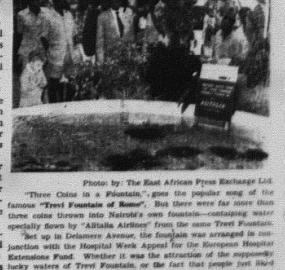

Photo: by: The East African Press Exchange Ltd.

"Three Coins in a Fountain," goes the popular song of the famous "Trevi Fountain of Rome". But there were far more than three coins thrown into Nairobi's own fountain—containing water specially flown by "Alitalia Airlines" from the same Trevi Fountain.

"Set up in Delamere Avenue, the fountain was arranged in conjunction with the Hospital Week Appeal for the European Hospital Extensions Fund. Whether it was the attraction of the supposedly lucky waters of Trevi Fountain, or the fact that people just liked throwing away a coin or two—for the Hospital Appeal certainly benefited quite substantially from the Wishing Fountain.

On the first day of the Hospital Week a sum of almost £55 was dredged from the Fountain and each day realised a similar amount.

So successful has the Fountain been that it is under consideration by the Authorities and Alitalia...to make the scheme an annual one.

(NOTE: A Correspondent suggests "why cannot we rope in Air India, for a monthly supply of holy waters of the Sacred Ganges from Benares and raise moneys for local charities." We pass this suggestion to the management of our Social Service League for their consideration.—Ed., the "C.T.")

An economic survey of Sierra Leone, similar to that undertaken by the International Bank Mission to Nigeria, is under consideration.

This was revealed in the House of Commons recently by Mr. John Profumo, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. He said that he was asking the Government of Sierra Leone whether they considered an economic survey of the territory would be desirable. If so, he would consider with that Government the best means of arranging it. The statement was made in reply to questions by Mr. Robert Edwards M.P., who suggested the survey in view of the recent changes in the diamond mining areas.

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at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

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Direction:— SUBODH MUKERJEE.

MUSIC:— S. D. BURMAN.

etc.

In making the above remarks, Mr. Jetha echoed what was present in the minds of everyone and that is a request to the Police to step up its activities and demand deterrent sentences for those brought to book.

Mau Mau 'General' Kimbo Captured

The Police last Saturday reported the capture of eight Mau Mau terrorists one of whom was the notorious so-called "General" K. Kimbo, a major gang leader in the Central Province area.

Kimbo and two other terrorists were captured together in a hideout near the village of Muthinga in the Aguthu location of South Nyeri, about eight miles south of Nyeri township. The fourth terrorist in the hideout when the gang was found by the Police patrol escaped, but was later captured.

Kariri son of Kagara, alias K. K. Kimbo, had been an active terrorist since September, 1954, when he is known to have commanded a gang about 30 strong.

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THE SOCIAL WHIRL

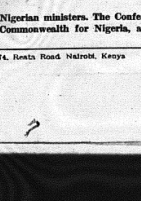
To Study In U.K.

Sherrif Abdulrehman Abdulla Shatry, the well-known and popular Dhow Registar from Mombasa's Old Port, has left Mombasa to visit the United Kingdom, where he will study social welfare under the auspices of the British Council Scholarship scheme. Mr. Shatry will stay in the United Kingdom for three months and will then pay a visit lasting about a month to Europe.

Many friends and relatives gathered at Mombasa station to say goodbye to him, including his elder brother, Sheriff Mohamed Abdulla Shatry, and Mr. R. E. Lawry, the Regional Director of the British Council.

A Journalist's Birthday

Many friends and admirers of Dr. A. C. L. de Sousa called on him on Friday, May 10, 1957, and toasted him A Happy 74th Birthday.



Dr. A. C. L. de Souza

A colleague of the veteran public worker the late M. A. Desai, and an ardent supporter of the late Sitaram Acharian — a fearless and outstanding journalist of the twenties, Dr. A. C. L. de Sousa's many outstanding services in the field of education, journalism, public health and welfare work and other social fields would be long remembered.

He is ex-president of the E.A. Indian Congress (now the Kenya Congress), was for a term on the Kenya's Legislative Council and, assisted by his charming wife — the late Dr. Mary de Sousa, he was the leading figure at the opening of the Lady Grigg Welfare Leagues' Ngara Road Indian Maternity Home.

Known as the doyen of Indian journalism, he has written for many journals including the "Colonial Times" and is the founder-editor of the "Goan Voice". We wish Dr. de Sousa everything of the best and many more happy years of quiet retirement.

Club Dance

The United Kenya Club, a non-racial club situated at the Hospital Hill Road, Nairobi, is doing excellent work to promote inter-racial understanding. H. E. the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, is its president while Hon. Mr. E. Vasey is one of its pillars of strength. Among its present office-bearers are: Mr. John Machura, its chairman; Mr. S. H. Shamsi, its secretary; Mr. Acharya, its treasurer; and Sheikh Abdul Gafoor its vice-chairman. Among a number of ladies who support it with voluntary work are such social workers as Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Thakur, Mrs. Prem Krishen and Mrs. Gloria Hasberg. It is an institution which is helped to create tomorrow's Kenya and deserving of greatest of support.

This United Kenya Club had arranged a Gala Dance last Saturday which received hearty support and over 160 people of all races attended. Attendance of African members, they were nearly forty strong, was greatly noticed and the large number of Asian ladies who danced until 2 a.m. was a revelation to many.

The Club is open to members of all races and its Wednesday lunches, which are followed by an interesting talk, is a special feature widely supported.

—:0:—

Doctor Keshavji

Dr. Hussein Keshavji, a member of the well-known Keshavjee family and nephew of Mr. Habib Keshavji of the "White Rose", Nairobi, passed through Nairobi on his way to New York to specialise in Children's Diseases. Keshavjis who are leading members of the Ismaili community have wide interests in South Africa and some of them are now settled in Kenya. Mr. Habib Keshavji, besides his business, is interested in social and cultural work.

—:0:—

Gujarati Guests

Mr. Bhailalbhai Dhyabhai Patel, Vice-Chancellor of the Vallabh Vidya Nagar, and Ishwar Petlikar, a novelist and social worker of Gujarat, spent a week in Nairobi and surrounding townships, and have now left for Uganda. In Nairobi they spoke under the auspices of different institutions, Shri "Bhai Kaka" on educational subjects and Shri Ishwar Petlikar on how he creates characters of his novels and how, through them, he concentrates his readers' attention on social problems and reforms. Both the visitors have reveived universal applause from Gujarati speaking Indians.

—:0:—

Central African Federation Attracts More Capital Than Union

The Central African Federation attracted 26 times more outside capital than was invested in the Union of South Africa last year.

This is revealed in figures disclosed by the Federal Treasury.

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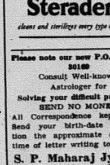

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THE INDIAN SCENE

• By Eleuterio Soares, 'Colonial Times' Special Correspondent In Bombay

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT

Bombay, 16th May, 1957.

The economic and food crises were the dominant themes of the President's address to the new Parliament of India which began its career this week. Unlike on previous occasions the President made only passing references to foreign affairs and the only specific issues touched in this respect were the question of nuclear tests and the Suez Canal problem. Kashmir was merely mentioned in relation to Mr. Jarring's visit to the subcontinent while surprisingly Goa did not figure in the address at all.

The President's address obviously reflects the Government's momentary preoccupation with the domestic problems, arising from the implementation of the second five-year-plan.

The national economy is that at the moment facing a severe strain, of course inevitable in the face of a development programme of the magnitude envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan, ing the President's address, therefore, called upon the people to rise to the occasion and make a concerted effort to conserve national resources, by curtailing imports, increasing exports and subjecting themselves to a programme of austerity.

He did not minimise the sacrifices that await the people. The President nevertheless expressed the determination of the Government to implement the plan with in the specified period.

Food Problem

The food situation of course figured in the address but the President had nothing new to disclose. As it is well known the problem is not one of scarcity but of the lack of means among the agricultural labour in areas where the crops have been affected, to buy necessary grain.

The President pointed out that production had continued to increase but apart from the increase in population, the rise in the purchasing power of the people, hoarding and profiteering by unscrupulous merchants, and better credit facilities now available to the agriculturists to enable them to hold back the crops, were listed as some of the factors responsible for the rise in prices but the President assured the nation that there was no cause for concern regarding the availibility of supplies.

Dange's Lapse

The Opposition in the present Parliament, though small in numbers, appears to be having more punch behind it. The presence of Mr. S. A. Dange, the Communist leader has certainly heartened the opposition but the Communist leader does not seem to have made a very good start of his parliamentary career.

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Maybe, Mr. Dange was carried away by the importance of the occasion but his filibuster has not served to enhance his reputation nor that of his party.

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Evidently the Maharashtra issue is likely to be a perenial topic in the Parliament but the Government benches can certainly refuse the claim of the linguistic agitators now that the verdict of the electorate is in favour of a bilingual state.

• •

They Solemnly Affirm & In The Name Of God....

NEW DELHI:— The day long swearing in of members was punctuated by cheers as well-known members were called in to take the oath or make the affirmation but the whole House seemed to have reserved a specially loud burst of applause for the veteran revolutionary Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh from Uttar Pradesh.

Regional Language

Hindi, Urdu and English were the language mostly used by members but the members from Andhra set the precedent of using their own State language, Telugu. This was quickly taken up by several members from Assam and the South. Some members took the oath in their clear Sanskrit while a lone member from the land of the five rivers made the affirmation in his native Punjabi.

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Ex-Minister from Mysore India, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, quipped, "Ministers have come from North while God has gone South."

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While oath-taking was in progress, Shri Mahavir Tyagi rose in the House to ask the chair whether it would not be possible to change the divisional name of Shri Shibbhanlal Saxena, independent member from Uttar Pradesh, Shri Tyagi said, since Saxena's division number was 420. Laughter greeted the remark. Seth Govind Das, who was in the chair, did not give any ruling. But Shri Saxena, when he went to take the oath, got an extra quota of cheers from the House.

He Will Try

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The P.S.P. member from Kerala, Dr. K. B. Menon, brooked no doubt on which the oath was printed, and quoted it from memory. Shri Mukutbehariial Bhargava, a member from Rajasthan, also dispensed with the card and took his oath with religious solemnity.

A member from the Thana reserved constituency of Bombay, Shri Laxman Mahadu Mattere, could not read out the oath and had to be prompted by an official of the Lok Sabha secretariat.

In The Name Of Saibaba

Dr. Gangadhara Siva, Congress member from the Chittoor (Reserved) constituency (Andhra) took his oath "in the namp of God and Sadguru Sri Saibaba." When pressmen asked him later, whether the Constitution permitted a member to take oath in the name of saints, Dr. Gangadhara Siva countered "Why not? One can take the oath in the name of whomsoever one believes in. I believe both in God and Saibaba."

Under the Constitution a member is required to pledge his loyalty to the Constitution either by swearing "in the name of God" or by making a "solemn affirmation."

GOLD GIFTS TO GOVERNMENT

NEW DELHI:— **Many people in India are going to the aid of the Union Government in its present financial straits with offers of gold.**

The Finance Ministry is embarrassed by a steady trickle of gold trinkets from anxious donors since the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, made an air appeal last month at the annual session of the All-India Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Nehru exhorted owners of jewellery to help the State exchequer with precious metal and create an "atmosphere of partnership" in meeting national difficulties.

Mr. Nehru did not ask for "free gifts." He wanted donors to accept "whatever is the equivalent" for their gift.

The President's address, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the Finance Minister, had earlier spoken on the subject in a similar vein.

Taking the two senior members of the Cabinet at their word, at least 24 persons, men and women, have already sent bangles, rings, ear-rings, amulets, necklaces and bracelets to the Prime Minister's Secretariat or directly to the Finance Ministry. Other gifts are flowing in.

Diplomat's Gesture

A foreign diplomat, in the Consulate-General of a Latin American country, has sent a gold tie-pin, cuff-links and his wife's bracelet with a covering letter to say that though he is not a national of India, he would like to contribute his mite to ensure its welfare and progress. He has expressed his keen appreciation of the generosity and kindness he had received throughout his stay in India and indicated that he and his wife might ultimately settle down in the country.

The Finance Ministry returns the gifts in insured, registered parcels. A standard letter of thanks has been drafted and cyclostyled. The donor's gesture is acknowledged and he is politely told that his gift is not needed by the Government yet.

Nehru-Kishi Parleys

NEW DELHI: Nuclear tests and the general East Asian situation are likely to figure in the

Nyanza People Reject Colonial Secretary's Reply

At a well attended meeting called by the Central Nyanza District Association held in Kaloleni Hall on 12-5-57 the following resolutions moved from the chair were passed:-

1. "That this mass meeting of people of Central Nyanza do hereby reject as vague, unreasonable and inconsiderate, the Colonial Secretary's negative statement issued this week against the stand of the African Elected Members in declaring the Lyttelton Plan null and void and their demand for 15 extra seats for Africans in the Legislature. We assert firmly our strong support of our eight elected Members' move for a fair and effective representation of the Africans in the Legislative Council."

2. "We oppose emphatically the proposed inflow and establishment of British forces and the use of this country as a British military Base."

3. "That this meeting regards as "meaningless", irresponsible, and uncalled for," the statements made by the Kenya settler Representative, Mr. Michael Blundell (who is also Minister of Agriculture) describing the demands of African Elected

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SALES

Sales of vegetable, fruit and flowers in Kenya's Central Province last year were worth £243,841, in addition to £8,625 man was later arrested.

Lucky Water Fountain Swells Hospital Funds

Photo: by: The East African Press Exchange Ltd.

"Three Coins in a Fountain," goes the popular song of the famous **"Trevi Fountain of Rome".** But there were far more than three coins thrown into Nairobi's own fountain—containing water specially flown by "Alitalia Airlines" from the same Trevi Fountain.

Set up in Delamere Avenue, the fountain was arranged in conjunction with the Hospital Week Appeal for the European Hospital Extensions Fund. Whether it was the attraction of the supposedly lucky waters of Trevi Fountain, or the fact that people just liked throwing away a coin or two—and wishing,—the Hospital Appeal certainly benefited quite substantially from the Wishing Fountain.

On the first day of the Hospital Week a sum of almost £15 was dredged from the Fountain and each day realised a similar amount.

So successful has the Fountain been that it is under consideration by the Authorities and Alitalia,—to make the scheme an annual one.

(NOTE: A Correspondent suggests "why cannot we rope in Air-India, get a monthly supply of holy waters of the Sacred Ganges from Benares and raise moneys for local charities." We pass this suggestion to the management of the Social Service League for their consideration.—Ed., the "C.T.")

He Remembers The Struggle

NEW DELHI:

Bade Mian Shubrati Khan, who is now 108 years old is among the millions of Indians celebrating the centenary of the First War of Independence.

Mian Shubrati Khan who lives in Ghaziabad, small town near here recalled on the eve of the nation-wide celebrations, childhood memories of the great upheaval that rocked the Gangetic plain 100 years ago. With a smile he said "I was here in 1857."

According to Shugrati Khan Ghaziabad was the scene of the first clash between the Indian military men and the British troops.

The centenarian does not know the exact date of his birth but is sure that he was eight years old when the revolts took place.

Zakir Hussain As Bihar Governor

PATNA

Dr. Zakir Hussain, eminent educationist and former Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University may be appointed Governor of Bihar, according to well-informed sources here.

Dr. Hussain is out of India and is not expected to join before July 1 this year. Shri R. R. Diwakar, whose present term of office expires on June 1, may continue till the new Governor takes over.

KAY'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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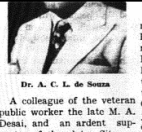
gathered at Mombasa station to say goodbye to him, including his elder brother, Sheriff Mohamed Abdulla Shatry, and Mr. R. E. Lawry, the Regional Director of the British Council.



Dr. A. C. L. de Souza

A colleague of the veteran public worker the late M. A. Desai, and an ardent supporter of the late Sitaram Achariar — a fearless and outstanding journalist of the twenties, Dr. A. C. L. de Sousa's many outstanding services in the field of education, journalism, public health and welfare work and other social fields would be long remembered.

He is ex-president of the E.A. Indian Congress (now the Kenya Congress), was for a term on the Kenya's first Legislative Council and, assisted by his charming wife — the late Dr. Mary de Sousa, he was the leading figure at the opening of the then Lady Grigg Welfare Lepers' Ngara Road Indian Maternity Home.

Known as the doyen of Indian journalism, he has written for many journals including the "Colonial Times" and is the founder-editor of the "Goan Voice". We wish Dr. de Sousa everything of the best and many more happy years of quiet retirement.

Club Dance

The United Kenya Club, a non-racial club situated at the Hospital Hill Road, Nairobi, is doing excellent work to promote inter-racial understanding. H. E. the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, is its president while Hon. Mr. E. A. Vasey is one of its pillars of strength. Among its present office-bearers are: Mr. John Machura, its chairman; Mr. S. H. Shamsi, its secretary; Mr. Acharya, its treasurer; and Sheikh Abdul Gafoor its vice-chairman. Among a number of ladies who support it with voluntary work are Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Thakur, Mrs. Prem Krishen and Mrs. Gloria Hagberg. It is an institution which is helped to create tomorrow's Kenya and deserving of greatest of support.

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P.O. Box 30169, NAIROBI.
Office: Hasrat Road, Phone 22634
Residence: Duke Street

Dr. Hussein Keshavji, a member of the well-known Keshavjee family and nephew of Mr. Habib Keshavji of the "White Rose", Nairobi, passed through Nairobi on his way to New York to specialise in Children's Diseases. Keshavjis who are leading members of the Ismaili community have wide interests in South Africa and some of them are now settled in Kenya. Mr. Habib Keshavji, besides his business, is interested in social and cultural work.

—0:—

Gujarati Guests

Mr. Bhailalbhai Dhyabhai Patel, Vice-Chancellor of the Vallabh Vidya Nagar, and Mr. Ishwar Petlikar, a novelist and social worker of Gujarat, spent a week in Nairobi and surrounding townships, and have now left for Uganda. In Nairobi they spoke under the auspices of different institutions, Shri "Bhai Kaka" on educational subjects and Shri Ishwar Petlikar on how he creates characters of his novels and how, through them, he concentrates his readers' attention on social problems and reforms. Both the visitors have received universal applause from Gujarati speaking Indians.

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"Shree 420"

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Capricorn Africa Society Welcomes Mr. Mangat's Stand In Legco.

"The Capricorn Africa Society welcomes Mr. Mangat's stand in Legislative Council, and feels sure that there will be others who will come forward to support him before long," stated a press hand-out issued last week by the Chairman of the Capricorn Africa Society, Nairobi.

The statement issued immediately after Mr. Mangat's speech supporting the Capricorn Society in the Kenya Legco., further states that the Society is greatly encouraged by Mr. Mangat's determination to accept the brief of the Capricorn Contract and to fight for its political implementation.

"There is an extra-parliamentary group, which includes the candidates who stood for the Capricorn Contract in the recent elections, which has already been considering how to carry forward the Capricorn Contract into the political field. This is part of a movement which will be showing itself in the political arena in other territories of Capricorn Africa before long. But the honours go to Mr. Mangat for having been the first to 'pin his colours' to the Capricorn mast in Legislative Council," says the statement.

The Chairman of the Society states that the Capricorn Contract has been misconstrued by many people who, he suspects, have never read it.

The time has come for a recognition of its outstanding contribution as a basis for constitutional change, and a type of self-government which gives security to all communities, through its concept of common citizenship, concludes the statement.

Uganda Cement Sales Office At Kampala

A Sales Office of Uganda Cement Industry Limited has been established in Kampala — it was formerly at Tororo — and Mr. S. C. Clare has been appointed Sales Manager.

Since the installation in February of a new cement kiln at the Uganda Cement Industry's plant at Tororo, capacity has been trebled, from 50,000 to 150,000 tons a year.

Enquiries should be directed to the new Sales Office, Ralli House, Kampala, P.O. Box 442, Telephone 4395-6.

Tanganyika As Model For Africa

A Conference of Tanganyika Chiefs, was held at Maumbe, Morogoro last week. Mwami Ntare Ihenesa, the woman Chief of Heru Juu in the Kasulu District, Western Province, was elected the chairman of the conference.

The hope that Tanganyika would become a model for all countries in Africa was expressed by H.E. the Governor, Sir Edward Twining, when he spoke to the convention.

H.E. told the 57 Chiefs from all over the territory, gathered together for the first time — "I want to assure you most solemnly as your Governor that the British Government and the British people on whom the responsibility for the administration of Tanganyika rests, are determined to see that the country develops progressively and we hope it will become a model of all countries in Africa."

Kenya Africans Leave For Britain

More than 200 Africans, some from as far away as the district of Embu, were at Eastleigh Airport, Nairobi, on May 17 to say goodbye to eight well-known Kenya Africans who left for a six-week tour in the United Kingdom.

Among the group were five chiefs. None of the group has been to Britain before. For most, it was their first time out of the Colony. The team will study agriculture, educational methods, city administration and local government.

Libraries For Africans

The network of lending libraries established by the East African Literature Bureau to serve the rapidly growing number of literate members of the seventeen million Africans in East Africa has proved so successful that plans for their development are now being considered.

In Kenya Branch Libraries with a full-time librarian are being considered by the Kenya Libraries Advisory Committee as one of the next steps in development.

The Bureau's Director, Mr. C. G. Richards, in the first address given to the newly-formed East African Library Association in Nairobi, said if the scheme was approved it would help to meet the rapidly growing demand for English literature by Africans.

Mr. Richards said the stock of the Library Service is about 120,000 volumes, of which 40,000 are in the Kenya Branch. Swahili and vernacular titles are included but most of the library users prefer to borrow English books. The readers' interests are mainly in books of an educational nature but leisure reading is obviously on the increase.

Kenya Memorial Church Appeal

The Dutchess of Gloucester has sent a donation to the Fort Hall (Kenya) Memorial Church Fund, together with an expression of good wishes for the speedy success of the appeal.

The Fort Hall Memorial Church is being built in the Kikuyu Reserve in memory of all those of all races who lost their lives in the struggle against Mau Mau. The foundation stone was laid exactly two years ago (on May 18, 1955) by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has expressed special interest in the appeal.

Donations up to the end of February, 1957, totalled £5,508, consisting of £3,941 raised in Kenya and £1,567 raised mainly in England. About £4,500 is therefore still required to reach the target figure of £10,000.

Donations towards the £4,500 urgently needed to complete the project may be sent either to the secretary to the Bishop of Mombasa, Box 502, Nairobi (marked for the "Fort Hall Memorial Church") or to the Church Missionary Society, 6 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

Training Course For African Foremen

A month's intensive residential pilot course for African potential foremen is to be held at Jeanes School, Kabete, from June 29 to July 27.

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Uganda's cotton growers were today guaranteed a minimum price of 52 cents for their raw cotton next season, a price which is 2 cents a lb higher than the minimum for last season and one which is high compared with world prices.

"To be able to promise a price as high as this more than six months before growers start taking their cotton to market is only possible," said Mr. C. C. Spencer, chairman of Uganda's Lint Marketing Board, "because we have built up a £20 million Price Assistance Fund to cushion growers against the possibility of falling world prices. Without the Fund, we could not have promised growers more than 40 cents a lb. for their raw cotton."

Mr. Spencer described as preposterous a suggestion made by an African politician that growers should get Shs. 1/50 (1s. 6d.) a lb. for their raw cotton. "If we paid growers as much as this" he said, "we should never be able to sell Uganda's cotton on the world market without incurring an enormous loss." This price last year, for instance, would not only have run the Price Assistance Fund dry but would have cost the country an extra £2 million.

Uganda's growers should realise that they are not the only people in the world growing cotton. For every bale produced in Uganda, there are 99 others produced elsewhere in the world."

Uganda's Record Coffee Acreage

For the first time ever there are now more than 300,000 acres of coffee in the Buganda Kingdom of Uganda. Latest census shows that there are 317,500 acres, an increase of more than 40,000 acres during the past twelve months.

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Supplies have now been received of the new Kenya revenue stamps to replace the unperforated postage stamps introduced in February, 1956, when it became illegal to use postage stamps for revenue purposes such as receipts, agreements, insurance policies, bills of exchange and promissory notes.

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The 10 cents denomination is being issued to all Post Offices and Postal Agents throughout the Colony. The other denominations will be obtainable at the Head Post Offices in Nairobi and Mombasa, and at the offices of District Commissioners. These are also available from the District Officers at Eldama Ravine, Malindi, Taveta, Lokitaung and Ngong.

The overprinted stamps now in use will continue to be issued by the Post Office until supplies are exhausted.

MILK - The Nutritive Cold Drink

Hon. Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Health, Housing and Local Government, joined a number of school children in enjoying a carton of cool, energy-giving, pasteurised milk. He, after opening, was touring the Health Exhibition organised by the eleven Indian Schools in Nairobi at the Juja Road Primary School. At the School's own display of MILK the Minister said, "I am display in line with Government policy," which was to publicise milk as an energy-giving, health promoting drink among all races in Kenya.

KENYA DRAMA FESTIVAL--1957

● Teacher Training College Wins The Major Award

● Suryakant Gets 'Best Actor' Award

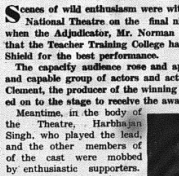
Scenes of wild enthusiasm were witnessed at the Kenya National Theatre on the final night of the Festival when the Adjudicator, Mr. Norman Marshall, announced that the Teacher Training College had won the Challenge Shield for the best performance.

The capacity audience rose and applauded this gallant and capable group of actors and actresses as Mr. Joseph Clement, the producer of the winning entry, "Noah", walked on to the stage to receive the award.

Meantime, in the body of the Theatre, Harbhajan Singh, who played the lead, and the other members of the cast were mobbed by enthusiastic supporters. But that was not, by any means, the end of the excitement amongst the Teacher Training College players; a minute later it was announced that Joseph Clement had been awarded the trophy for the best Producer. Once again, there was an out burst of applause when Prexy Pinto, who was also one of the cast in "Noah", was nominated the winner of the trophy for the best supporting actress of the Festival.

Productions gaining second and third places respectively were "The Rose without a Thorn" (Nakuru Players) and "The Clod" (Nairobi Amateur Dramatic Society).

The award for the best individual performance by an actor went to Surya Patel for his portrayal of the part of "Smirnov" in "The Bear", and highly commended for

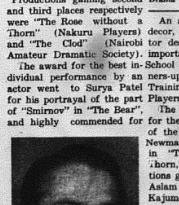


Mr. Norman Marshall, the world-famous theatrical producer, who adjudicated at the Kenya Drama Festival — 1957.

An award for the best decor, which the Adjudicator described as being very important, went to Jeans Drama Group, runners-up being Teacher Training College and Nakuru Players.

The winner of the prize for the best supporting actor of the Festival was Duncan Newman "Lord Chancellor" in "The Rose without a Thorn," with commendations going to Sushanto Das, Aslam Aziz and Edward Kajumoh in their respective roles.

The best original play of the two entered was "Borderline", by Maisie King, which was presented by the Mugoya Players. Runner-up for the Producer's trophy was Vinay Inamdar who produced "Men Without Shadows" (Orient Art Circle).



Mr. Suryakant Patel

their respective performances in other productions were Peter Sherwood, Norman Hardy, Henry Holman, Shanti Pandit and Harbhajan Singh.

Joyce Clement, who played the part of "Mary Trask" in "The Clod" — carried off the award for the best performance by an actress in the Festival and specially mentioned were Neva Segerius ("Popra" in "The Bear" and Iris Daniels "Dorie" in "Fumed Oak").

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Individual Entries and Performances

Mr. Norman Marshall, the Adjudicator, gave a clear and concise appreciation of each production after the final performance each evening. Following is a summary of his remarks on each entry.

The Laboratory

Presented by The Mount Kenya Players

This production needed much more speed and attack. The members of the cast did not capture the comical situations and they often missed laughs through not speaking sufficiently loudly. Many of the shortcomings were due to the fact that the producer took a leading part — this should be avoided by amateur companies at all costs. The lighting was good and the set was effective.

Fumed Oak

Presented by The Molo/Turi Club

The cast played well as a team, but there was miscasting in the role of "Doris." The grandmother (Marjorie Blundell) looked absolutely real and she played her part well. Peter Sherwood as "Henry Gow" was often out of position on the stage and, here again, the difficulty of having an actor/producer was evident. The set was badly lit — everything on the stage could be clearly seen, except the actors.

The Rose Without A Thorn

Presented by Nakuru Players

This full length play had been effectively and ingeniously arranged. "Katheryn" (Betty Gentles) tended in the early stages to play her part too coyly, but later she proved herself to be a very competent actress. "The King" (Norman Hardy) looked the part, but his speech was clipped and his voice lacked richness. His general conception of the character was, however, excellent.

The "Archbishop of Canterbury" (Jack Benzimra) did not display the dignity required in this role, and the "Lord Chancellor" (Duncan Newman) gave a polished performance. The Company was courageous in tackling a stiff proposition and the general level of acting was good.

The Pigeon With The Silver Foot

Presented by the Uasin Gishu Arts Society

The play was a trifle, but it required style, grace and charm in production. The lines were not acted — they were recited, and there was not sufficient variety of tone.

The "Waiter" (Paul Besson) had a difficult part, which was not made easier through bad lighting, but he displayed the quality of warmth which the part called for. Gwen Dovaston as the "Customer" and the "Beggar" had the correct imperious air.

Noah

Presented by Teacher Training College

The intention of the author was, to some extent, misinterpreted. This play required absolute sincerity and the lines should have been spoken more simply and clearly.

"Noah" (Harbhajan Singh) had tremendous power and majestic appearance; he moved superbly and has tremendous potentialities as an actor "Mrs. Noah" (Prexy Pinto) started off quietly and later gave a very moving and polished performance. "Shem" (Teddy Gomez) and "Ham" (Aslam Aziz) were both extremely effective in their parts.

Throughout the production the movements, grouping and the team work were magnificent. In fact, the whole show as an entity had moments of real theatre. The settings, costumes and lighting effects were all first-rate.

The Dreamy Kid

Presented by African Drama Society

O'Neill's classic play had been tackled and effectively adapted to suit local conditions. The movement of the actors was well composed by the producer and was efficiently carried out by the cast.

The position of the bed was wrong and at times it was difficult to hear the occupant, "Baba" (Harrison Wanyoike). Despite this handicap he did well and got most of his lines across to the audience. "N'yonge" was particularly well played by Edward Kajumoh, who made smoke with great sincerity. The part of "Dreamy" (C. Muriuki-Harrison) was played too conventionally tough and "Mwangi" (David Macrio) had the right idea, but was difficult to hear.

Men Without Shadows

Presented by The Orient Art Circle (A)

The play had been cleverly cut and the cast attacked the lines should have a real feeling. There was a deficiency in light and shade and in the tone and tempo — many of the lines should have been played quieter. At times there was over-acting but the Company deserved praise for putting on a good play, which held and moved the audience. "Francois" (Pratap Kapila) played his part with great feeling; "Sorbier" (Victor de Souza) had good, clear diction, whilst "Chaperis" (Sushanto Das) deserved special mention for his quiet and confident performance. "Lucie" (Josephine Dias) tended to play her part too jerkily and loudly in the early stages, but she was very much better in the closing stages of the play.

The role of "Jean" (Vinay Inamdar) — who was also the producer — was well portrayed, and the grouping and movement throughout the action was pleasing to the eye. The set was effective and the lighting was good.

(To be continued)

A.I.I. Flies Japanese to Durban

Flying Japanese seamen need hands and receptionists in expanding air business at Durban airport. Here they unload baggage. Flown from Tokyo by Air-India International, the 31 sailors were one of three parties on their way to Durban to crew whaling vessels bought by a Japanese fishery company.

will be showing itself in the political arena in other territories of Capricorn Africa before long. But the honours go to Mr. Mangat for having been the first to 'pin his colours' to the Capricorn mast in Legislative Council," says the statement.

The Chairman of the Society states that the Capricorn Contract has been misconstrued by many people who, he suspects, have never read it.

The time has come for a recognition of its outstanding contribution as a basis for constitutional change, and a type of self-government which gives security to all communities, through its concept of common citizenship, concludes the statement.

Uganda Cement Sales Office At Kampala

A Sales Office of Uganda Cement Industry Limited has been established in

MILK - The Nutritive Cold Drink

Hon. Mr. W. R. Havelock, Minister for Health, Housing and Local Government, joined a number of school children in enjoying a carton of cool, energy-giving, pasteurised milk. He, after opening, was touring the Health Exhibition organised by the eleven Indian Schools in Nairobi at the Juja Road Primary School. At the School's own display of MILK the Minister said, "This display is right in line with Government policy," which was to publicise milk as an energy-giving, health promoting drink among all races in Kenya.

a year.

Enquiries should be directed to the new Sales Office, Ralli House, Kampala, P.O. Box 442, Telephone 4395-6.

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Tanganyika As Model For Africa

A Conference of Tanganyika Chiefs, was held at Msumbe, Morogoro last week. Mwami Ntare Rua, the woman Chief of Heru Juu in the Kasulu District, Western Province, was elected the chairman of the conference.

The hope that Tanganyika would become a model for all countries in Africa was expressed by H.E. the Governor, Sir Edward Twining, when he spoke to the convention.

H.E. told the 57 Chiefs from all over the territory, gathered together for the first time — "I want to assure you most solemnly as your Governor that the Bri-

educational methods, city administration and local government.

Libraries For Africans

The network of lending libraries established by the East African Literature Bureau to serve the rapidly growing number of literate members of the seventeen million Africans in East Africa has proved so successful that plans for their development are now being considered.

In Kenya Branch Libraries with a full-time librarian are being considered by the Kenya Libraries Advisory Committee as one of the next steps in development.

The Bureau's Director, Mr. G. G. Richards, in his first address given to the newly-formed East African Library Association in Nairobi, said if the scheme was approved it would help to meet the rapidly growing demand for English literature by Africans.

Mr. Richards said the stock of the Library Service is about 120,000 volumes, of which 40,000 are in the Kenya Branch. Swahili and vernacular titles are included but most of the literate users prefer to borrow English books. The readers' interests are mainly in books of an educational nature but leisure reading is obviously on the increase.

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In Defence Of Colonies

With a background of 42 years in the British Colonial Service, few could be more qualified to deal with critics of "colonialism" than Sir Alan Burns, from 1947 to 1956 Permanent U.K. Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

This he does in a book ment. just published by George Allen & Unwin, entitled "In Defence of Colonies," (price 25/-).

It is a masterly survey of dependent territories under British administration and of the policies guiding that is his last pages.

administration.

Sir Alan Burns was Governor of the Gold Coast from 1941 to 1947, is the author of a history of Nigeria and of a history of the British West Indies, and of books on colour prejudice and on the Colonial civil servant.

From his very full knowledge of Colonial administration, of the powers of Governors, and Legislative Assemblies, and of the effects of local customs, of colour questions of Colonial industries and finance, his answers to attacks on Colonialism, which take up the first part of his book, are authoritative and are also of compelling interest, for they take the reader behind the scenes of Colonial develop-

Birth Of U.S.A.

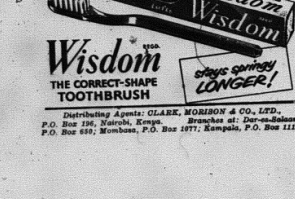
The wit and originality which punctuate all sections of the book may be illustrated by one of the conclusions reached by Sir Alan Burns

"But for British 'colonialism', the North American colonies would not have come into existence, and the United States, with its democratic traditions, would not now be a World Power. India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma were unified and put on their feet by British administration. The Sudan, under Anglo-Egyptian condominium, owes everything including independence — to British tutelage. A number of British colonies are approaching independence with the help and encouragement as against 862,000 into U.K. and he suggested that the Soviet Union could increase their figures.

When buying a toothbrush, prudent shoppers look for the name 'Wisdom'! They know that a 'Wisdom' lasts for an exceptionally long time!

Wisdom's handle is shaped to help you reach every surface of the teeth, while its springy tufts penetrate and clean the crevices between. Because these tufts are strong and resilient they do not break and come away — they stand up well to really hard use.

Next time you need a toothbrush, ask to see 'Wisdom' in its hygienic dust-proof pack. Good stores everywhere stock 'Wisdom'!



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★ BRITAIN TODAY ★

Cricketers For Television

The first day play in the cricket match between the West Indies and Nottinghamshire on May 25 is to be televised by the B.B.C. This will be the West Indians' last game before the First Test Match at Edgbaston. Commentator will be Peter West.

Aircraft Employment

Employment in the British Aircraft Industry is at a record level. During January, 266,600 people were engaged in Britain in the "manufacture and repair of aircraft, the highest figure ever recorded in peacetime and an increase of 1,300 over the previous record figure.

More Visitors

An appeal for greater freedom for individual tourist to visit East European countries was made at the recent session of the U.N. Economic Commission meeting in Geneva.

Earl Gosford, leader of the British delegation, in making the appeal pointed out that Soviet Union last year had only 167,000 foreign visitors

Technology Courses

Overseas students will be able to join the next reactor technology courses specially arranged for senior technical executives at the Reactor School, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. They will be held from October 21-31, 1957.

The courses are planned to give to senior industrialists with a technical background, an overall appreciation of the problems of reactor technology. The lectures will cover the physical, metallurgical and engineering problems involved in the design of power reactors and the chemical problems of fuel and effluent processing.

The fee for a course is £5 (excluding accommodation). Selection of the students will be made three months before the start of each course.

New 1½d.-A-Mile Airliner

Designed for branchline airways operators throughout the world, a twin turbo-prop version of the Handley Page Herald four-engined airliner is now being offered by the manufacturers for delivery next year, at a price of only £175,000, including furnishings.

The Dart Herald (as it is

to be called) will be cheaper to buy and more economic to operate than any other aircraft available for similar duties, the makers claim. It will be available for passengers or freight or both.

The makers claim that the new airliner will cruise at 275 m.p.h. and carry up to 43 passengers, with a range of 660 miles at maximum payload of over 4½ tons. Operating Costs are quoted at less than 1½d. a passenger mile.

U.K. Overseas Investment

The U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked in Parliament to give details of "net long-term overseas investments of the U.K. as shown by calculating the annual value of the new long-term overseas investment of the U.K. and deducting therefrom, firstly, the annual value of overseas disinvestment by the U.K. and, secondly, the annual value of net long-term investment from overseas in the U.K."

Mr. P. Thorneycroft gave the following figures for long-term investment calculated in that way: 1953 £180 million, 1954 £200 million, 1955 £110 million, 1956 £140 million.

Appointment In Ghana

The Queen had approved the appointment of the Chief Justice of Ghana, Sir Arku Korsah, as acting Governor-General pending the appointment of a successor to Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the retiring Governor-General.

Sir Arku Korsah will have his office at the State House. Christiansborg Castle is being taken over by Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister.

Telephone From Ships

The British Post Office's first very high frequency radio link enabling ships afloat to telephone direct into the public telephone network ashore opened recently with three telephone calls — one of them to New York — from a motor launch making its way down the Clyde River in Western Scotland.

Known as the General Post Office VHF Public Correspondence Channel On The Clyde, the new link will enable ships' officials to make quick contact with harbour authorities and their own companies and passengers to contact friends ashore.

Mahatma Gandhi's Grandson

Mr. Raj Mohan Gandhi, son of Mr. Devdas Gandhi,

EATING OF CATS AND DOGS IN HONGKONG

The selling of dogs, cats and puppies in public markets in Hong Kong for human consumption, was referred to in the House of Commons.

Mr. John Hankin, M.P., asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies was aware of the widespread practice.

Mr. John Profumo, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the practice was illegal in Hong Kong, and the law was being effectively enforced in the urban areas.

In some rural areas in the New Territories, where the practice was traditional and was not opposed by the villagers, the law was evaded by sales outside the public markets. In these areas the Hong Kong Government were tackling the problem through education.

Managing Editor of the Hindustan Times of New Delhi, and grandson of the Mahatma, has recently been working as a member of the staff of the leading Scottish daily "The Scotsman."

On his way home to India Mr. Gandhi, who expressed wish to see something of local weekly newspaper production, visited the offices of the Lewisham Borough News, a London suburban weekly.

He was received by the editor and after observing the system of news collection and treatment, discussed various aspects of the newspaper industry with members of the paper's editorial and printing staffs.

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AFRICA MARCHES ON.....

The Future Of Nigeria

by Ormonde Godfrey

The Conference which will set the course for Nigeria for the years ahead opens in London this week (May 23). It follows the 1953 London Conference at which the United Kingdom Government undertook to grant in 1956 regional self-government, within the Federation, to those of the three regions into which Nigeria is divided that desired it — subject always to the continuance and smooth functioning of the Federal Government of the whole Territory.

The Conference was originally to have convened last September. Its unavoidable postponement was due to the appointment of a Tribunal to inquire into the affairs of the African Continental Bank, of the Eastern Region, and the publication by the Tribunal of its report. There was further delay through the general election in the Eastern Region which followed the Tribunal's findings.

The Governments of both the Eastern and Western Regions of Nigeria have declared that they desire regional self-government immediately. The Government of the North has said that it will not ask for regional self-government until 1959 but is expected to press for a modification of its existing constitution to bring regional self-government closer.

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In the West, the Action Group, in the main from the Yoruba people, is the dominant political party. In the East, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, stemming largely from the Ibo, is the major political factor. The three Regions must develop between themselves a unity sufficiently strong to preserve as one country a Nigeria which was created by the British and held through "British consent" and to withstand the jealousies and mistrusts which have hitherto existed between them. There are signs that these are diminishing; especially during recent weeks has there been a drawing together, a lessening of tension between the politicti parties, sparked by the achievement of independence by Ghana.

The Conference will have to come to grips with problems that have kept the regions apart for years, problems arising from old tribal wars and the legends that have grown around them, the differences of education, the Moslem culture of the North as opposed to the more western outlook of the rest of Nigeria.

Then, with political unity, the way may be clear for the creation of a Federal Prime Minister and perhaps the withdrawal of some of the ex- officio members of the Federal Council of Ministers. This would give a large measure of internal self-government throughout the Territory with certain matters reserved to the Governor-General — external affairs, the public services, defence, including possibly police and maybe some other matters.

Three Premiers

The Premiers of all three regions are likely to prove dominating figures at the Conference. Each heads a political party popularly elected to power. All are men of distinction with wide experience of public life but with divergence of views.

The Premier of the North is the Hon. Mallam Ahmadu, C.B.E., Sardauna of Sokoto who leads the Northern People's Congress. He is renowned for the prodigious amount of work he undertakes. His speeches in the Northern House of Assembly always fill the chamber. A strict Moslem, he is vastly interested in education and local government and was the leader of the Northern delegation to the London and Lagos conference which brought about the present Federal Constitution.

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If these three men can get together and hammer out policies to a common goal the Conference must be immensely successful.

Economy

Behind these leaders and many others of much experience is the economic strength of the country. Trade last year reached an all-time peak attaining a total of £287,190,616 of which exports amounted to £134,613,392 and imports £152,577,224.

The heavy fall in the world price of cocoa was a considerable contribution to an adverse trade balance of nearly £18 million whilst heavy increases in the value of capital equipment bought overseas were an important factor. Much of the equipment was required for the heavy roads improvement programme to which Federal and Regional Governments are committed.

In terms of industrial development outside investors are behind many major projects. Work on the huge textile factory at Kaduna is well advanced and production may start at the end of the year. The new airport buildings at Kano have just been brought into operation. The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria is expanding power sales enormously. The Nigerian Railways Corporation reported a record year for 1956. The plastics factory at Ibadan, in the West, has commenced production. On all sides there is ample evidence of an expanding economy which will aid in bridging political differences.

Lancaster House, London, is to be the testing ground. There, until agreement be reached by all interested parties, will the new constitutional developments be thrashed out. Then will Nigeria be set on the road to a prosperous future.

* *

Blindness In W. Africa

An "appalling" incidence of blindness in British West Africa is referred to in a report just published by the British Empire Society for the Blind.

In a report of the Society's blind Director, Mr. John Wilson, he says: "Detailed surveys have now confirmed the appalling fact that there are 400,000 blind people in Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia.

"At least 50,000 of them are children. 130,000 people of working age, and most of this blindness, which probably claims 20,000 new victims each year, results from preventable disease.

"Blindness on this scale presents an unprecedented challenge to the skill of doctors and welfare workers and that challenge is being taken up with all the resources that the Society, the Government and the local organisations can mobilise."

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from 1941 to 1947, is the author of a history of Nigeria and of a history of the British West Indies, and of books on colour prejudice and on the Colonial civil servant.

From his very full knowledge of Colonial administration, of the powers of Governors and Legislative Assemblies, and of the effects of local customs, of colour questions of Colonial industries and finance, his answers to attacks on Colonialism, which take up the first part of his book, are authoritative and are also of compelling interest, for they take the reader behind the scenes of Colonial develop-

When buying a toothbrush, prudent shoppers look for the name 'Wisdom'! They know that a 'Wisdom' lasts for an exceptionally long time!

'Wisdom's' handle is shaped to help you reach every surface of the teeth, while its springy tufts penetrate and clean the crevices between. Because these tufts are strong and resilient they do not break and come away — they stand up well to really *hard* use.

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ment into statehood and the United States, with its democratic traditions, would not now be a World Power. The independent nations of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa owe their existence to the same kind of 'colonialism'. India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma were unified and put on their feet by British administration. The Sudan, under Anglo-Egyptian condominium, owes everything — including independence — to British tutelage. A number of British colonies are approaching independence with the help and encouragement of the British."

Technology Courses

Overseas students will be able to join the next reactor technology courses specially arranged for senior technical executives at the Reactor School, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. They will be held from October 21-31, 1957.

The courses are planned to give to senior industrialists with a technical background, an current appreciation of the problems of reactor technology. The lectures will cover the physical, metallurgical and engineering problems involved in the design of power reactors and the chemical problems of fuel and effluent processing.

The fee for a course is £5 (excluding accommodation). Selection of the students will be made three months before the start of each course.

New 1¼d.-A-Mile Airliner

Designed for branchline airways operators throughout the world, a twin turboprop version of the Handley Page Herald four-engined airliner is now being offered by the manufacturers for delivery next year, at a price of only £175,000, including furnishings.

The Dart Herald (as it is

factive and repair" of aircraft, the highest figure ever recorded in peacetime and an increase of 1,300 over the previous record figure.

More Visitors

An appeal for greater freedom for individual tourist to visit East European countries was made at the recent session of the U.N. Economic Commission meeting in Geneva.

Earl Losford, leader of the British delegation, in making the appeal pointed out that Soviet Union last year had only 187,000 foreign visitors as against 862,000 into U.K. and he suggested that the Soviet Union could increase their figures.

Appointment In Ghana

The Queen had approved the appointment of the Chief Justice of Ghana, Sir Arku Korsah, as acting Governor-General pending the appointment of a successor to Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the retiring Governor-General.

Sir Arku Korsah will have his office at the State House. Christiansborg Castle is being taken over by Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister.

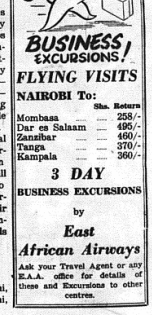
Telephone From Ships

The British Post Office's first very high frequency radio link enabling ships afloat to telephone direct into the public telephone network ashore opened recently with three telephone calls — one of them to New York — from a motor launch making its way down the Clyde River in Western Scotland.

Known as the General Post Office VHF Public Correspondence Channel On The Clyde, the new link will enable ships' officials to make quick contact with harbour authorities and their own companies and passengers to contact friends ashore.

Mahatma Gandhi's Grandson

Mr. Raj Mohan Gandhi, son of Mr. Devdas Gandhi,



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lagers, the law was evaded by sales outside the public markets. In those areas the Hong Kong Government were tackling the problem through education.

Managing Editor of the Hindustan Times of New Delhi, and grandson of the Mahatma, has recently been working as a member of the staff of the leading Scottish daily "The Scotsman."

On his way home to India Mr. Gandhi, who expressed wish to see something of local weekly newspaper production, visited the offices of the Lewisham Borough News, a London suburban weekly.

He was received by the editor and after observing the system of news collection and treatment, discussed various aspects of the newspaper industry with members of the paper's editorial and printing staffs.

of the African Continental Bank, of the Eastern Region, and the publication by the Tribunal of its report. There was further delay through the general election in the Eastern Region which followed the Tribunal's findings.

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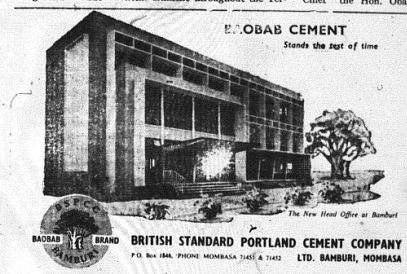

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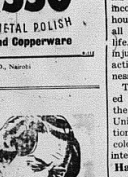

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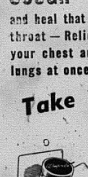
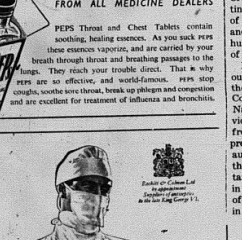


PEPS Throat and Chest Tablets contain soothing, healing essences. As you suck PEPS these essences vaporize, and are carried by your breath through throat and breathing passages to the lungs. They reach your trouble direct. That is why PEPS are so effective, and world-famous. PEPS stop coughs, soothe sore throat, break up phlegm and congestion and are excellent for treatment of influenza and bronchitis.



Surgeons, doctors and nurses leave nothing to chance. In hospitals throughout the British Empire and in many other parts of the world, 'Dettol' is the antiseptic largely preferred in the fight against infection. For Dettol is both powerful and safe. Let the wisdom of the specialists be your guide and assurance: whenever infection threatens in your own home... use Dettol promptly.

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VOICE OF AMERICA

Freedom Is Our Secret Weapon, Nixon Declares

CHICAGO:— Vice-President Nixon declared here that "freedom is our secret weapon against Communism."

In a speech before a meeting of the joint defence appeal of the American Jewish Committee and the Anti-defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Mr. Nixon asserted that "freedom under law is the very heart of our democracy."

"We want every American citizen," he said "to have equal chance for a good education, a job that will use his basic skills, and enough income to provide adequate housing, medical care and all the other necessities of life. It is not enough to avoid injustice; we must work actively for the fullness of justice for all.

The Vice-President pointed out that people all over the world are watching the United States and that nations newly freed from colonial rule are particularly interested in U.S. democracy.

Hammarskjold's Tribute To Red Cross

GENEVA :

Mr. Hammarskjold, the U. N. Secretary-General, paid tribute to the International Red Cross for its aid to Hungary during recent months and "for its much wider and traditional service to mankind."

In a special message marking World Red Cross Day, the U.N. chief said the world's Red Cross and Red Crescent societies "have continued to win the gratitude of untold millions by great and dedicated work to meet human needs during times of emergency."

Mr. Hammarskjold singled out the close co-operation of the International Red Cross Committee with the United Nations in bringing relief to victims of the Hungarian freedom revolt after its suppression by Soviet forces last autumn. He noted, too, that the I.R.O. "lent valued assistance" to the United Nations in the transfer of prisoners of war during the hostilities in Egypt

Libya-U.S. Accord

WASHINGTON :

The United States has agreed in principle to take immediate steps to provide economic assistance to Libya on six development projects.

The announcement was made in a joint communique issued by the Government of Libya and the U.S. special Ambassador, Mr. James Richards.

He was in Libya previously from March 17 to 20, when it was announced that Libya and the United States would work together for successful application of the American doctrine, "in recognition of the fact that the aggressive intention of international Communism offered the greatest possible threat to national independence and the peace and security of the world community."

U.S. Satellite Rocket Tested

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida : American scientists have completed another major experiment in plans to launch a series of earth-circling satellites in connection with International Geophysical Year activities.

The U.S. recently fired a two-stage rocket of the type which will carry the satellite into outer space possibly this year.

Sent up from the Florida testing centre, the rocket reached a peak velocity of 3,500 miles an hour — then coasted to the peak of its trajectory about 120 miles above the ocean. The second stage of the rocket was then released from the first stage in a horizontal direction.

The rocket which will carry the satellite will be of the three-stage type and is expected to reach an altitude of 300 miles. The satellites themselves will contain complex instruments to relay to earth information on temperatures, pressures and other information.

'U.S. Must Continue Nuclear Tests As War Deterrent' —Dulles

WASHINGTON :

Mr. Dulles, the Secretary of State, has told Japan that the United States must continue nuclear tests in the interest of free world security

and as the "chief deterrent to aggression and war."

At the same time, he reassured Japan that the United States will stand by its pledge to observe strict safety measures in nuclear tests.

Continued U.S. Support For I.L.O.

WASHINGTON :

President Eisenhower has pledged continued U.S. support of the International Labour Organisation and said it is imperative that the free nations do all in their power to assist the developing countries in their efforts to grow in freedom.

U.S. Gives $15 Million To Indonesia

WASHINGTON :

A $15 million credit for highway construction and power plants has been granted to the Republic of Indonesia by the International Co-operation Administration.

The funds will be used by Indonesia for highway construction in Sumatra and installation of diesel-powered generating plants in more than 30 towns and cities throughout the Indonesian Republic.

O'Neill Play Wins Pulitzer Drama Award

NEW YORK :

Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night" has been awarded the 1957 Pulitzer Prize for American drama.

A United Press correspondent, Russell Jones, received the Pulitzer international reporting award "for his excellent and sustained coverage" of the Hungarian uprising. The awards were made by the trustees of Columbia University. They made eight awards in journalism and six in music and letters. There was no fiction prize this year.

It's easy to keep the lavatory clean!

Shake some 'Harpic' into the bowl — leave overnight — then flush. That's all. No brush is needed. 'Harpic's' thorough action cleans, disinfects and deodorises the whole pan — *even where no brush can reach, and leaves the air refreshed.*

'Harpic' is safe to use in all lavatories, including those connected to septic tanks.

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London Letter: From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

BRITISH GOVT. SPLIT OVER SUEZ

- Conservative Members Resign
- Ships to Use Canal Again

London, Tuesday 14th May.

The ruling party of Britain — the Conservatives — are split from top to bottom over the latest Suez Canal statement which was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. MacMillan in yesterday's Commons debate.

Many political observers believe that the Tory Government is very much weakened by the latest revolt in their own party and that its consequences may be seen in the very near future.

It can safely be predicted, however, that a general election would have to be held before the customary term of this is completed should the present tendancy among public opinion continue. In the latest rural council elections, the Labour Party have gained over 200 seats throughout the country and this swing to the left can be expected to be repeated should general elections be held in the near future.

Up to the time of writing there are over 23 Tory rebels who would join an attack against the Government over the Suez Canal issue. As the rebel list grows there are rumours and speculations whether the present Government of Mr. Macmillan can maintain its majority in the House.

M.P.'s Revolt

The rebel Tory M.P.s announced their decision to withdraw their support after the Prime Minister's statement in the House. Their declaration says "The Government have announced their capitulation to Nasser. This is one more episode in a long series of retreats which started with the Labour Government's weakness at the time of Abadan."

While the main body of Conservative M.P.s heard the Prime Minister's Suez statement calmly and acquiesced in the decision to pay dues to Egypt, the rebel group who regard this as a "surrender to Nasser" quickly registered their disapproval in the House.

The Suez statement was eagerly awaited and Mr. Macmillan addressed a crowded House of Commons.

He began by recalling recent efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement. Britain, America, France and Norway had put forward certain proposals which would safeguard the interests of users of the Canal. Egypt put forward counter-proposals informally.

As a result of American negotiations, certain modifications were secured, particularly with regard to arbitration procedures.

Egypt published on April 24 a declaration of the terms on which it proposed that the Canal would be

The Security Council still took strong objection to the unilateral character of the almost unanimous view of the Suez Canal Users' Association that the declaration was insufficient and fell shore of the six requirements for settlement embodied in the Security Council resolution of October 13. The member States had reserved all their rights with respect to operation of the Canal and did not accept the declaration as a permanent and satisfactory settlement.

Ships To Use Canal

"We share this view to the full," Mr. Macmillan emphasised. The great majority of foreign lines in the shipping conferences serving the principal trades east of Suez had indicated that they would henceforth route their ships through the Canal, as many had already done.

The shipowners' associations in West Germany and the Scandinavian countries had officially informed their members that the Users' Association statement should be interpreted as meaning that every country and shipowner was free to use the Canal at their own discretion.

"In these circumstances, and with the reservation of their rights which have been stated on behalf of the member countries of the Suez Canal Users' Association, the Government can no longer advise British shipowners to refrain from using the Canal."

Payments made for Canal dues and other purposes, such as port dues or water, could be made in sterling.

Financial Arrangements

Outlining the financial arrangements, he said that a new transferable account to be known as the No. 2 new transferable account to (Special) Account had been opened by the Bank of England in the name of the National Bank of Egypt.

So far as payments by residents of the United Kingdom were concerned, he said, this account could at present be used only for Canal dues and other shipping disbursements. Since non-residents holders of transferable sterling would be able to make payments to the sterling accounts in the normal way for current transactions, the British Government would examine the possibility of extending its use to British residents also for such transactions.

The British Government would not interfere with the free disposal of the No. 1 (Special) Account. The existing No. 1 Account remained blocked.

"Removal or modification of the existing restrictions must depend on satisfactory arrangements covering all financial claims against Egypt. Discussions will be held on this basis in a neutral centre. In addition it will be possible to consider favourably allowing payments to be made by Egyptian traders from the existing No. 1 Account in respect of certain contracts entered into before July 28, 1956."

One result of this would be to enable British exporters who had entered into such contracts in good faith and had been prevented by British restrictions from receiving payment, to recover their debts.

Labour Protest

Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, said that the House had heard with regret but without surprise the announcement to British shipowners that they were free to use the Canal.

The terms which Britain now had to accept were substantially worse than those obtaining before October 30 of last year and those being then negotiated between the U.N. Secretary-General and the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Replying, Mr. Macmillan said that he did not believe negotiations on the basis of the Secretary-General's letter of October 24 would have led to any more satisfactory result or any multilateral agreed settlement. He was fortified in this statement when he referred to the actual words of the Egyptian Foreign Minister in replying to the letter, said the Prime Minister.

These words were: Your letter is sufficiently wide to make further exploration of a possible basis for negotiations on the lines indicated to be worth trying.

Mr. Gaitskell retorted that the negotiations envisaged close co-operation between the users and the Egyptian Government. They were negotiated and not an imposed settlement and were, in other respects, far more satisfactory to the users.

Future Action

Mr. Morrison, former Deputy Leader of the Opposition, asserted that the Prime Minister's statement was "seriously deficient about future action," by the Government through the United Nations to get outstanding questions resolved.

This were the six points. Israelis shipping, compensation for the old Canal Company and the possibility of a special body to the International Court or other legal action. "Surely the Government is not leaving these matters, which were quite properly before the United Nations, in the air?"

Mr. Macmillan thanked Mr. Morrison for raising

(Continued on page 12).

E.A. QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

East African Forces

Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary on Wednesday, May 8 when the appropriate resolutions transferring the administrative functions of the East African forces to the East African High Commission will be submitted to the Legislatures of the three territories concerned.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: It is not now the intention that the East Africa High Commission should be responsible for the administration of the East African forces.

Mr. Brockway. Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that that statement will be welcomed by African representatives in those three Parliaments who have the fear that the Governments are not democratically representative of the Population and also the fear of powers passing into the hands of the Commission, which may be regarded as a precedent for Federation in the future? Can we now have an assurance that the plans previously announced have been dropped?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied that he did not think Mr. Brockway had the story absolutely correct. The Uganda Legislature, he said, did not like the idea of the civilian agency which was to run certain administrative aspects of the forces being under the High Commission. It did not oppose centralised administration, and he was now discussing with the Governments concerned how the objective could otherwise be achieved.

Achieng Oneko's Detention

Mr. Stonehouse asked the Colonial Secretary when Achieng Oneko, who was acquitted of charges of being associated with the organisation of Mau Mau on appeal to the Supreme Court in Kenya in 1955 and who has been imprisoned since that time, will be released.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Achieng Oneko is not imprisoned, but is detained because the Governor is satisfied that control over him is necessary in order to maintain public order. When the Governor is satisfied that control over him is no longer necessary he will be released.

Commenting that this was a shocking state of affairs, Mr. Stonehouse pointed out that Achieng Oneko was acquitted over two years ago of all charges made against him during an extremely long trial in which Jomo Kenyatta was one of the accused. In view of the fact that the appeal judge in his summing up referred to the good character of the man, was it not time that he was released from detention? he asked.

The Colonial Secretary: I think that the hon. Gentleman will know that this was gone into by the Advisory Committee, which recommended his continued detention.

Expressing his dissatisfaction with the reply, Mr. Stonehouse gave notice that he would raise the matter on the adjournment.

Uganda Elections

Mr. Stonehouse asked the Colonial Secretary what steps would be taken to see that elections in Uganda were conducted in a democratic way.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied that he did not agree that the Legislature should be reformed on a racial basis. There were Africans and Asian members of the Uganda Legislative Council regarding the wishes of the Representative Members to have elections in the Protectorate during 1958.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he had had no discussions, but discussions were continuing in Uganda.

Mr. Stonehouse said that in view of the fact that all the representative members of all communities in Uganda were agreed, that elections should be held in the Protectorate, would not the Secretary of State agree to meet them.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: That was not the information brought to me by the letter. It related to the fact that if something happened in Buganda, it should happen throughout the Protectorate. The key to the problem is progress with the Buganda review, which is now being reviewed.

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the world are watching the United States and that nations newly freed from colonial rule are particularly interested in U.S. democracy.

Hammarskjold's Tribute To Red Cross

GENEVA :

Mr. Hammarskjold, the U. N. Secretary-General, paid tribute to the International Red Cross for its aid to Hungary during recent months and "for its much wider and traditional service to mankind."

In a special message marking World Red Cross Day, the U.N. chief said the world's Red Cross and Red Crescent societies "have continued to win the gratitude of untold millions by great and dedicated work to meet human needs during times of emergency."

Mr. Hammarskjold singled out the close co-operation of the International Red Cross Committee with the United Nations in bringing relief to victims of the Hungarian freedom revolt after its suppression by Soviet forces last autumn. He noted, too, that the I.R.O. "lent valued assistance" to the United Nations in the transfer of prisoners of war during the hostilities in Egypt

Libya-U.S. Accord

WASHINGTON :

The United States has agreed in principle to take immediate steps to provide economic assistance to Libya on six development projects.

The announcement was made in a joint communique issued by the Government of Libya and the U.S. special Ambassador, Mr. James Richards.

He was in Libya previously from March 17 to 20, when it was announced that Libya and the United States would work together for successful application of the American doctrine, "in recognition of the fact that the aggressive intention of international Communism would be frustrated by the independence and integrity of the free nations."

Geophysical Year activities.

The U.S. recently fired a two-stage rocket of the type which will carry the satellite into outer space possibly this year.

Sent up from the Florida testing centre, the rocket reached a peak velocity of 3,500 miles an hour — then coasted to the peak of its trajectory about 120 miles above the ocean. The second stage of the rocket was then released from the first stage in a horizontal direction.

The rocket which will carry the satellite will be of the three-stage type and is expected to reach an altitude of 300 miles. The satellites themselves will contain complex instruments to relay to earth information on temperatures, pressures and other information.

'U.S. Must Continue Nuclear Tests As War Deterrent' —Dulles

WASHINGTON :

Mr. Dulles, the Secretary of State, has told Japan that the United States must continue nuclear tests in the interest of free world security

WASHINGTON :

A $15 million credit for highway construction and power plants has been granted to the Republic of Indonesia by the International Co-operation Administration.

The funds will be used by Indonesia for highway construction in Sumatra and installation of diesel-powered generating plants in more than 30 towns and cities throughout the Indonesian Republic.

O'Neill Play Wins Pulitzer Drama Award

NEW YORK :

Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night" has been awarded the 1957 Pulitzer Prize for American drama.

A United Press correspondent, Russell Jones, received the Pulitzer international reporting award "for his excellent and sustained coverage" of the Hungarian uprising. The awards were made by the trustees of Columbia University. They are eight awards in journalism and six in music and letters. There was no fiction prize this year.

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throughout the country and this swing to the left can be expected to be repeated should general elections be held in the near future.

Up to the time of writing there are over 23 Tory rebels who would join an attack against the Government over the Suez Canal issue. As the rebel list grows there are rumours and speculations whether the present Government of Mr. Macmillan can maintain its majority in the House.

M.P.'s Revolt

The rebel Tory M.P.s announced their decision to withdraw their support after the Prime Minister's statement in the House. Their declaration says: "The Government have announced their capitulation to Nasser. This is one more episode in a long series of retreats which started with the Labour Government's weakness at the time of Abadan."

While the main body of Conservative M.P.s heard the Prime Minister's Suez statement calmly and acquiesced in the decision to pay dues to Egypt, the rebel group who regard this as a "surrender to Nasser" quickly registered their disapproval in the House.

The Suez statement was eagerly awaited and Mr. Macmillan addressed a crowded House of Commons.

He began by recalling recent efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement. Britain, America, France and Norway had put forward certain proposals which would safeguard the interests of users of the Canal. Egypt put forward counter-proposals informally.

As a result of American negotiations, certain modifications were secured, particularly with regard to arbitration procedures.

Egypt published on April 24 a declaration of terms on which it proposed that the Canal would be settlement embodied in the Security Council resolution of October 13. The member States had reserved all their rights with respect to operation of the Canal and did not accept the declaration as a permanent and satisfactory settlement.

Ships To Use Canal

"We share this view to the full," Mr. Macmillan emphasised. The great majority of foreign lines in the shipping conferences serving the principal trades east of Suez had indicated that they would henceforth route their ships through the Canal, as many had already done.

The shipowners' associations in West Germany and the Scandinavian countries had officially informed their members that the Users' Association statement should be interpreted as meaning that every country and shipowner was free to use the Canal at their own discretion.

"In these circumstances, and with the reservation of their rights which have been stated on behalf of the member countries of the Suez Canal Users' Association, the Government can no longer advise British shipowners to refrain from using the Canal."

Payments made for Canal dues and other purposes, such as port dues or water, could be made in sterling.

Financial Arrangements

Outlining the financial arrangements, he said that a new transferable account to be known as the No. 1 new transferable account to (Special) Account had been opened by the Bank of England in the name of the National Bank of Egypt.

So far as payments by residents of the United Kingdom were concerned, he said, this account could at present be used only for Canal dues and other shipping transactions.

The British Government would not interfere with the disposal of the No. 1 (Special) Account. The existing No. 1 Account remained blocked.

"Removal or modification of the existing restrictions must depend on satisfactory arrangements covering all financial claims against Egypt. Discussions will be held on this basis in a neutral centre. In addition it will be possible to consider favourably allowing payments to be made by Egyptian traders from the existing No. 1 Account in respect of certain contracts entered into before July 28, 1956."

One result of this would be to enable British exporters who had entered into such contracts in good faith and had been prevented by British restrictions from receiving payment, to recover their debts.

Labour Protest

Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition, said that the House had heard with regret but without surprise the announcement to British shipowners that they were free to use the Canal.

The terms which Britain now had to accept were substantially worse than those obtaining before October 30 of last year and those being then negotiated between the U.N. Secretary-General and the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Replying, Mr. Macmillan said that he did not believe negotiations on the basis of the Secretary-General's letter of October 24 would have led to any more satisfactory result or any multilateral agreed settlement. He was fortified in this statement when he referred to the actual words of the Egyptian Foreign Minister in replying to the letter, said the Prime Minister.

These words were: Your letter is sufficiently wide to make further exploration of a possible basis for negotiations on the lines indicated to be worth trying.

Mr. Gaitskell retorted that the negotiations envisaged close co-operation between the users and the Egyptian Government. They were a negotiated and not an imposed settlement and were, in other respects, far more satisfactory to the users.

Future Action

Mr. Morrison, former Deputy Leader of the Opposition, asserted that the Prime Minister's statement was "seriously deficient about future action" by the Government through the United Nations to get outstanding questions resolved.

This were the six points. Israeli shipping, compensation for the old Canal Company and the possibility of an appeal to the International Court or other legal action. "Surely the Government is not leaving these matters, which were quite properly before the United Nations, in the air?"

Mr. Macmillan thanked Mr. Morrison for raising

(Continued on page 12)

right hon. Gentleman aware that that statement will be welcomed by African representatives in those three Parliaments who have the fear that the Governments are not democratically representative of the Population and also the fear of powers passing into the hands of the Commission, which may be regarded as a precedent for Federation in the future? Can we now have an assurance that the plans previously announced have been dropped?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied that he did not think Mr. Brockway had the story absolutely correct. The Uganda Legislature, he said, did not like the idea of the civilian agency which was to run certain administrative aspects of the forces being under the High Commission. It did not oppose centralised administration, and he was now discussing with the Governments concerned how the objective could otherwise be achieved.

Achieng Oneko's Detention

Mr. Stonehouse asked the Colonial Secretary when Achieng Oneko, who was acquitted of charges of being associated with the organisation of Mau Mau on appeal to the Supreme Court in Kenya in 1953 and who has been imprisoned since that time, will be released.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Achieng Oneko is not imprisoned, but is detained because the man, was, at not time that he was released from detention to be asked.

The Colonial Secretary: I think that the hon. Gentleman will know that this was gone into by the Advisory Committee, which recommended his continued detention.

Expressing his dissatisfaction with the reply, Mr. Stonehouse gave notice that he would raise the matter in the adjournment.

Uganda Elections

Mr. Stonehouse asked the Colonial Secretary what discussions he has had with the European, African and Asian members of the Uganda Legislative Council regarding the wishes of the Representative Members to have elections in the Protectorate during 1957.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said he had had no discussions, but discussions were continuing in Uganda.

Mr. Stonehouse said that in view of the fact that all the representative members of all communities in Uganda were agreed that elections should be held in the Protectorate, would not the Secretary of State agree, to meet them.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: That was not the information brought to me by the letter. It related to the fact that if something happened in Buganda, it should happen throughout the Protectorate. The key to the problem is progress with the Buganda review, which is now being reviewed.

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محکمۂ حفظانِ صحت

اپنے تمام اشتہاص کو جو شرق افریقہ سے باہر جانے کا ارادہ رکھتے ہیں آگاہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ موجودہ قانون کے مطابق ایک ہیلتھ سرٹیفکیٹ جو نیروبی میں محکمۂ حفظانِ صحت سے حاصل کیا جائے کے دریافت کرنے پر ضرور پیش کیا جانا ضروری ہے۔ لہٰذا ضروری ہے کہ وہ اشتہاص جو باہر جانا چاہتے ہیں اپنے ہیلتھ سرٹیفکیٹ کی پڑتال کرالیں اور اس کوتاہی کی وجہ سے تکلیف اٹھانا نہ پڑے اور اپنے سفر میں رکاوٹ نہ ہو۔

چیک یا سرٹیفکیٹ تین سال تک درست تسلیم کیے جاتے ہیں اور یہ ایتالی کا چیک ٹیکہ لگوانے کے آٹھویں دن ہوجاتے ہیں جو ٹیکہ اور ٹائید کے ٹیکوں کی مختصر ٹیکہ لگوانے کے دن ہی جاری ہوجاتے ہیں۔ لیکن ٹائید ہمارے ملک میں ہاں دن کے بعد ہوگا۔

یہ سرٹیفکیٹ ٹیکہ لگوانے کے بعد ہی حاصل ہوسکتا ہے اور اگر ہوگا تو ایسا ہی ہوگا۔

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LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 11)

this and said: "These are important issues of the future but I did think that the House and the country would like to have a short factual and objective account of the arrangements we are to make in the interim so that commercial arrangements can be made and people can know where they are."

When a Socialist Member, Mr. Henderson, suggested that the Government should take the matter back to the Security Council, Mr. Macmillan said that it was raised only a few weeks ago. "This is not a settlement. It is not an agreement," he declared.

"Capitulation"

Interrupted by a shot of "capitulation," he replied, "No." He went on: "We propose to continue our efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement. We have to face the practical question of what we are to do in the circumstances."

Mr. Shinwell (Socialist) former Minister of Defence, admitted that Mr. Macmillan had no alternative to this short-term view. There could be no permanent solution until the Canal was made free for all shipping including that of Israel. Israel must not be regarded as expendable to reach an understanding with Egypt.

Mr. Macmillan: "What you say commands general supprot and certainly great sympathy from me."

Six Principles

Mr. Grimond, the Liberal Leader, asked whether any settlement made in accordance with the six principles would be acceptable to the Government and were negotiations continuing with a view to reaching such a settlement.

Mr. Macmillan said that it was upon the basis of the six principles that negotiations were, in the Government's view, possible.

A conservative member asked for an assurance that the £100 million spent by Britain on defending Egypt in the last war would not be released until the claims of people driven out of Egypt were satisfied.

"Yes," said the Prime Minister. "The Government would regard the No 1 Account as something against which had to be bargained outstanding claims. There is must be discussion and negotiation before any releases from it. The Canal Users' Association was a valuable instrument which all the user countries intended to preserve.

Amid Socialist laughter, Mr. Emrys Hughes (Socialist) accused Mr. Macmillan of glossing over the fact that this was the most spectacular retreat from Egypt since Moses. Could the cost of this disastrous policy be published ? he asked.

"No," said Mr. Macmillan.

He was taking too short-viewed a judgment on a matter of which only a much longer view would decide rights and wrongs. This was by no means the end of the story, he declared. "It is only a stage in it."

Supporting the many proposals for a full-scale debate on the subject. Mr. Maitland, a Conservative Member said he thought this was necessary "bearing in mind that there will be surprise and widespread disappointment in the country."

Mr. Macmillan thought this was possible and agreed to consider the question with Mr. Butler, Leader of the House, and with Mr. Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition.

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SOMETHING IS WRONG WITH ASIAN EDUCATION

By Chanan Singh

I propose in this article to examine the suggestion that is sometimes made that Asian children achieve poor examination results because of their inferior intellectual capacity or want of interest on the part of their parents. The whole blame is sought to be laid at the door of students and their parents. The schools and their management and the educational system are as perfect as they can be !

In my last article which dealt with Kenya Asian Preliminary Examination, I pointed out some of the peculiar disadvantages to which Asian children are subject. Two of these cannot be over-emphasized. First, Asian children have to study on all subjects through the medium of English, and exceptional cases apart, the children have to put in greater effort to pass an examination (especially in the compulsory subject of English "Language") than European children have to do.

Secondly, Asian parents are generally not so well to do as European parents and, as a result, the housing accommodation rented by Asian families is not so adequate; children have to do their home tests and to prepare lessons in over-crowded homes. European children have the advantage of residing in hostels which provide better facilities for study and rest. The Government has not built any residential schools for Asian children.

These two are in my view, the biggest disadvantages from which Asian children suffer. One can be only partially overcome by hard work on the part of students and teachers; the other can be wholly removed but only if the Government has money and is prepared to spend it on the building of the hostels.

AGE OF ENTRY

One other removable disadvantage may now be discussed. The minimum age for entry into school is six years. If a boy is admitted at six and makes normal progress, he will be seventeen by the time he passes the school certificate examination, although the normal age at which a boy should take this examination is supposed to be sixteen.

The unfortunate position is that it is not at all easy for an Asian boy to get admission into a school at six. It seems easy for European children.

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The following table gives the number of children enrolled in standard one together with the number and percentage of those under six.

EUROPEAN			ASIAN		
Total on Roll	Below 6 No.	%	Total on Roll	Below 6 No.	%
601	133	22.1	1950 3799	138	3.6
876	209	23.9	1951 3848	115	3.0
1083	278	25.7	1952 4864	255	5.2
1133	303	26.7	1953 4597	249	5.4
1211	324	26.8	1954 —	—	—
1334	305	22.1	1955 5458	107	2.0

The table shows how unfair to Asian children the present practice is. Over the six years for which figures are available, between 22.1 and 26.8% of the European children admitted into schools were below six years of age. The percentage in the case of Asian children varied between 2 and 5.4%. Thus, Asian children start with a disadvantage in the matter of age.

PROGRESS IN STUDIES

Progress through school can be judged only by following the career of a complete graph of children admitted into school, at one time. This sort of study is not possible for a private individual. But it is felt that reasonably reliable conclusions can be drawn from general enrolment figures for all schools in the Colony. The earliest year for which age distribution of students is readily available to the present writer is 1950. In that year the age distribution of standard 1 was as follows :

Percentage of total enrolment.

Age	European	Asian
Below 6	22.1	3.6
6-7	37.4	43.7
7-8	26.6	32.9
8-9	11.0	12.6
9-10	2.3	4.0
.6	.6	3.2
	100.0	100.0

If all these children passed through the school without failing in any class, they would gain their school certificates at the ages given plus 11 years. They would be in Form IV at their ages in standard 1 plus 10 years. The latest year for which figures are available is 1955.

The following table shows the age-distribution of children as it should have been on the assumption that none of them failed in any class from standard 1 to Form IV and also the actual age-distribution of Form IV pupils in 1955:

EUROPEAN Age in Form IV.	Based on Std. 1	Actual in Form IV
Below 16	22.1	25.7
16-17	37.4	37.9
17-18	26.6	33.0
18-19	11.0	3.4
19-20	2.3	—
Over 20	.6	—
	100.0	100.0

ASIAN Age in Form IV.	Based on Std. 1	Actual in Form IV
Below 16	3.6	8.7
16-17	43.7	25.6
17-18	32.9	31.3
18-19	12.6	23.0
19-20	4.0	11.4
Over 20	3.2	—
	100.0	100.0

The deterioration of scholastic standard among Asian children as they pass through the school in relation to their ages is quite obvious from this table. The normal age for Form IV is below 17. Of European children, 63.8% were in this age-graph. The corresponding percentage for Asian was 34.3%.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE RESULTS

The real test, however, is provided by the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. The results of this are revealing. The number of passes in relation to the numbers entering secondary schools in Form 1 and presenting themselves for examination four years later is significant.

Year	EUROPEAN No. in Form 1	Nos. Taking One	Nos. Pas. S.C. Ex.	Later, 4 Years S.C. Ex.
1950	516	355	288	—
1951	539	389	347	—
1952	523	354	310	—
1953	—	—	—	—
Total	1578	1098	945	—
	ASIAN			
	No. in Form 1	Nos. Taking One	Nos. Pas. S.C. Ex.	Later, 4 Years S.C. Ex.
1950	1319	603	286	—
1951	1471	714	411	—
1952	1600	754	575	—
1953	1503	873	432	—
Total	5893	2944	1704	—

Figures revealed by this schedule mean that of the children entering secondary schools, two-thirds of European pass but only one-half of Asians complete the secondary course. The percentage passing the School Certificate Examination is:

European	59.9%
Asian	28.9%

This is what the Minister of Education meant when he stated the other day that only about 50% of the Asian children who entered secondary schools had completed the course and only 30% who sat had passed the School Certificate Examination" (The "East African Standard" 18-4-57).

The Asian children do not suffer from any inherent incapacity. It is as clear as daylight that there is something fundamentally wrong with Asian education. I have tried to indicate some of the facts which may be causally connected with present state of things. There may be many other such facts.

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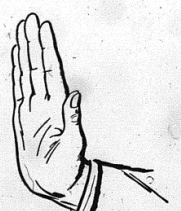

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"No." He went on: "We propose to continue our efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement. We have to face the practical question of what we are to do in the circumstances."

Mr. Shinwell (Socialist), former Minister of Defence, admitted that Mr. Macmillan had no alternative to this short-term view. There could be no permanent solution until the Canal was made free for all shipping including that of Israel. Israel must not be regarded as expendable to reach an understanding with Egypt.

Mr. Macmillan: "What you say commands general supprot and certainly great sympathy from me."

Six Principles

Mr. Grimond, the Liberal Leader, asked whether any settlement made in accordance with the six principles would be acceptable to the Government and were negotiations continuing with a view to reaching such a settlement.

Mr. Macmillan said that it was upon the basis of the six principles that negotiations were, in the Government's view, possible.

A conservative member asked for an assurance that the £100 million spent by Britain on defending Egypt in the last war would not be released until the claims of

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1953	4587	249	5.4
1954	—	—	—
1955	5458	107	2.0

The table shows how fair to Asian children the present practice is. Over the last six years for which figures are available, between 22.1 and 26.8% of the European children admitted into schools were below six years of age. The percentage in the case of Asian children varied between 2 and 5.4%. Thus, Asian children start with a disadvantage in the matter of age.

PROGRESS IN STUDIES

Progress through school can be judged only by following the career of a complete graph of children admitted into school, at one time. This sort of study is not possible for 4 private individual. But it is felt that reasonably reliable conclusions can be drawn from general enrolment figures for all schools in the Colony. The earliest year for which age distribution of students is readily available to the present writer is 1950. In that year the age distribution of standard 1 was as follows:

Percentage of total enrolment.

Age	European	Asian
Below 6	22.1	3.6
6-7	37.4	43.7
7-8	26.6	32.9
8-9	11.0	12.6
9-10	2.3	4.0
Over 10	.6	3.2
	100.0	100.0

If all these children passed through the school without failing in any class, they would gain their school certificates at the ages given plus 11 years. They would be in Form IV at their ages in standard 1 plus 10 years. The latest year for which figures are available is 1955.

The following table shows the age-distribution of children as it should have

Below	Std. 1	Form IV
16	3.6	8.7
16-17	43.7	25.6
17-18	32.9	31.3
18-19	12.6	23.0
19-20	4.0	11.4
Over 20	3.2	
	100.0	100.0

The deterioration of scholastic standard among Asian children as they pass through the school in relation to their ages is quite obvious from this table. The normal age for Form IV is below 17. Of European children, 63.6% were in this age-graph. The corresponding percentage for Asian was 34.3%.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE RESULTS

The real test, however, is provided by the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. The results of this are revealing. The number of passes in relation to the numbers entering secondary schools in Form 1 and presenting themselves for examination (especially in the compulsory subject of English "Language") than European children have to do.

Secondly, Asian parents are generally not so well to do as European parents and, as a result, the housing accommodation rented by Asian families is not so adequate: children have to do their home tests and prepare lessons in overcrowded homes. European children. If a boy is admitted at six and makes normal progress, he will be seventeen by the time he passes the school certificate examination, although the normal age at which a boy should take this examination is supposed to be sixteen.

The unfortunate position is that it is not at all easy for an Asian boy to get admission into a school at six. It seems easy for European children.

Figures revealed by this schedule mean that of the children entering secondary schools, two-thirds of Europeans but only one-half of Asians complete the secondary course. The percentage passing the school Certificate Examination is:

European	59.9%
Asian	28.9%

This is what the Minister of Education meant when he stated the other day "that only about 50% of the Asian children who entered secondary schools had completed the course and only 30% who sat had passed the School Certificate Examination" (The "East African Standard" 18-4-57).

The Asian children do not suffer from any inherent incapacity. It is as clear as daylight that there is something fundamentally wrong with Asian education. I have tried to indicate some of the facts which may be casually connected with present state of things. There may be many other such facts.

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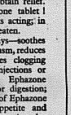

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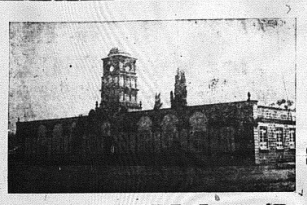


Muslim Girls' School Makes Progress

"The Muslim Girls' School and the Mauladad Nursery School now have magnificent buildings. I feel sure that they will be used to the best advantage educationally," said H.E. Sir Evelyn Baring when opening the new wing of the Muslim Girls' School last week.

The Governor added, "it was now the duty of the pupils to reward their elders' generosity and foresight by taking full advantage of their heritage, thereby preparing themselves to play a full part in the future development of Kenya. They must not only pass examinations, they must learn to be leaders and to be tolerant of others of all creeds and communities. I feel sure that in their new surroundings they will find it all the more easy to discharge this duty."

He also paid tribute to the Mauladad family for so splendidly perpatuating the name of late Chaudhri Mauladad.

The Muslim Girls' School was first founded in 1932 with 20 girls and one teacher. Soon need for expansion was felt and the government granted three acres of land where, twenty years ago, H.H. the Aga Khan laid the foundation stone of the present buildings. Today the School has 1,400 students, a teaching staff of 42, and the cost of buildings already completed nearly £100,000.

Late Chaudhri Mauladad

Late Mr. Mauladad was one of the early pioneers who opened up the country and took civilization to the farthest corners of East Africa. Born about 1880 at Kharian (the Punjab) he came to British East Africa in 1901 and started, in few years on his own as a transporter with bullock carts. He was closely associated with the opening of Kisumu Road which made of him a road contractor and it became his family business which is carried on even today by his sons under the style of Mauladad & Rose Ltd.,

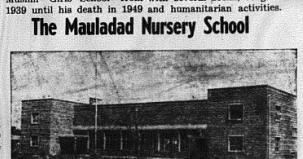
As president of the Jamia Mosque, Nairobi, and in association with the late Moulana Sayyed Abdulla Shah, Mr. Mauladad made great contribution towards the building of Kenya's great mosque. But for these two stalwarts, the Jamia Mosque would have taken many a long year to complete. Credit also goes to Mauladads for the building of the Park Road Mosque, Nairobi, a memorial to family's devotion to duty as well as religion.

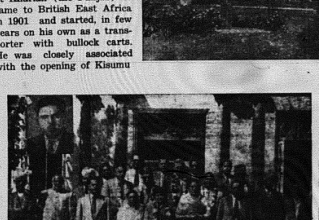
As president of the Muslim Girls' School from 1939 until his death in 1949 he worked hard for its expansion and building up.

The Mauladad Nursery School, built at a cost of nearly £13,000 accommodates seventy children and the whole of its cost was met by the Mauladad family. Towards the building of the new wing of the Muslim Girls School which has cost £40,000 and towards which the government has contributed £13,500, the Mauladad family has made munificent contribution.

The present members of the Mauladad family are: Mrs. Mauladad, her three sons — Basheer, Iqbal and Nagir, and four daughters, all of whom — particularly Mrs. Mauladad and the three sons, are actively associated with several social, religions and humanitarian activities.

The Mauladad Nursery School





Seen above is the Mauladad Nursery School built at a cost of £13,000 donated by the family of late Chaudhri Mauladad to the community.

On the left are members of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Girls' School with some members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation and Begum Sidding Ali Khan.

Wise and Otherwise

An actor who was making money hand over fist was spending even faster than he made it. His agent finally suggested a way of providing him with a little security.

"Put aside $20,000 a year and in five years you'll have $100,000. When the next depression hits us you'll be sitting pretty."

"Not me," replied the actor. "With my luck we wouldn't have another depression, and then I'd be stuck with a hundred thousand bucks."

—:0:—

Procrastination is the thief of time — and so is every other big word.

—:0:—

"Is this the Salvation Army?"

"Yes."

"Do you save bad women?"

"Yes."

"Well, save a couple for me for Saturday night."

—:0:—

Whenever you hear it said that there is a beautiful tie between father and son, the son is probably wearing it.

—:0:—

A Frugal farmer's son went to town to study in a college and had the misfortune to fall in love with two young women at once. One was tall and strapping, the other small and petite.

The puzzled lover at last went to his father for advice. "My son," said the grizzled agriculturist, "you know these days all the farming is being done by tractors and machines so strength counts for nothing. Choose the smaller one— she'll eat less besides."

—:0:—

The following correction appeared in a small-town paper: "Our paper carried the notice last week that Mr. John Jones is a defective in the police force. This was a typographical error. Mr. Jones is really a detective in the police force."

—:0:—

"Isn't it terrible how dirty children get playing in the street?" observed one mother.

"Yes. Yesterday, I had to wash eight boys before I could find my own," languidly interjected another.

—:0:—

George Bernard Shaw once stand at a press conference that his writings were worth one dollar a word. A smart potato from Idaho sent him a specialdelivery letter enclosing a dollar. 'Send me one of your words," he wrote.

UGANDA: BUILDING A COUNTRY

By SIR ANDREW COHEN

Permanent British Representative of the Trusteeship Council, United Nations; Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Uganda 1952-1956.

• Concluded from the last issue

The final political issue in Uganda is the relationship between the central government and legislature and the different tribes and their institutions. You will be familiar with this kind of problem from recent reports on Ghana. Uganda, like Ghana, was created as a country only after British administration started at the turn of the century.

The largest part of the country is the Kingdom of Buganda, comprising a whole province of 1,500,000 people. There are twelve other districts with populations varying from 100,000 to 500,000; mostly these consist of one tribe apiece.

It is natural, from Uganda's history, that tribal loyalty should be very strong. Part of that strength derives from the differing size and stage of development of the different parts of the country.

The Baganda, being the most educated and prosperous, fear that their development may be held back because other parts of the country are less advanced, though the experience of the last five years does not bear this out. Other tribes fear that they might be dominated in the future by the Baganda, although educational and economic development and political advance have been going forward recently on a far more country-wide basis than in earlier years.

Our task has been to ensure that neither of these fears is justified, and to give due weight both to tribal loyalties and to the development of tribal councils—and at the same time to the building up of representative central institutions for the country as a whole. You will see how vital it is that the central government and legislature should be able in time to draw to itself a central loyalty to complement tribal or local loyalties. How else should we achieve this central loyalty but by giving all we have been doing, a large share in centre to Africans?

Half the Legislative Council now consists of Africans, including elected representatives from all over the country—indirectly elected at present though direct election is being discussed. The number of Africans in senior posts in the Civil Service is steadily increasing, which is most necessary. There are three African Ministers on the Governor's Executive Council.

The strength of tribal loyalties as a separatist tendency in the future should not be ignored. But there are also factors which will make for unity. Political parties are one such factor, for they are likely to develop on a country-wide basis.

Makerere graduates and those who have been on scholarships overseas can be expected to take a broad rather than a sectional view, and will steadily grow in numbers and influence. The centre is likely increasingly to be the focus of the political parties, and also of the many educated and thinking people who belong to no party but who are, in a strong and representative central legislature the best hope of leading the country forward.

Both these sorts of people are nationalists. The word has come to have rather a derogatory meaning, which is strange because the whole of our policy in Africa makes it inevitable that there should be nationalist movements.

In any case, whatever view one takes of it, nationalism is proving a most necessary, and will steadily grow in influence. The centre patient and often speaks with exaggeration, and this gets the publicity in the press.

I hold no brief for wild statements and extremist attitudes, but the fact that these occur should not mislead us into thinking that nationalism is an immoderate thing in itself. In Uganda there are extremist views, such as the slogan 'Self-Government Now' used by one of the political parties.

But there are large numbers of people more moderate though less vocal; none the less nationalists and no less keen for self-government because they recognise the practical problems to be overcome before it is achieved.

Nationalism in the sense I mean is something without which you do not achieve nationhood. We in Britain, who achieved it long ago, may sometimes forget that it is the cement you need to build a country.

We clearly cannot accept extremist views, but if we do not succeed in working with the nationalists — and this could be their fault as well as ours—then we shall lose the advantage of something which can not only be a constructive force in the social and economic spheres, but also an important unifying force politically.

In discussing Uganda I do not want to give the impression of an easy optimism. In our developing relations with the people of an African territory there are bound to be frictions and misunderstandings. These can be overcome provided that we achieve on both sides genuine friendship between individuals, a friendship on equal terms which can afford both frankness and tolerance.

This is not a pious generation: the administration of a country is conducted by individuals, and public opinion is a matter, in the end, of individuals too. I am not merely referring to greater social contacts either, but to the kind of friendship which comes from understanding rather than simply affability.

For our part, we have to recognise that Africans — both nationalists and others — have their own deeply valued traditions, attitudes, and aspirations. We may be proud of their response, because the Africans of Uganda have a great regard for western, and indeed British, ideas and ideals, and I can say this with certainty—they are anxious for the help of British people in achieving their own progress.

It is Uganda the basic political problem is not so much racial as tribal. African opinion accepts that the country needs the help of Europeans for a long time to come and they welcome all that we can do for them in development and training. Africans are anxious about the position of Asians, but I believe increasingly accept that Asians have an important part to play, particularly on the economic side, as they themselves gain in self-confidence with growing experience of business and public life.

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Shaw answered immediately. On the page was just one word: "Thanks."

—:0:—

A story is told of Noel Coward and Lady Diana Manners, who met at a dinner party in England at a time when they entertained a great liking for each other.

"Did you see my last play, Private Lives?" asked Mr. Coward.

"Yes," replied the actress. "What did you think of it?"

"Not very amusing."

Here was a pause.

"Mr. Coward, did you see me play the role of the Virgin in The Miracle?"

"Yes."

"And what did you think of it?"

"Very amusing," answered the playwright.

—:0:—

Prof: You students in the rear of the classroom please stop passing notes back and forth.

Student: They are cards, not notes, Sir. We are playing bridge.

Prof: Oh, excuse me.

* * *

Customer: Could I try on that suit in the window?

Salesman: We'd rather you'd rather use the dressing room.

* * *

Prof: (Pointing to cigarette butt on the floor): Jones, is this yours?

Jones: (pleasantly) Not at all, Sir. You saw it first.

Fashions in the Factory

Protective clothing designed for greater safety in factories was displayed by models at the recently held Factory Equipment Exhibition in London.

In this picture Margery Sandford (centre) wearing nylon sports shorts and blouse, is seen admiring a suit designed for fire and crash crews (left) and a suit for workers handling High Test Peroxide (right).

The exhibition was opened by Britain's Minister of Labour, Mr. Iain Macleod, and was the largest of its kind to be held in Britain. More than 300 exhibitors displayed almost everything needed for the modern factory, ranging from fuel economy equipment and packing and labelling machinery to automatic control instruments.

અમેરિકામાંની સર્વપ્રથમ એશ્રેજ વસાહતની ૩૫૦મી જયંતીની ઊજવણી

અમેરિકામાં સંસ્થાનવાદીઓએ જ્યાં પહેલવહેલી વસાહત ઊભી કરી હતી તે જેમ્સટાઉન નગરમાં આ વર્ષે દુનિયાના જુદા જુદા દેશોમાંથી મુલાકાતીઓ આવશે અને વસાહતની ૩૫૦ મી જયંતી ઊજવશે.

આ પ્રદેશમાંનાં બધાં ઐતિહાસિક સ્થળોમાંનું જેમ્સટાઉન એક સ્થળ છે. નાટ્યના વિશિષ્ટપ્રકાર" અંતે પણ આ ઉત્સવ ઊજવાશે. અને ૧૯૦૭માં બ્રિટિશ લોકોએ કરેલ્યુતિ સ્ટીકારેલી ત્યાં વેર્જિનિયા ઉપનિવેશની પણ આ જયંતી ઊજવશે.

ઉત્સવના કાર્યક્રમો

ઐતિહાસિક નવેમ્બર સુધી ચાલનારા આ ઉત્સવમાં અનેકવિધ કાર્યક્રમો યોજાયા છે. આ ઉપરાંત ઐતિહાસિક સ્થળો ટેકનિકલ રંજાણ પાર્કવે વચે સંકળાયેલાં છે. જેમ્સટાઉન ખાતે ૩૦ એકર વિસ્તારમાં એક ઉપવન તૈયાર કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. અહિ વિવિધ રાષ્ટ્રોના ઇનામે છોડવાઓ અને અમેરિકાના તેમજ દુનિયાના વિવિધ પ્રદેશોમાંથી આવેલા વૃક્ષોનાં બગીચા બનાવ્યા છે.

ઈ. ૧૬૦૭ ના મે માસની ૧૩ મી તારીખે પહેલવહેલાં વસાહતીઓ જે જહાજમાં જેમ્સટાઉન આવે આવેલા એ જહાજના નમૂનાઓ અહીં રજુ કરવામાં આવશે.

આ ઉપવનમાંની ઘણી સામગ્રીઓ તો અમેરિકાના કે ઐતિહાસિક વારસામાં મહત્વના ઉમેરારૂપ બની રહેશે. પહેલવહેલા અમેરિકાના કારમાના, કામની ફેક્ટરી-ઓ પણ અહિ નમૂના અહીં ગોઠવવામાં આવશે, અને એમાં સંરક્ષિત નિકુંજ પ્રમાણે પોષાકવાળી કારીગરોનું અમલથી પદનિમ્ન ગામ તૈયાર કરી-બતાવશે.

ઐતિહાસિક થિયેટરોમાંનો ચાર

"વિશિષ્ટપ્રકાર"માં સાંસ્કારિક પુનર્જન્મ કરવા અહિંના મકાનો કુલ્લી નાંખવામાં આવ્યાં છે. અને ૧૯૫૭ ની સાલમાં ૯૫ મકાનો બાળી રાખવામાં આવશે. આ પ્રમાણે ઐતિહાસિક નાટકમાં આ બધે દુનિયાના જુદા જુદા પ્રદેશોમાંથી આવેલી પ્રજાઓ અને વસાહતની ૩૫૦મી જયંતી ઊજવાશે.

ઈશ્વર પેટલીકર

પૂર્વ આફ્રિકાનો પ્રવાસ કરવાનાં સ્વપ્નાં સેવારીઓ આજે અહીં સરીથી સેવતા આવ્યા છે. અને વિધેયકના સાહસવાળાને પોતાની મેમની પરીક્ષા આવે આ ભૂમિ ઉપર આપવાની તેટલ મુખે આફ્રિકાના અફાટ મેદાનો, નીભિક અરણ્યો અને ગગનચુંબી બરફાચ્છાદિત શિખરો રહી જાણવાની આતુરતા રહી છે.

તાજેતરમાં આવી ઝંખેલ લક્ષાકારને દૂરવતના વિવિધ રંગી બે દૃશ્ય પૂર્વ આફ્રિકાના કુલપટ ઉપર અંકાઈ રહ્યાં છે તેમને આકર્ષ્યા છે. આફ્રિકાના દૃશ્ય આકર્ષકો પરેલા જગતમાં રસિકતાર્થીએ સંબદ્ધાય છે.

સંગીત તજજ્ઞો અને નૃત્યકારોને પણ આ ભૂમિએ આકર્ષેલા છે. આ પરતીના બાળકો જન્મથી જ નૃત્યનો વારસો લઇને આવ્યા હોય તેમ બાલ્યવના દરેક પ્રસંગને નૃત્ય દ્વારા વ્યકત કરે છે.

એ પરતી સાહિત્યપ્રકારોથી પણ વંચિત નથી રહી. ડા. રાધાકૃષ્ણન જેવા શીક્ષણ અને સરેજ્ઞની નાથડ જેવા સાહિત્યકાર આપણે ત્યાં આવી ગયા છે.

આજે આપણે ત્યાં કેળવણીના સ્થંભ જેવા શ્રી. ભાઈલાલ પાલાલ પરેલ અને ગુજરાતના, જાણીતા લેખક શ્રી. ઈશ્વર પેટલીકર આવેલ છે, તેમનું પૂરું નામ તો ઈશ્વરભાઈ મોતીભાઈ પટેલ છે. અને લેઉઆ પાટીદાર તા. ૯મી મે ૧૯૧૬ના રોજ તેમનો જન્મ પેટલાદ તાલુકાના પેટલી ગામે થયેલ.

કુટુંબ ગામ કે શાળામાં તેમની કારકિર્દી સામાન્ય હતી. કાળજાત્રીનું ખુની ખંજર અને તરૂણ તપસ્વીની જેવા લઘકારો પુરસ્કારોના વાચનથી તેમણે સાહિત્ય વાંચવું શરૂ કરેલ એમ થતા. મિત્રો પાસે તેમણે કબુલ કર્યું. પણ જ્યારે રેપ. રમણલાલ વસંતલાલ દેસાઇની કૃતિઓ વાંચી ત્યારે તેમને લેખક થવાની તમન્ના જાગી.

મેટ્રીક થયા બાદ તેમના અભ્યાસનો અંત આવ્યો. એટલે વડોદરા કૃષિ કોલેજના સિનીઅર અની પાદરા અને કરજણ તાલુકામાં શિક્ષકનો પથી સ્વીકારી, બે વિસમે એકધાર ટપાલ આવે, નહિ ઉચ્ચ કેળવણી, નહિ કોઈ માર્ગદર્શન, પ્રતિકૂળ સંજોગ છતાં લેખક થવાનાં સ્વપ્ન ન ગયાં. પાદીદાર માસિકમાં લખવું શરૂ કર્યું. પ્રમળ કેયણા શ્રી. ચુનીલાલ વ. શાહનો પરિચય થતાં "જનમટીપ" લખી અને શ્રી. ઈશ્વર પેટલીકરનું નામ સાહિત્ય સૃષ્ટિમાં ઝળહળતું થઇ ગયું.

"ગામચિત્રો" શ્રી. રા. વિ. પાઠકની પ્રેરણાના સાથે પુસ્તક રૂપે તૈયાર થયુ અને તેમના પુસ્તકની માગ વધી. વરોનર, કાનમ અને વાડજના પ્રદેશને પોતાની ભુમિમાં ગુંથી, હૃદયની સગવડી, પાત્રોલાના પેચ, લખવા લેખ, વરતનિા અવતાર વિગેરે પુસ્તક પ્રસિદ્ધ થયા ત્યારે સિદ્ધ હસ્ત લેખક તરીકે તેમને નામના મળી ગઇ.

હાલમાં શ્રી. ઈશ્વર પેટલીકર આણંદમાં રહીવાનાંકિશન કાર્ય અને "પાટીદાર" પત્રનું સંચાલન કરે છે.

"ચુડ"

★

સિંહ અને ગાય

[illegible]

વાઘ અને બકરી

[illegible]

★

આણંદમાં જેમ્સટાઉનમાં એક સદી આવી ઉજવણી ૨૦૦૭ માં પણ થવાની જાહેરાત થઇ છે.

વેર્જિનિયા ખાતે ૧૯૫૭ માં આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ઉજવણી ઉજવશે. ૩૦ મી વસ્તારે અમેરિકાના એક વસાહતપ્રવૃત્તિનો નાશ થયો. ત્યારે ૧૯૫૭ માં "વિશ્વ કારણાના" ના રચી. નિકાસ થવાની સ્થાપના રાજય બનાવવાનું ૧૭૫ મી જયંતી ઉજવાશે.

x x x

★ને એની જ રીતે સારસ્વતી રોના નામે સિદ્ધ સીતાપુરની સાથી ૪૫ વર્ષ ગયા એકધાર રોસ પાંચ ઉમાર્ગ રહી જ્યાંથી સીતાપુરની સાથીમાં ૬૨૫ નીકળી પડી હતી. શેઠોએ રોના મેચારી મુકી હતી ગામને પરને વકના ગાડ નીચે બેસી ગાગેના રોણા ગાને રોણા ગયા પગરે રોસ થઇ ત્યારે ઉદરેકાર્યોને રોણાએ ગોપી કારેલ ન કુકારી પણ તાને ઘ્યે ગાર થઇ.

'Violence ? No!' Says Mboya

Speaking on Sunday in Nairobi, Mr. Tom Mboya said that the African elected members have never contemplated to resort to violence. "We are not contemplating and we will never contemplate to resort to violence." He said that the consequences of violence have been seen and so "we don't want those follies to be repeated."

"I have not asked you to resort to violence to achieve our objectives," Mr. Mboya told African Elected Members will do everything possible, within the "constitutional limits" to rectify the situation.

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COLONIAL TIMES.

East African People's Own Weekly

NAIROBI, WEDNESDAY, 14th JUNE, 1957

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NON-AFRICANS ASSURED BRIGHT FUTURE

FUTURE OF AFRICAN POLITICAL MEETINGS

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, last Tuesday met at Government House, Nairobi, the African Elected Members, who submitted several suggestions regarding the holding of political meetings in the Colony.

Among the points mentioned by the African Elected Members were the size of political meetings, and the holding of open-air meetings.

The Governor told the Members:-

"In the aftermath of Mau Mau there are sufficient reasons to disallow open-air meetings. Experience shows that such meetings inevitably become very large.

"I have to have regard to the tone of meetings before the recent introduction of tape-recording and to the conduct of subsequent meetings.

"I have listened carefully to what you have said and we will think over the practical arrangements in the future for meetings."

Restrictions: "Negative Approach"

—Mr. Mboya

By "C. T." Correspondent

Despite the present constitutional crises the Asians and the Europeans can go on to develop Kenya with their money and special knowledge as they have been assured "a bright future in this country. Addressing a political meeting in Nairobi at the Desai Memorial Hall on Sunday, 9 June, Mr. Mboya said that there was no suggestion that the Asians and the Europeans should leave Kenya. In Swahili he asked his audience: "Have we asked them to leave?" "No", yelled the crowd.

Mr. Mboya said that the audience could not listen to Asians and that Europeans him as the Police objected have equal rights and in- to the overcrowding of terests as the Africans have. the hall. Only 700 people "There is a bright future for were supposed to be in the the Asians and the Euro- Hall. It was estimated that peans in Kenya." All those there were more than 1000 who want to live "as equal people while some 1,000 human beings have nothing waited outside on the roads. to fear." He said, no race The suggestion that some should expect privileges. should leave the hall was What is wanted is equality met with boos, cat-calls and of rights and equal opportu- shouts of "NO" aimed at nities, based not on colour the Police officers on duty. of skin but on individual One African said: "This is merits, for every one in our Legco we cannot leave." Kenya — Brown, Black or While the crowd waited White.

People, mostly Africans of the talks between the Police all tribes, some of whom officers and Mr. Mboya conhad made their way to Nai- tinued and lasted for nearly robi on week-end from two hours. It was after Thika, Ruiru, Limuru, Athi talking with Assistant Com- River and even Naivasha, missioner of Police, T. Mchad crowded the hall more Briserely, that Mr. Mboya than an hour before Mr. decided to go to the Gov- Mboya arrived there accom- ernment House with four of panied by a police officer only his colleagues. He stood on to discover that his impatient the table to announce his decision. The cries of "we want to come," followed. But he suggested to them to remain in the Hall and asked them not to make 'FUJO'— trouble — while he was away.

Mr. Mboya could not see the Governor as His Excellency was away at Machakos and so the protest was made to the Governor's private Secretary. "I also told," he said, Private Secretary that these restrictions would constitute a ban on all African meetings because this is the largest hall in Nairobi." He later announced that with the other African elected members he discuss the restrictions on African meetings.

After returning from the

(Continued on page 2).

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLASH ON TRADE WITH CHINA

● U.S. Protests — But Britain Lifts Embargo

From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's statement in the House of Commons on the British Government's revised terms of trade with Communist China is the end-product of a prolonged Anglo-American argument and undoubtedly marks the second stage of the clash between the two countries.

The first stage was the clash over the Suez issue which came out more into the open than has the present one.

For the last three years British manufacturers have been complaining of the restrictions imposed on their efforts to enter the potentially enormous Chinese market.

The Western allies long ago established a set of regulations whereby their trade with Communist countries was controlled in the interest of mutual security.

The intention was to prevent the export to unfriendly countries of materials to assist the latter in the development of a war economy. Britain has been irritated by the fact that, under American inspiration, there has been a substantial discrepancy — or differential — between the items embargoed for China and those embargoed for Russia.

Mr. Lloyd's announcement was to the effect that Britain has decided unilaterally — as she is entitled to do — to bring the Russian and Chinese lists to an identical length by reducing the Chinese list to the Soviet level.

Others To Follow ?

West Germany, Japan and Italy are expected to follow the British example at an early date. Explanations by British experts did not settle doubts about the future working of the China Committee, which may soon fall into limbo like S.C.U.A.

Diplomatic quarters in London see the open clash on China trade, which had been talked about and expected for weeks as further evidence that since Suez, active diplomatic co-operations between the Atlantic community has shrunk to

(Continued on page 3).

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Mboya said special knowledge as they have been assured "a bright future" in this country. Addressing a political meeting in Nairobi at the Desai Memorial Hall on Sunday, 9 June, Mr. Mboya said that there was no suggestion that the Asians and the Europeans should leave Kenya. In Swahili he asked his audience: "Have we asked them to leave?" "No", yelled the crowd.

Mr. Mboya said that the Asians and that Europeans have equal rights and interests as the Africans have. "There is a bright future for the Asians and the Europeans in Kenya." All those who want to live as equal human beings have nothing to fear," He said, no race should expect privileges. What is wanted is equality of rights and equal opportunities, based not on colour of skin but on individual merits, for every one in Kenya — Brown, Black or White.

People, mostly Africans of all tribes, some of whom had made their way to Nairobi on week-end from Thika, Ruiru, Limuru, Athi River and even Naivasha, had crowded the hall more than an hour before Mr. Mboya arrived there accompanied by a police officer only to discover that his impatient audience could not listen to him as the Police objected to the overcrowding of the hall. Only 700 people were supposed to be in the Hall. It was estimated that there were more than 1,000 people while some 1,000 waited outside on the roads.

The suggestion that some should leave the hall was met with boos, cat-calls and shouts of "NO" aimed at the Police officers on duty. One African said: "This is our Legco we cannot leave."

While the crowd waited the talks between the Police officers and Mr Mboya continued and lasted for nearly two hours. It was after talking with Assisant Commissioner of Police, T. McBrierly, that Mr. Mboya decided to go to the Government House with four of his colleagues. He stood on the table to announce his decision. The cries of "we

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E.A. QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Landless And Unemployed

Mrs. Barbara Castle, (Lab.): asked the Colonial Secretary the estimated number of Africans who are landless and unemployed in the African Reserves in Kenya.

Replying for the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Profumo said: There are now about 14,000 landless families in the Kikuyu Reserve, of whom all but a few have employment or are engaged on relief work and land resettlement schemes.

No accurate figures are available for the other African areas, but there is nothing to suggest serious unemployment there.

Discussion on Constitution

Mr. J. Johnson, (Lab.): asked the Colonial Secretary if he is aware that the European Elected Members of the Legislative Council in Kenya have now said they are prepared to discuss with African Members the matter of increased representation; and whether he will now consider the convening of a round-table conference of Asians, Africans and Europeans to discuss future constitutional changes in Kenya before the Lyttelton Plan comes to an end in 1960.

Mr. Profumo: The European Elected Members have stated that they have always been and still are prepared to enter into discussions with other groups on constitutional matters, and the Kenya Government have throughout made it clear that they are ready to do everything possible to facilitate such discussions if all the groups concerned are prepared to embark on them without prior conditions.

African Political Meetings

Mr. J. Johnson asked the Colonial Secretary if he would make a statement regarding the restrictions placed upon African political meetings in Kenya, with particular reference to the conditions attending the meeting held by Mr. Tom Mboya, M.L.C., at the Desai Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Friday, 24th May.

Mr. Profumo: A statement was recently issued by the Kenya Government on African political meeting; this statement has the full support of the United Kingdom Government.

The conditions attached to the permit for Mr. Mboya's meeting were in accordance with the policy announced in the statement.

Land Consolidation

Mr. Fenner Brockway, (Lab.): asked the Colonial Secretary how many Africans have been rendered landless during the implementation of the Land Consolidation Scheme in Kenya; what proportion of this number are being employed on consolidated farms; and what are their wages and working hours.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: None. Land consolidation involves only the amalgamation into economic farming units of scattered strips of land in which individual Africans have rights.

No rights are extinguished or weakened by the process; on the contrary, it will be possible to strengthen them by issuing secure titles for consolidated land units. The rest of the Question does not therefore arise.

Non-Africans Assured Bright Future

(Continued from page 1.)

Government House Mr. Mboya saw that many had gone out of the hall and so asked the permission to address those who were in. It was granted and Mr. Mboya spoke:

"I have said in Legislative Council, and I say again, that we shall not acquiesce in such restrictions which are not in the best interests of this country." he said.

Restrictions are a negative approach to the problem and restrictions alone cannot, and will never ensure, think. We will continue in the proper political evolution which we must have in what we think and see."

He described his two defeated motions in the Legco for lifting the restrictions as "reasonable and moderate." He said that he was disappointed to see the division of the house which, he said, was racial rather than based on reason.

Political speeches by the African leaders were termed as "inflamatory," he said. But behind that "smoke screen" the demand of the African people for more representation should not be hidden. "We may be stopped from addressing and organising ourselves into political organisation but nobody can stop Africans to think and will never stop."

He continued and said that the African Elected Members were all united in spirit, action and motion. We need money to send a delegation to represent our case in Britain. In the end some money was collected.

We are still awaiting for the Europeans to decide one way or another.

Mr. Mboya also read to the audience a letter from Mr. Muliro and a pamphlet written by Mr. G.R. Hunter. The pamphlet was prepared to be circulated among the Europeans. Mr. Mboya asked that everybody should dissociate with the ideas expressed in the pamphlet otherwise, it would be a "waste of time to talk about co-operation."

While Mr. Mboya addressed the crowd outside burst into shouts and boos at intervals.

Mr. Mboya strongly disapproved the suggestion that Kenya was to be partitioned. "We shall not allow partition." "We want Kenya as whole, a nation."

The Asians and the Arabs have supported the African demand for more African representation. Now the Europeans should make up their minds, he said. "The African members will, in the meantime, carry on the struggle for more seats."

"Europeans say that they should always lead and we should follow. In this case we have lead, they have followed." (Loud cheers).

He continued and said that the African Elected Members were all united in spirit, action and motion. We need money to send a delegation to represent our case in Britain. In the end some money was collected.

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COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

NEW POST FOR KENYA OFFICER

Senior Superintendent Frank H. G. Bridgman, Kenya's Deputy Director of Intelligence and Security, is due to leave Nairobi today (June 14) for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where he has been appointed to a senior post in the Intelligence and Security Bureau of the Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Bridgman came to Kenya in November, 1954, after serving for 15 years in the Police in India.

A BUSINESSMAN RETURNS

Back from India last week is Mr. Waryam Singh, Managing Director of the well-known firm Isher Singh Magon where he went on a business trip. He was intending to go to Japan but on his doctor's advice he was unable to visit that country.

MARRIAGE: MEHTA - MEHTA

Miss Zamrud, daughter of late Mr. Bhiavax D. Mehta and Mrs. Mehta, of Nairobi, was married to Mr. Zavar, son of Mr. & Mrs. F. Mehta of Zanzibar. Wedding took place at the Aga Khan Diamond Jubilee Hall, Nairobi, on Saturday, June 8, 1957, according to the Parsee rites when over three hundred friends of the bride and bride-groom were present. The bride is grand-daughter of Dinshaw R. Mehta, formerly of the National Bank of India Ltd., Nairobi.

INDIAN NAVAL VISIT

Details of the programmes of Indian Navy's visit to Mombasa and Nairobi are now ready. Citizens in Nairobi willing to receive couple of visitors as guests should communicate with Mr. S. K. Sarkar, Telephone 23316 (Ext. 13) or 23378.

KENYA'S P.O. GOES TO U.S.

Mr. Alastair I. Matheson, Press Officer, Department of Information, Kenya, left Nairobi by air recently for a three-month tour of the United States.

Mr. Matheson has been awarded a grant by the U.S. Government to participate in a Group Journalists' Project which began on June 10. The project covers a programme of training, observation and travel in the U.S.

NYANZA SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AFRICAN STUDENTS

The Central Nyanza African District Council, has started a system of giving scholarships to African students from the district who get into the first ten places in the Competitive Entrance and the Kenya African Preliminary Examinations.

The first ten students in the Common Entrance Examination are each eligible for scholarships carrying Sh. 40/- a year, and students who get into the first ten places in the Kenya African Preliminary Examination are each awarded Sh. 200/-.

In addition, the Council also offers bursaries, varying from Sh. 50/- to Sh. 225/- a year, to those students who have not received scholarships. Last year, 356 students benefited from the bursaries.

NEW TOWN HALL FOR KISUMU

The Kisumu Municipal Board has decided to build a new Town Hall, costing £37,400. It will be situated near the present municipal offices, which will be sold as they are considered inadequate for Kisumu's growing needs.

The Municipal Board has also decided to build a new social centre for Africans in Kisumu. An application has been sent to the Minister for Local Government asking him for authority to raise a loan of about £40,000 for the centre.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN PAKISTAN

The Government of Pakistan have offered five scholarships to the students from British East Africa and Aden for studies in Pakistan. These scholarships will be awarded for the diploma/degree or post graduate course in such subjects as Science, Agriculture, Medicine, Animal husbandry, Engineering or Dentistry. Selection of suitable candidates will be made through the respective Governments of the Territories concerned in consultation with Pakistani Commission.

VOLUNTEERS FOR S. S. LEAGUE

Volunteers are required to sell Flag on Saturday the 6th July, 1957 in aid of the Social Service League. The workers are requested to contact the Secretary for further details as soon as possible.

BUSINESSMEN VISITING INDIA

The well-known Insurance Agents, Financiers and Estate Agents, Mr. Jayant Pandit and Mr. Lalit Pandit of Messrs. Jayant Pandit Bros. are leaving on Sunday next for Mombasa en route for India where they will be spending a month visiting Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Though this is a business visit, both the brothers are keen cine-photographers and are hoping to bring back an interesting film of today's Bharat.

Messrs. Pandit Bros. are in insurance business for the last 36 years and have expanded as Land & Estate Agents, Financiers, Importers and Investors. They are agents for building society, and Mr. Jayant Pandit is managing director of the Kenya Investment Ltd., who also transact H. P. business.

SENON ON WAY HOME

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who is on his way from New York made brief halts at Paris and Geneva. Speaking to newsmen at Geneva airport, he said the world was beginning to realise the necessity of adopting nuclear tests. Mr. Menon said that American public opinion on these tests had been profoundly modified in the last two years.

Queen's Birthday Honours

NAIROBI:

In the Birthday Honours H. M. the Queen this year, in addition to the several civil servants, recognises the services of **Mr. George Kinnear** to East African Journalism, he is made C.B.E., and of **Mr. B. S. Mohindra** to the Commerce, he is made O.B.E. Among the others honoured are: Mr. J. W. Cusack (C.M.G.), Miss M. Janisch (O.B.E.), Mr. Paul Mboya (M.B.E.), Walimohamed Taleb (M.B.E.), G. B. Panvalkar (M.B.E.), Imam Baksh (M.B.E.) and D. C. Mendes (M.B.E.).

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COLONIAL TIMES

'Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374
NAIROBI, WEDNESDAY, 14th JUNE, 1957

Further Division

When the Indian voters' roll for the Legislative Council was divided into Muslim and Non-Muslim sections, many people felt that that was not the end of the matter but the beginning of a process of division. There are already signs that the division will continue.

A Bill published last week seeks to divide the Nairobi Municipal voters who originated in the sub-continent of India into two sections on the basis of religion. This again may not be the end of the process. If a sufficiently insistent demand arises in other Municipalities a similar division may take place there. Divisions on religious basis, once created, never ends. The sections then continue like parallel lines. They never meet and continue to provide encouragement to other dissident elements in the population.

We do not say that the Muslim community is alone at fault. Non-Muslim candidates for elections have frequently behaved irresponsibly. The problem is, in fact, the creation of ambitious individuals in both sections. We are convinced that neither the ordinary Muslim citizens nor the ordinary non-Muslim citizens are interested in division.

Our only complaint is that alternative methods of creating confidence and faith have not been fairly examined. What the Muslim community's leaders have been demanding could have been secured to them by the system of proportional representation with a single transferable vote. It is a pity that the Government has chosen to support division rather than representation in proportion to numbers.

The Indian community has been rendered powerless by the monster of disunity that showed its head at the end of the war. Is the history of India being repeated in Kenya ?

A dissatisfied section of the community succeeded in obtaining the support of the ruling power in India and the result is evident. In Kenya also, a section of the "Indian" community has won over the corresponding elements in Kenya and the result cannot be other than disastrous.

The late Maulana Muhammad Ali addressing Englishmen once commented on the allegations of "divide and rule" in these terms: "We divide and you rule". This may or may not have been an appropriate description of the situation in India. In Kenya, something like this has certainly been taking place. We have ourselves done everything possible to weaken our ranks by disunity and division. The Government, instead of setting its face firmly against dividing people on the basis of religion for the purposes of franchise, has accepted an insistent demand. That, we think, is a fair criticism of the Government's attitude.

UNGA'S NEW MILL

In the background of this picture is the new Unga Limited flour mill; with, left foreground, the store containing raw wheat products; finished wheat products are kept in the right-hand part of the building. (See page 8 for further details)

Anglo-American Clash On Trade With China

(Continued from Page 1)

the specific area of the Atlantic Pact, the Middle East and now the Far East having dropped out.

The Americans prefer now to deal singly with their allies, not recognising Britain and France as anything more than equal to the other allies.

Blunt references in exchanges with the U.S. that there would be mounting difficulties in Parliament if the trade ban with China was not relaxed indicate that the British action is also meant as a gesture to assuage the resentment against the American attitude over Suez, which undoubtedly is still going strong. American officials here in London are the first to recognise this psychological fact.

Trade Prospects

British official estimates of the immediate benefits accruing from the new arrangement have a certain bearing on the psychological aspect. Trade with China at present amounting to £10,000,000 (West Germany's is £12,000,000 and Japan's £22,000,000) is expected to be doubled within a year.

U. S. Statement

The U.S. State Department's statement that America was "most disappointed" about Britain's decision was issued soon after Mr. Lloyd had spoken in the House of Commons.

The statement continued: "The United States believes that the security interests of the free world would be best promoted by the maintenance of a significant differential. After an initial difference of opinion on the precise extent of the differential, the United States agreed to a proposal developed by representatives of a number of participating countries.

"The United Kingdom, however, supported by some countries, believes that there was no merit in applying a different level of controls to trade with Communist China as compared with the Soviet Union and that this differential should consequently be totally abolished."

Government officials in Washington said after the State Department announcement that the decision cleared the way for Britain to assist Communist China's industrial development.

The British Government's attitude is that industrialisation is inevitable, and that better relations — even trade relations, which are on the most commercial psychological level — may be useful and informative, as well as financially profitable.

It may be that post-Suez pique has had some influence on the decision; but the British attitude existed long before the clash with Colonel Nasser and the Anglo-American division in the Security Council.

There can be no doubt, however, that another strain has been imposed on the Anglo-American alliance by Britain's latest decision. It is less severe than its predecessor, but it is likely to remain constant for a longer period.

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£16 Million Building Boom

More than £12 million worth of buildings will have been completed within the municipal boundary of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by the end of the present financial year since last July, writes the City Architect. In addition, £4 million worth are being erected within the area of Greater Salisbury.

Altogether some 736 buildings of all kinds are at present under construction and plans for 552 more, including projects have been passed.

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round table conference of Asians, Africans and Europeans to discuss future constitutional changes in Kenya before the Lyttelton Plan comes to an end in 1960.

Mr. Profumo: The European Elected Members have stated that they have always been and still are prepared to enter into discussions with other groups on constitutional matters, and the Kenya Government have throughout made it clear that they are ready to do everything possible to facilitate such discussions if all the groups concerned are prepared to embark on them without prior conditions.

Non-Africans Assured Bright Future

(Continued from page 1.)

Government House Mr. Mboya saw that many had gone out of the hall and so asked the permission to address those who were in. It was granted and Mr. Mboya spoke:

"I have said in Legislative Council, and I say again, that we shall not acquiesce in such restrictions which are not in the best interests of this country," he said.

"Restrictions are a negative approach to the problem and restrictions alone cannot, and will never ensure, the proper political evolution which we must have in what we think and see."

He described his two defeated motions in the Legco for lifting the restrictions as "reasonable and moderate." He said that he was disappointed to see the division of the house which, he said, was racial rather than based on reason.

Political speeches by the African leaders were termed as "inflamatory," he said. But behind that "smoke screen" the demand of the African people for more representation should not be hidden. "We may be stopped from addressing and from organising ourselves into the political organisation but nobody can stop Africans to think. We will continue to think and we ask to express that opinion which we must have in what we think and see."

Mr. Mboya strongly disapproved the suggestion that Kenya was to be partitioned. "We shall not allow partition," "We want Kenya as a whole, a nation."

The Asians and the Arabs have supported the African demand for more African representation. Now the Europeans should make up their minds, he said. "The African members will, in the meantime, carry on the struggle for more seats."

"Europeans say that they should always lead and we should follow. In this case we have lead, they have followed." (Loud cheers).

He continued and said that the African Elected Members were all united in spirit, action and motion. We need money to send a delegation to represent our case in Britain. In the end some money was collected.

We are still awaiting for the Europeans to decide one way or another.

Mr. Mboya also read to the audience a letter from Mr. Muliro and a pamphlet written by Mr. G.R. Hunter. The pamphlet was prepared to be circulated among the Europeans. Mr. Mboya asked that everybody should dissociate with the ideas expressed in the pamphlet otherwise, it would be a "waste of time to talk about co-operation."

While Mr. Mboya addressed the crowd outside burst into shouts and boos at intervals.

AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
(INDIAN PROGRAMME)
SUNDAY, 16th JUNE, 1957
at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
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implementation of the Land Consolidation Scheme in Kenya; what proportion of this number are being employed on consolidated farms; and what are their wages and working hours.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: None. Land consolidation involves only the amalgamation into economic farming units of scattered strips of land in which individual Africans have rights.

No rights are extinguished or weakened by the process; on the contrary, it will be possible to strengthen them by issuing secure titles for consolidated land units. The rest of the Question does not therefore arise.

MARRIAGE: MEHTA - MEHTA

Miss Zamrud, daughter of late Mr. Sinavas D. Mehta and Mrs. Mehta, of Nairobi, was married to Mr. Zavar, son of Mr. & Mrs. F. Mehta of Zanzibar. Wedding took place at the Aga Khan Diamond Jubilee Hall, Nairobi, on Saturday, June 8, 1957, according to the Parsee rites when over three hundred friends of the bride and bride-groom were present. The bride is grand-daughter of Dinshaw R. Mehta, formerly of the National Bank of India Ltd., Nairobi.

INDIAN NAVAL VISIT

Details of the programmes of Indian Navy's visit to Mombasa and Nairobi are now ready. Citizens in Nairobi willing to receive couple of visitors as guests should communicate with Mr. S. K. Sarkar, Telephone 23316 (Ext. 13) or 23378.

KENYA'S P.O. GOES TO U.S.

Mr. Alastair I. Matheson, Press Officer, Department of Information, Kenya, left Nairobi by air recently for a three-month tour of the United States.

Mr. Matheson has been awarded a grant by the U.S. Government to participate in a Group Journalists' Project which began on June 10. The project covers a programme of training, observation and travel in the U.S.

NYANZA SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AFRICAN STUDENTS

The Central Nyanza African District Council, has started a system of giving scholarships to African students from the district who get into the first ten places in the Competitive Entrance and the Kenya African Preliminary Examinations.

The first ten students in the Common Entrance Examination are each eligible for scholarships carrying Sh. 40/- a year, and students who get into the first ten places in the Kenya African Preliminary Examination are each awarded Sh. 200/-.

In addition, the Council also offers bursaries, varying from Sh. 50/- to Sh. 225/- a year, to those students who have not received scholarships. Last year, 356 students benefited from the bursaries.

NEW TOWN HALL FOR KISUMU

The Kisumu Municipal Board has decided to build a new Town Hall, costing £37,400. It will be situated near the present municipal offices, which will be sold as they are considered inadequate for Kisumu's growing needs.

The Municipal Board has also

VOLUNTEERS FOR S. S. LEAGUE

Volunteers are required to sell Flag on Saturday the 6th July, 1957 in aid of the Social Service League. The workers are requested to contact the Secretary for further details as soon as possible.

BUSINESSMEN VISITING INDIA

The well-known Insurance Agents, Financiers and Estate Agents, Mr. Jayant Pandit and Mr. Lalit Pandit of Messrs. Jayant Pandit Bros. are leaving on Sunday next for Mombasa en route for India where they will be spending a month visiting Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. Though this is a business visit, both the brothers are keen cine-photographers and are hoping to bring back an interesting film of today's Bharat.

Messrs. Pandit Bros. are in insurance business for the last five years and have expanded as Land & Estate Agents, Financiers, Importers and Investors. They are agents for building society, and Mr. Jayant Pandit is managing director of the Kenya Investment Ltd., who also transact H. P. business.

MENON ON WAY HOME

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who is on his way from New York made brief halts at Paris and Geneva. Speaking to newsmen at Geneva airport, he said the world was beginning to realize the necessity of stopping nuclear tests. Mr. Menon said that American public opinion on these tests had been profoundly modified in the last two years.

* * *

Queen's Birthday Honours

NAIROBI:

In the Birthday Honours H. M. the Queen this year, in addition to the several civil servants, recognised the services of **Mr. George Kinnear** to East African Journalism, he is made C.B. E., and of **Mr. B. S. Mohindra** to the Commerce, he is made O.B.E. Among the others honoured are: **Mr. J. W. Cusack** (C.M.G.), **Miss M. Janisch** (O.B.E.), **Mr. Paul Mboya** (M.B.E.), **Wallmohamed Taleb** (M.B.E.), **G. B. Panvalkar** (M.B.E.), **Imam Baksh** (M.B.E.) and **D. C. Mendes** (M.B.E.).

UNGA'S NEW MILL

In the background of this picture is the new Unga Limited flour mill, with, left foreground, the store containing raw wheat products; finished wheat products are kept in the right-hand part of the building.

(See page 8 for further details)

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Chagga Chief On American Visit

Chief Thomas Mareaile II, **Mangi Mkuu** of the Wachagga, left Nairobi by plane on Sunday, June 9, for a sixty-day tour of the United States.

Chief Mareaile has been awarded a leader grant under the sponsorship of the international education exchange programme of the U. S. Department of State administered in East Africa by the United States Information Service and the American Consulate-General, Nairobi.

The Chagga chief will, during his 60-day visit areas where inhabitants are predominantly Negro with a view to seeing the Negro way of life in the United States.

While in New York city he plans to attend meetings of the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

He will be accompanied on the tour by an assistant, Mr. T. M. Mlay.

Locust Director At F.A.O. Meeting

When the Desert Locust Control Committee of the Food and Agricultural Organization meets in Tangier, Morocco, from June 18th to 26th, in 1953 he was admitted to the then Makerere College.

Like his father, Mr. Fakii intends to adopt teaching as his profession and will return to Makerere at the beginning of the next academic year in July to take a post-graduate diploma in education. If successful, he plans to join the Education Department and to become a teacher at his former school — the Arab Secondary School.

Director of the Desert Locust Survey from Nairobi, one of the High Commission's services with headquarters in Nairobi, will be present.

Leading the United Kingdom Delegation at the conference will be Mr. D. L. Blunt, Kenya's Minister of Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, while delegates from many countries concerned with desert locust problems, including Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, the Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Russia, the Sudan and America will also be present.

The committee is the governing body of international desert locust work, and meets annually.

—:0:—

Arab Student's Success

Mr. Umar Ahmed Fakii, an Arab student of Makerere University College and a former pupil of the Arab Secondary School in Mombasa, has obtained the Bachelor of Arts Degree of the University of London. He becomes the second Kenya Arab to pass this examination.

Aged 22, Mr. Fakii is the son of Sheikh Ahmed Fakii, a popular teacher at the Arab School until his retirement in 1945. Mr. Fakii joined the Arab Boys School in 1943 and went on to the Arab Secondary School, where he obtained his Senior Cambridge Certificate in 1953. In 1953 he was admitted to the then Makerere College.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL

H.E. Opens New Parklands Girls School

The above picture taken at the opening ceremony of the Arya Samaj's new girls' school at Parklands shows from left to right: Mr. B. R. Capila, Manager of the School; H.E. the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring; Mr. B. N. Sharma, Hon. Secretary and Mr. Lahoriram, the President of the Arya Samaj, Nairobi.

H. E. Sir Evelyn Baring, declared open the £35,000 Girl's Secondary School at Parklands Arya Girls' School building on Monday last when nearly 1,000 guests and prominent Arya Samajists were present. Among those present on the dais with H.E. were Minister Coutts, Minister Nathoo, Minister Madan, Mr. Badri Nath, Mr. Mangat, H.W. the Mayor and Messrs. Lahori Ram, B. R. Capila, Khushi Ram, Satya Pal Ji and heads of the Arya Stri Samaj.

In welcoming the Governor and other guests, the President, Mr. Lahori Ram, said that the social reformist Arya Samaj pioneered the first girls school in Kenya in 1910 and the pressure on accommodation since then has been so great that in spite of all the present development, there still remained an ambitious programme for thirty more class rooms yet to be completed.

The Manager of the Arya Girls' School, Mr. B. R. Capila, describing "the breathtaking speed" with which the City of Nairobi had developed traced the growth of the one-class, one-teacher school of 1910 to the present vast organisation with accommodation for 2,800 students and paid tribute to the staff headed by the distinguished educationalist, Mr. Khushi Ram. "The equipment we possess, and which is being continuously added to, is of the finest order," he said and announced amid applause that as from the next term a class was being opened to include students of all races in which the medium of instruction would be English.

In making a plea for grant for the Secondary Classes, Mr. Capila said for many years they were running growing educational needs of Nairobi, H. E. said and added, the present pupils owe a great debt to their elders who have strived to provide them with the best possible education. H.E. hoped they would appreciate their good fortune.

In referring to the large amount of money being spent by the Arya Samaj on their Secondary classes for the past five or six years H. E. announced, amid applause, that the Education Department would provide a recurrent grant-in-aid in respect of the next intake into Form I in January 1958 provided that the girls were admitted on the same conditions as were applicable in the Government Schools. He also promised sympathetic consideration in respect of girls admitted prior to 1958.

Nairobi Airport At Embakasi

Work on Nairobi's new £2,433,000 Airport now being constructed at Embakasi, is proceeding according to schedule, **the Governor** was told by the officials when he recently visited and inspected the Airport.

When in full operation the airport is expected to handle some 200,000 passengers a year and about 6,000 aircraft movements — nearly double the number now handled by the present airport at Eastleigh.

The total floor area of the terminal building is 175,000 square feet and the runway has a length of 10,000 feet and a width of 150 feet with macadamised margins of the 75 feet on either side.

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Schedule of Property

Lot no.	Plot No.	App. Area Sq. ft.	Situation	Vacant Buildings
1	5	6424	Corner Mtendeni Street	—
2	6	4263	near Mtendeni Street	—
3	8	4860	near Selous Street	—
4	9	5502	near Selous Street	—
5	10	4363	near Selous Street	—
6	12	4884	Corner Selous Street	One
7	14	5227	Corner Selous Street	One
8	15	4500	Victoria Street	—
9	16	4501	Victoria Street	—
10	17	4497	Victoria Street	—
11	22	4873	near Mtendeni Street	—
12	23	4840	Corner Mtendeni Street	—
13	24	5019	Mtendeni Street	—

Terms: 25% cash down and the Balance within 6 (six) months from the date of sale subject to 6% interest of which the first 56 days shall bear no interest.

For further particulars, conditions of Sale and Site plans apply to the Administrator-General, Dar es Salaam or the Auctioneers, P.O. Box 109, Dar es Salaam.

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Happenings In Bharat

Menuhin On Indian Music

Yehudi Menuhin, the world-renowned violinist, said in London recently, that Indian music "seeks to release man from baser emotions so that his mind and spirit are free to rise to the sphere of meditation and liberation."

He told the Asian Music Circle, of which he is the president, that Indian music varied from that of the west in completely different way to combine together. Indian in which it created the atmosphere of dedication of the artist and the audience.

Menuhin was introducing the Indian Sitarist, Mr. Ravishankar, at the opening of the programme of three concerts that the well known Sitarist gave in London.

The famous violinist said that since he came across Indian music four years ago it had become the integral part of his life. He added that Indian music sought the release of the individual through individual discipline while Western music involved much more collaboration of various elements.

Menuhin further stated that Indian music had set out and kept up the spirit of individual purity so well that it had never become

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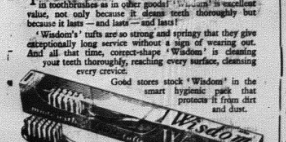

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Menon's Appeal To Suspend Nuclear Tests

India's Defence Minister Mr. Krishna Menon, said in New York recently in a television interview that the great Powers must suspend the nuclear tests. "We have no right to expose humanity to these dangers", he added.

In answer to the question on British Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan's willingness expressed in the Parliament recently to agree to the limitation of tests, Menon said, he thought the limitation proposal was "impracticable."

Mr. Menon said, the limitation proposals were tantamount to legalising atomic war. Menon further added that he could not say whether he would address the five power dis-armament talks being held in London but he said, "we are willing to help if we can. What is more important is that we must get away from the ideas of two camps."

King Of Afghanistan To Visit India

His Majesty King Zaher Shah of Afghanistan and the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, H.R.H. Mohamed Daud Khan, have accepted the invitations of the President and the Prime Minister of India to visit India. The dates of their visit will be announced later.

—:0:—

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REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

M For Mboya

When London's Economist speaks it speaks to suggest and to influence. This authoritative weekly, widely read by the thinking minds throughout the free world, recently indicated to the authorities in Kenya not to make Mr. Tom Mboya a martyr. Wrote **Economist:**

"Means should be found to expose and counter Mr. Mboya when he tells lies or stirs up civil non-co-operation; but the worst step would be to make him a martyr. The Europeans will need to show great political skill and the understanding of African mentality to bring Mr. Mboya to a reasonable and bargaining frame of mind."

The advice has come, but, unfortunately it has come too late. Mr. Mboya is at present in the arclight of Kenya politics. His very name is synonymous with the African nationalism. He is hero of the hour. Today M is for MBOYA.

While the Londoners read **Economist,** the **American Time** came out this week with the caption: **Kenya — a new or an Iron Mayenne Time:**

"... as Mboya's reminiscence was felt more and more throughout the land, penetrating even the Mau Mau detention camps, Kenya's government ordered government tape recorders installed at all African political meetings. But by last week the whites were beginning to realise that in order to protect their own inch, they might yet have to give Mboya a measure of his mile."

Mr. Mboya's mile is his demand for an additional 15 seats in the Legco. At present the Legco is composed of 38 Europeans, 10 Africans, 8 Asians and 3 Arabs of which 29 are elected, 2 corporate, 20 nominated and 8 Ex-officios. Political mathematics show that 5,500,000 Africans are represented by 8 members, 158,000 Asians by 8 members and 31,000 Arabs by 1 member only, while 42,000 Europeans have 16 members in the Council. One fact has come home, "Some increase in African representation is justified and necessary," in the middle Asians probably have been forgotten.

A Denial

A local weekly some weeks ago published a report of meeting held in Kisumu of some African elected members where, it was reported, Mr. Mboya told the audience that there were more educated people in Kenya than there were in Ghana. It was reported that he also linked land consolidation with the Lyttleton Plan.

Last week a denial to those allegations was sent to the Nairobi newspaper which, it was **said late.**

"To me", he wrote, "Ghana is a sovereign democratic state and not necessarily a black racialist state." He also said that the statements attributed to him were either untrue or a misinterpretation of what he said.

Indemnity

Recently the Legco members have received "urgent" letters from the Clerk of the Legislative Council asking them to send their photographs so that passes may be issued to help the Police in performing their duties properly.

If the police on duty at the Westminster Palace recognise some 600 M.P.s., why the Police at the Parliament Building cannot recognise only 59 members?

Mr. Mangat: "It is up to those who guard the gates of our Parliament Buildings to be aware of my independence." In reply the Clerk said that the passes were intended to ease identification when members were in outer parts of the Colony. The members may forget their individual voters but how can the voters forget their own leaders?

Such gleaming brilliance

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He will be accompanied on the tour by an assistant, Mr. T. M. Mlay.

Locust Director At

Kenya Arab to pass this examination.

Aged 22, Mr. Fakii is the son of Sheikh Ahmed Fakii, a popular teacher at the Arab School until his retirement in 1945. Mr. Fakii join-

Manager of the School; H.E. the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring; Mr. B. N. Sharma, Hon. Secretary and Mr. Lahoriram, the President of the Arya Samaj, Nairobi.

H. E. Sir Evelyn Baring, ning the only private Indian

Embakasi

Work on Nairobi's new £2,433,000 **Airport** now being constructed at Embakasi, is proceeding according to schedule, **the Gover-**

don.

The famous violinist said that since he came across Indian music four years ago it had become the integral part of his life. He added that Indian music sought the

Mastery of the great Indian musicians over their medium was so great as to be able to give play to their imagination in completely perfect form.

Atmosphere of Indian

dates of their visit will be announced later.

—:0:—

Menon's Appeal To

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The present president of the Library Mr. R. B. Patel, said in his speech, at the opening that out of the total cost of the building and furnishing. Shs. 200,000/- have been collected by his Committee from the citizens of Mombasa but the remaining sum of Shs. 200,000/- taken on loan from the Bank has still to be collected but, he said, he knew for certain, that God was merciful and the people of Mombasa always supported a good cause.

The bulk of Library's annual Income of Shs. 39,500/- is derived from grants by the Municipality of Mombasa (20,000), the Government of Kenya (3,000) and the Trustees of Seif Bin Salim Charitable Trust (2,000), while the two shipping companies:- Messrs Smith Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., and the Eastern Shipping Corporation contribute Shs. 8,300/- and 2,200/- respectively. The members' subscriptions amount to Shillings 4,000/- annually. The Library possesses some 8,904 books in English and Indian vernaculars and a few in Arabic. It subscribes to some 125 newspapers and periodicals.

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finance. Mrs. Sondhi is confident that she will be able to carry the scheme through, if not in one year, in the course of two years without fail.

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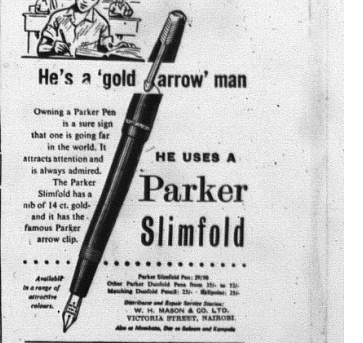

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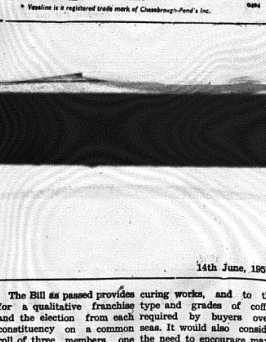

SEVERED HEAD OF SNOWMAN

KHATMANDU:— In the village of Chhimba in east Nepal bordering Tibet, about 50 miles north-east of Khatmandu, a severed head of a biped monster supposed to be the abominable snowman Yeti is reported to have been preserved for the last 25 years. Khatmandu's prominent English daily "The Commoner," front-paging the story from its special correspondent said, "The head is kept commemorating the man's bravery, who killed the monster."

The story recalled an incident which had happened 25 years ago, when 32 members of the Nepal army on way to a Tibet-Nepal border out-post were attacked by the monster at midnight, who killed all except one soldier to tell the incident to nearby villagers.

Ten riflemen were immediately sent round and the monster was found fast asleep among the bones and flesh of his prey on a rivulet. The ten riflemen charged at a time; the monster succumbed in the second round of firing.

The head of the monster is preserved in the house of the leader of the riflemen.

The area is reported to be haunted by Yetis and every year reports of missing villagers are heard.

Only two years ago a Nepal check-post guard located a monster-like thing carrying a small crying baby. The gard fired at the supposed Yeti which yelled like a human being, jumped and ran away never to be traced again. A Khatmandu businessman was also reported missing in the same area and only pieces of clothes were discovered on snow after prolonged search by the local people.

THIS WEEK IN EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Unga's New Mill At Nakuru

East Africa's first "pneumatic" flour mill with the most up-to-date machinery was opened by Mr. Michael Blundell, Kenya's Minister for Agriculture, at Nakuru, last Monday, during Nakuru Festival Week.

The mill, owned by Unga Limited, is the first example of the latest technique of automation in this country, the whole plant being supervised by a shift of only seven men and throughout all processes neither wheat nor flour are touched by hand.

Mr. Blundell, opening the mill said, that it was an occasion demonstrating the continuing industrial growth of the country and the confidence our people had in it.

Built at a cost of well over £400,000, Unga's new flour mill dominates the Nakuru skyline. It has a capacity of 18,300 tons of flour a year and employs 12 Europeans and 75 Africans.

Nearby stands the new feeds plant, which can produce 50,000 tons of animal feeds a year and employs seven Europeans, an Asian and 60 Africans. Together, the two factories and the grain store cover an area of about 146,000 square feet.

A short distance away is the factory of Proctor and Allan Limited, a subsidiary of Unga Limited, which manufactures a variety of products such as Crater porridge oats and Sprite cake mixtures.

The population of East Africa consumes about one million sacks of flour annually, produced from the 300,000 acres which have now been planted to wheat—a far cry indeed from the 300 acres which presented such a formidable problem to Lord Delamere half a century ago.

Unga Limited, the farmer-owned milling concern, is established throughout East Africa. Though by no means a monopoly, Unga Limited nevertheless deals with most of the wheat grown in the Colony.

Unga has three mills in Kenya, including the newest one at Nakuru, and three in Tanganyika. In 1954/55, Unga milled just over 98,300 tons of wheat, but when the current development programme is completed it is estimated that all the factories together will be able to deal with more than 125,000 tons of wheat a year.

1958 World Tourist Conference For Nairobi

Nairobi is to be the venue in September next year of the General Assembly of the Alliance International de Tourisme, and the East African Governments are to give financial backing to what is one of the most important international events of this kind.

News of the acceptance of the invitation extended by the Royal East African Automobile Association to the Alliance to meet in 1958 in the city was received by the Association's General Secretary, Colonel C. B. P. FitzGerald, in a cable last week from Vienna where the Alliance has been holding this year's General Assembly.

Hotels Co-operate

The Assembly will bring a total of approximately 150 people from the 85 member countries of the Alliance to the City and will consist of five days of Assembly business followed by visits to places of interest in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

It is hoped that the Assembly will be able to hold its business meetings in the new Conference Room of the Town Hall, and the Hotel Keepers Association has stated that adequate hotel accommodation for the delegates can be arranged.

:o:

TANGANYIKA

Non-African Population

An increase of 29.5 per cent of the non-African population of Tanganyika is shown in the result of the first part of the census of the total population which was carried out on the night of the 20th February this year. The African census will take place in the week commencing August 19th.

The non-African population of Tanganyika totalled 123,747. Of this total 20,619 were recorded as European, 72,167 were Indian, and were Pakistanis, 4,788 were Goan, and 19,175 were Arab.

In 1948 the total non-African population was 70,160, while in 1952 it had risen to 95,494, a total population increase since 1948 of 76 per cent. The increase recorded between 1948 and 1952 was 36 per cent, and between 1952 and 1957 29.5 per cent. The annual rate of growth from 1948 was 6.5 per cent per annum.

Compared with 1948, the greatest increase was recorded in the Goan population which rose by 139 per cent. The European population increased by 94 per cent, the Arab by 73 per cent, and the Indian and Pakistani by 63 per cent. The major increases in racial populations since 1952 were recorded among the Arabs, Goans and Indian and Pakistanis. The increase in absolute numbers in the Arab population was 6,150, the Goans 1,548 and the Indian and Pakistanis 15,668. The European increase was 2,734.

The largest numbers of non-Africans by province were still to be found in the Eastern, Lake, Tanga and Northern Provinces. The Eastern Province accounts for over one-third of the total population of the Territory, and Dar es Salaam district accounts for 35,379.

Inter-Racial Elections

The Tanganyika Legislative Council recently passed into law a Bill providing for the first elections to the Legislative Council.

When the Bill was first presented to the Legislative Council earlier in May, representative members criticised the Government's intention to hold elections in only a limited number of constituencies in 1958 and to defer the elections in the remaining constituencies until 1961, at the end of the next Legislative Council's term.

The timing of elections was, therefore, re-examined by the Government in the light of these opinions and against the background of the formidable administrative and other problems involved in holding elections for the first time in a territory of such great size and diverse levels of development.

As a result, the Government moved various amendments to the proposed legislation with the purpose of providing for elections in some constituencies in 1958 and in the balance of constituencies in 1959.

These revised proposals were received with satisfaction from all sides of the Council, members praising them as being highly satisfactory and likely to command a wide measure of support throughout the territory.

The only opposition came from two European members who felt that the territory as a whole was not yet ready for the introduction of elections.

The Bill as passed provides for a qualitative franchise and the election from each constituency on a common roll of three members, one each from the three main races in the territory.

:o:

NEWS FROM UGANDA

East African Armed Forces

New proposals for the organisation and administration of the East African land forces, which are to come under the control of the territorial governments from July 1st this year, has been tabled in Uganda's Legislative Council.

The proposals are designed to meet criticisms voiced at the March session of Legislative Council against certain administrative services being performed by the East Africa High Commission.

The High Commission is now not involved in any way with the proposed reorganisation, which has been agreed by the British Government, the three East African Governments and the Army authorities.

Uganda Coffee Commission

The Uganda Government is to appoint a commission of inquiry to review the price structure of the country's coffee industry. The Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. A. B. Killick, told Uganda's Legislative Council that the commission would review the whole structure in relation to costs allowed, to the quality of the out-turn from curing works, and to the type and grades of coffee required by buyers overseas. It would also consider the need to encourage maximum production of those grades of coffee which, in relation to market requirements would give the optimum return to growers.

Inter-Racial Schools

A policy of inter-racial education has been announced by Uganda's Minister of Social Services, Mr. G. B. Cartland. A start will be made next year in Government Secondary schools, although Mr. Cartland said it would be necessary for the process of integration to be gradual and without any lowering of standards in any school. He hoped that non-Government schools would also adopt the policy.

Nile Waters Agreement

Uganda's Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. A. B. Killick, told Legislative Council last week that he understood Her Majesty's Government would, at the first favourable opportunity, open negotiations with the other signatories to the 1929 Nile Waters Agreement with a view to it being revised in the light of representations made by the East African Governments. He said these Governments had reviewed, at a technical level, their future water requirements for all purposes including irrigation and the development of hydro-electric power. These requirements were now being discussed in London by representatives from the three East African territories and the Sudan.

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SOUTH AFRICA THE LAND OF.... APARTHEID

Church Segregation

The Right Reverend Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg, promised the Government that if "they want open conflict with the Church over the Native Laws Amendment Bill, they can have it," when he addressed more than 2,000 people on the steps of the Johannesburg City Hall at a lunch hour meeting, organised by the Civic Rights Committee in protest against the Bill, last month.

Describing the Bill as "one of the most monstrous pieces of legislation" ever debated in Parliament, the Bishop added: "I consider it a privilege to express publicly my abhorence of this inquitious piece of legislation. It is an affront to the Christian conscience of millions throughout the world."

Referring to the "infamous Church Clause, of the Bill" the Bishop said that he had just returned from a meeting of the Bishops of African churches who had decided unanimously that, if and when the Clause was implemented, they would have no alternative but to disobey and to instruct the clergy and people to ignore any directive issued to them.

MR. ALLAN PATON

Mr. Alan Paton, the well-known South African author and member of the Liberal Party, describing the Bill as harsh and dangerous said that it was dangerous because the whole future, the safety, and well-being of this country depends on the growth or racial understanding.

Summing up the implications of the Bill, Mr. Paton said: "This Bill seeks to destroy. It forbids me to associate with Africans with whom I have common ideas. It forbids young European students to meet African students and try to understand their aspirations."

STATEMENT BY SYNOD

A statement by the Bishops of the Church of the Province of South Africa, who have been assembled in Synod, said that the Native Laws Amendment Bill, despite the change it has undergone, still constitutes a threat to religious freedom.

The statement reads: "The Bishops regard the Bill in its altered form as being in one respect even more objectionable than in its original form, in that it makes the Africans who accept an invitation to worship at a particular service, and not merely the Church authorities issuing the invitation, guilty of an offence and liable to penalties."

"For these reasons", continues the statement, "the Bishops reaffirmed their previous statement that, if the Bill becomes law, they will be unable to obey it or to counsel their clergy and people to do so."

University Segregation

It is of inestimable value to anyone to be able to continue his studies at a university institution where he can exchange his ideas with others, provided that the institution is not subject, as the universities were in Hitler's Germany, to complete control by

Speaking forcibly and in a voice quivering with emotion, the Archbishop of Durban, Dennis E. Hurley, said that the outside world looked in amazement at S. Africa —"one single unique country in the world where racial discriminaiton is public policy." People overseas, he said, say they realise we have a difficult emotional problem to handle but ask how long we expect to continue with our solution of repressive legislation.

"Haven't we read history, they ask, or don't we know what is going on around us? How can you answer these questions," he asked in the course of his speech to a gathering of nearly a thousand people of all races and of different shades of political opinions and affiliations at the Wesley Hall, recently.

Bishop Hurley was one of the four speakers who spoke on the Native Laws Amendment Bill and other restrictive measures of the Government. The other speakers were Professor Pollak, Dr. S. Cooppan and Reverend A. H. Zulu.

Continuing, he said, "The present Government may go down in the history of South Africa as having done the one thing to signal honour. Not the favour it thinks it is doing—ensuring White supremacy for all time. No, the favour of holding a mirror to the face of white South Africa.

"In the fantastic outpouring of restrictive legislation that is culminating in these days in the Native Laws Amendment Bill we see what apartheid really is. The mirror is being held to our face mercilessly, cruelly. God grant that we may have the decency to recoil and to alter the present trend in time to avert disaster.

AN INSULT

"These new restrictions are an insult to Europeans who apparently cannot be trusted to behave with dignity in the company of Africans and a very far worse insult to Africans who are not worthy to be admitted to European society. The worst thing about this apartheid legislation is the insult it inflicts, the unforgiveable hurt it does to what is most precious in the State as to who should teach, what should be taught and whom should be taught, said Mr. van de Sandt Cauthren, former Chief Justice, in his speech at the Fort Hare Graduation ceremony recently.

He said that the concept of a university in Western civilisation was a community of people whose purpose was not only to acquire knowledge but to advance the boundaries of knowledge by research for truth. A properly trained mind would not resent fair criticism but welcome it.

"The experiment of making all people to hold the same views has been tried in some countries, but it had never succeeded. Difference of opinion were not to be deplored.

"There are however, certain principles which are dear to everyone who values our university system which we have inherited from the free countries of the world. On those principles we must stand firm and there must be no wavering in our profession of faith in those principles.

"We owe a duty to posterity to endeavour to persuade those who propose to make inroads on university autonomy and academic freedom that their proposals are not in the best interests of the country as a whole," Mr. Centlivers said.

able materials has voluntarily refrained from developing atomic energy for military purposes. India is concentrating on developing the new force for constructive uses such as power generation and treatment of diseases.

Nehru Leaving For London

The Indian Prime Minister will soon be leaving for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which is likely to be one of the most crucial in the history of these informal meetings in the light of the severe strain imposed on Commonwealth relations by Britain's adventure in Suez. Mr. Nehru is likely to play an important part in the deliberations and the question whether India is likely or not to continue her association with the body will depend upon how things shape themselves at the conference. Note of course has

talks with Nassar and his visit to Syria are expected to introduce an element of moderation in West Asian politics which are certainly explosive. Mr. Nehru's advice may have a sobering effect and strengthen the forces of non-alignment in the area which are in danger of being subverted by the intrigues of both the western and communist powers.

Goa Restrictions To Go

The long awaited discussions between the Government and the opposition leaders on Goa policy has at last materialised. It was an informal meeting attended by a number of prominent political leaders in the parliament and nothing definite is known about what transpired during the confabulations.

The concensus of opinion is believed to have been on the side of the appreciation and approval of the official policy but the need for some definite concerted action is not ruled out. In the meantime it would appear that the Government of India's policy with regard to economic sanctions is undergoing a process of reconsideration. It has been alleged and the Government are not unaware of it that the sanctions have caused hardships to the people both inside Goa and those living on the border.

It is, therefore, possible that restrictions on travel and remittances to Goa may be relaxed to some extent so as to minimise the difficulties which the Goans are facing. Such concessions, however, do not represent a retreat from the Government's policy to liberate Goa but if adopted will be purely humanitarian in character.

DURBAN:—

Dr. S. COOPPAN

In the course of his address, Dr. S. Cooppan, Ph.D., characterised the numerous apartheid laws as the laws of untouchability, and said that it cannot be acceptable to minds which are not distorted by fear, pride and selfishness.

He then went on to quote the laws and their implications in regard to the non-whites. **The Separate Amenities Act** (which he called the "Unequal Amenities Act.") legalises the provision of separate and unequal amenities.

"There is that clause in the **Industrial Conciliation Act** which seeks to preserve certain jobs for certain races. **The Group Areas Act** — what an insult to Europeans who apparently cannot be trusted to behave with dignity in the company of Africans and a very far worse insult to Africans who are not worthy to be admitted to European society. The worst thing about this apartheid legislation is the insult it inflicts, the unforgiveable hurt it does to what is most precious in the State as to who should teach, what should be taught and whom should be taught, said Mr. van de Sandt Cauthren, former Chief Justice, in his speech at the Fort Hare Graduation ceremony recently.

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It must understand, therefore, that it is a repudiation of God's will for man and on that account sinful to treat human being as a thing and as a means", said Rev. Zulu, of the Anglican Church — St. Faith's Mission, Durban. "It is expedient", he said, "but it will never be right to require Africans to exist only for the pleasure of the white man."

Rev. Zulu said that if white and black interests cannot be reconciled, the future of South Africa is black indeed.

Rev. Zulu concluded by saying, "I would ask you all to remember that freedom is a virtue. Like all virtues, freedom grows and flourishes when it is shared and it perfies and perishes when it is conserved. Peace and true prosperity will come when our rulers endeavour seriously at all times to ensure that legal justice approximates as nearly as possible to things that are ethically just."

NATIONALIST MYTH

Professor Hansi Pollak, of the University of Natal, said that she welcomed this opportunity as a white South African citizen to raise her voice against the Native Laws Amendment Bill, the enactment of which will add yet another grossly restrictive measure upon personal and collective freedom.

"At the outset I wish to state emphatically and unequivocably that, as a social scientist and loyal South African, I utterly reject the unsound premise on which my not only this attack upon church or club. **The Separate Universities Bill,** which will been made, but all other apartheid legislation is based interfere with our present limited choice of higher education, will send the clock back another 25 years for us; and the **Nursing Bill** seeks to separate the nurses into racial associations. Won't this make Florence Nightingale turn in her grave?

"I am here this evening to express the solidarity of the Indian people, who are hard pressed themselves, with the confined and cribbed African by reprehensible, Professor people," Dr. Cooppar said.

REV. ZULU

"White South Africa regards itself as a Christian nation, and not upon prejudice, with-

drawal, isolation and fear.

"It has always been a part of the Western Christian tradition that the more privileged should assist the less privileged in developing their full potentialities, so they too, may share in the full and good life."

Professor Pollak dealt extensively on Clause 29 of the Bill, and she stated that it "deliberately cuts off the great mass of Africans from any contacts with us and treats them as if they were lepers.

"Useful study of its 50 Clauses has convinced me that no less than eleven represent grave infringements of fundamental human rights —the freedom of the person, freedom of movement, the right to domicile and the right to work.

"In terms of existing restrictive legislation it is to aggeration to say it may be expedient." he said, "but it will never be right to require Africans to exist only as an arrest on some infringement or other. In 1953, 539,000 Africans were convicted of urban areas offences and in 1955 the figure had already reached 600,000 convictions."

Racial Separation Of Nurses

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Government Censors African Records

The Union Government's stringent methods in dealing with the non-White races in the Union was taken a step further recently when the Special Branch of the South African Police were armed with authority to confiscate gramophone records manufactured in the Union. South African manufacturers have been wanted answers" to a song about the bus boycott. Two record manufacturers were told by the police that this record, "Asikwetwa" meaning, "we will not ride," contained political propaganda. They were warned not to distribute it, and this best-selling record was withdrawn from circulation.

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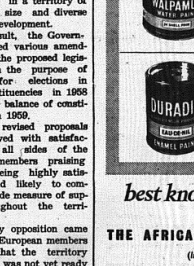

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"At the outset I wish to state emphatically and unequivocably that, as a social scientist and loyal South African, I utterly reject the unsound premise on which the Bill is based, namely that by no means all other apartheid legislation is based on the belief that contact results in friction, is consequently dangerous and that the future of white survival and domination rests upon the forcible removal of all channels of inter-racial contact," said the Professor.

Describing the "Great Nationalist myth of our times" as completely false but "ominously dangerous" and morally reprehensible, Professor Pollak said "The future and our security rest upon co-operation and understanding and not upon prejudice, with-

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Government Censors African Records

The Union Government's strictest methods in dealing with the non-White races in the Union was taken a step further recently when the Special Branch of the South African Police were armed with authority to censor African gramaphone records manufactured in the Union. South African manufacturers have been warned against the sale of so-called "propaganda" records and the police have strict orders that all records be censored first before being put out for sale.

This censorship has been brought into force following a number of cases in the recent "Aszikwetwa," a song about the bus boycott. Two record manufacturers were told by the police that this record, "Aszikwetwa" meaning, "we will not ride," contained political propaganda. They were warned not to distribute it and this best-selling record was withdrawn from circulation.

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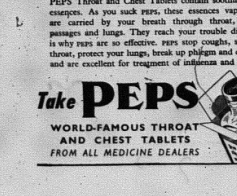

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MEETING OF HUMANITARIANS

The chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Mr. Lewis Strauss, has proposed the calling of an international conference of historians, philosophers and humanitarians to work out plans for putting man's technological advances to work for his betterment.

Mr. Strauss told a panel of television interviewers that he and President Eisenhower have been discussing the proposal for months.

The A.E.C. chairman said the conference he has proposed would be interested in all phases of scientific advancement.

African Back From U.S.

Mr. Stanley W. M. Wanambwa, Secretary-General of the Bugisu District Administration, Uganda, has returned home after a three-month tour of the United States.

Mr. Wanambwa was awarded a U.S. State Department Foreign Leader grant some three years ago to enable him to study American local government and consumer marketing co-operatives; and to visit rural farming areas, particularly where cotton is grown. His tour also included visits to trade schools of agriculture, and to schools giving domestic science courses. Mr. Wanambwa also met coffee buyers and processors in the United States.

U.S. Visit by Queen?

Mr. James Hagerty, White House Press Secretary, told newspapermen in Washington that President Eisenhower would welcome a visit by Queen Elizabeth to the United States.

He said the President, Mrs. Eisenhower and the American people would be delighted to have Queen Elizabeth visit America at any time. He added: "But that is a decision for Her Majesty."

U.S. Investment Abroad

Mr. Samuel C. Waugh, president of the Export-Import Bank, asserted in Philadelphia that "private investment . . . which carries with it experienced management, modern techniques and the drive of individual initiative, offers to the under-developed areas of the world the only proven course of economic advancement."

Mr. Waugh, in a speech to the World Trade dinner of the Foreign Traders Association of Philadelphia, said the United States has been thrust into the position where she is the main supplier of private investment funds abroad.

There continues to be "substantial and growing investment" of U.S. private funds, he observed, currently close to $20,000 million and portfolio investment comes to another $9,000 million."

Mr. Waugh reported that his lending institution during 1956 authorised 193 credits to borrowers in 38 countries for a total of $1,156,607,000.

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The radioactive drug is produced by growing the plant in an atmosphere containing radioactive carbon dioxide in a special plant hot house at the Arbonne National Laboratory of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

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SCIENCE

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While this technique has been used successfully in some cases in the past, this is the first time it will be done on an organised scale. A special room will stand ready for heart attack patients 24 hours a day, and will have a group of technicians, physicians and nurses on emergency call at all times.

AFRICA MARCHES ON.....

British Contractors In Africa

Special Correspondent of the "Financial Times", London, says in a leader page article that Africa is still the biggest market for the U.K. contractor despite the loss of the main contract at the Kariba Dam scheme to Italian companies in 1956.

In other work on the Kariba scheme and elsewhere in Africa U.K. contractors are prominent. Taylor Woodrow, for example, have several current contracts in Ghana including the £1 million university building in Accra. Balfour Beatty contracts include, in East Africa, the construction of 250 miles of transmission lines from Tororo in Uganda to Nairobi, worth £3¼ million. George Wimpey has nearly completed the £3¼ million Wemmershoek Dam in South Africa, and Richard Costain is engaged on the £3¼ million Kariba housing scheme in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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SUDAN

Women Journalists from The Sudan Visit London

Four young women from the Sudan, who are leading journalists in their own country (three are also school teachers) are visiting Britain. They are Miss Sund Al Fatih Al Badawy, either of the women's magazine "Al Minar"; Miss Haithum Umar Musa Al Amir Yakub; Miss Fatimah Sa'Ad-Ad-Din Wasin; and Miss Thuraya Mahamed Umbabi. All four are keenly interested in social welfare, something of which they saw during a visit they paid in 1956 to Soviet Russia. Miss Sa'Ad-Ad-Din Wasin has also toured parts of China.

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WEST AFRICA

New Hydro-Electric Scheme For N. Nigeria?

Well-known U.K. consulting engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, who have designed big hydro-electric project in many parts of the world, have been called in to investigate and report on a new and promising power scheme near Kaduna in Northern Nigeria, where the demand for cheap electricity is increasing.

It is estimated by Northern Nigerian authorities that the Kaduna River could provide over 400 million units of electrical energy in a year of average rainfall.

A site some 55 miles south-west of Kaduna, where the Kaduna River passes through the Shiroro Gorge, has been provisionally selected as suitable for such a project. The catchment area concerned is about 14,000 sq. miles.

The Electricity Corporation of Nigeria and the Northern Regional Government are to share the cost of the investigations.

Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners played an important part in planning the Owen Falls scheme in Uganda and the Kariba Gorge scheme in the Rhodesias.

Ghana's Faith In Volta Power Scheme

The Volta River hydro-electric project in Ghana remains the best hope of securing the country's continued social and economic development, Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, told the Assembly in Accra recently.

"If only agriculture, and particularly cocoa, must remain the foundation of Ghana's economy, such resources together with mineral exports could not produce revenue on the necessary scale, he said.

Dr. Nkrumah thought that aluminium from the Volta scheme could easily be absorbed by world demand in 10 years' time. He repeated his assurances that his Government would respect the rights of private investment in Ghana.

Nyasaland's Revenue Grows

Nyasaland finished the last financial year with a surplus of £146,578 instead of an anticipated deficit of £198,000. The Accountant General's latest report shows how the territory's revenue grew from £2 million in 1948 to more than £5 million in 1955-56.

Christian Magazine's Output in Ghana

Christian illustrated magazine NEW NATION, published in Ghana, produced a special issue of 30,000 copies on the occasion of Ghana's Independence Day, for the United Society for Christian Literature, which contributed to its cost.

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Rhodesia University's Good Start

"A very good term — everybody has been very keen." This comment on the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland's first term, which ended recently, was made by the principal, Dr. Walter Adams.

The enrolment total at the new University is now 71, made up of 26 taking B.A. (general), 14 taking B.Sc. (general), 28 taking the Post-Graduate Certificate in Education, and 3 occasional students, taking social anthropology, chemistry (Course B), English and French. Forty of the 71 students are men and 31 are women.

Students' organisations which were quickly established include two religious societies, the Student Christian Fellowship and the Roman Catholic Society; a dramatic society, a dance band, a chess club and a film club. Many sports clubs are also functioning.

Africa : The Greatest Market

African spending-power in the Rhodesian Federation, already estimated at £100 million a year, is rising each year by £10 million, according to a recent survey published in Salisbury.

The figures are based on levels of African wages and salaries and on the income of self-employed Africans.

"The ultimate market among people in tropical Africa, of which the Federation is the richest, is 5 per cent, is one of the greatest potential markets in the world," says the RHODESIAN RECORDER.

SOUTH AFRICA

Tram Apartheid

A apartheid on trams on the Newlands route is uncalled for and unwarranted because experience throughout the country has demonstrated to our bitter cost that transport apartheid has rendered essential transport services uneconomical and inefficient and that they have to be run at a great financial loss, says a letter to the Mayor of Johannesburg, from the Transvaal Indian Congress, on apartheid on Newlands trams.

Expressing its "deep concern", the letter states that it is inevitable that as a result of segregation the City transport service will have to bear further financial loss and the extra burden will have to be borne by the ratepayers, both whites and non-whites, of Johannesburg.

Describing the action of the Council as a source of encouragement to the Nationalist Government, to do its worst to "plunge the country deeper and deeper into the mire of race bitterness and conflict and force us on to a path from which there can be no return to sanity and peaceful co-operation for the good of all," the letter appeals to the "good judgement and moral responsibility" of the City Council to withdraw this "offensive apartheid measure which can only add more fuel to the embers of racial hatred and antagonisms."

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Apartheid In Durban Beach

The European residents of San Remo, situated near the beach allocated to Indians of Durban, have petitioned to the City Council of Durban recently to apply its race zoning regulation for the segregation of beaches to this beach as soon as possible to "eliminate the misuse of the area by non-Europeans and the subsequent pollution of the beach and bushes."

Condemning the attitude of the European residents, Mr. P. R. Pather, President of the Natal Indian Organisation, said recently in Durban that "when we hear so much of the orgies that the European teenagers resort to throughout South Africa, Indian teenagers using the beach have shown exemplary behaviour."

"The Indian people would remember" he said "that as a result of the agitation for the agitation of the Durban City Council the Group Areas Act would not have been passed."

Saying that the present site was the third to which the Indian people have been shifted, Mr. Pather asked "is it the Indian's fault that San Remo was erected just where the Indian beach is situated?"

"Evidently" Mr. Pather added, "the residents of San Remo are of the opinion that the whole of the beach belongs to the Whites. They would be well advised to remember that not withstanding the fact that they pay Municipal rates, the Indians do not enjoy the same civic amenities as do the Europeans. The Indian beach is the Cinderella of the several European beaches."

—:o:—

Apartheid In Taxis

How to avoid offending the passengers, and at the same time how to avoid trouble with the police — that is the dilemma facing Durban's European taxi drivers.

A report in the "Natal Daily News" says that with the steady stream of passenger liners calling at Durban from the Far East the problem of trying to sort out the apartheid laws is becoming ticklish.

Often taxis are being hailed by wealthy Europeans who are married to Asians. The problem is on the increase, for on the ships calling here from the Far Eastern ports and bound for Europe there are many Europeans especially Hollanders, who have Indonesian, Chinese, Japanese and Eurasian wives.

Under the taxi apartheid regulations which came into force recently, taxi drivers are debarred from carrying passengers of mixed origin.

Non-White Doctors Resign

MARITZBURG:

Eight non-White doctors—two Indians, two Coloureds and four Africans—making up the non-European medical staff of the Edendale Hospital here, resigned in protest against the new, discriminatory salary scales which have been applied to them. Their resignation came into immediate force, crippled the Hospital temporarily for it has now been forced to operate with only half its full complement of 46 residential medical officers.

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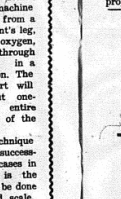

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★ IN BRITAIN TODAY ★

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

"World's Greatest Multi-Racial Community"

Pattern of new emerging Commonwealth — "greatest multi-racial community world has known" — was referred to by Mr. James Griffiths, former Secretary of State for the Colonies speaking at Dorking, Surrey, recently.

Twelve years ago there were over 600 million people living under colonial rule in the British Empire, he said. "Today there are less than 80 millions. And next few years will witness rapid development in fulfilment of policy of transforming the empire into Commonwealth. This new Commonwealth is the greatest multi-racial community the world has known. And our aim is to help the rest of the colonial territories on road towards equal partnership within the Commonwealth."

Griffiths, who was speaking at the first Commonwealth Labour Conference, said one of the purposes of the conference was to give the opportunity to consult together on steps to taken to maintain and strengthen the unity of the Commonwealth. "This is the objective worth striving for and working for. If we succeed we shall by our success provide an example of how the peoples of different races and colours can live together and co-operate with each other on terms of equality. And if we can develop common polity on some of urgent problems now facing the whole world we shall as Commonwealth be able to exert profound moral influence on world events."

Speaker said that we had to recognise that to maintain unity of this new multi-racial Commonwealth would be task of greater complexity than it was to unite old Commonwealth. Prior to 1947 countries that had obtained their independence within the Commonwealth were those in which the majority of people were of European descent, for them the development and maintenance of political institutions upon British model was comparatively easy. Unity of the old Commonwealth was founded on these ties of kinship and possession of common cultural and political heritage.

Griffiths concludes: "We are at one with you in your desire to end colonialism. We desire to work with you towards that end. We equally desire to ensure that when power is transferred from the imperial power to your people it shall be transferred to countries with an established and well founded democratic system of government."

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20,000 Commonwealth Visitors

Some 20,000 Commonwealth visitors were among 84,000 overseas visitors of all origins who came to Britain in April, according to the British Travel and Holidays Association. In the same month last year the corresponding totals were 19,000 and 73,000.

In the first four months of this year Britain attracted 218,500 visitors, an increase of five per cent. over the 208,500 for the same period last year.

Forty-six per cent. of all visitors, except those from the Commonwealth, arrived by air during this period. The percentage of air travellers among Americans was 54 per cent.

:o:

Channel Tunnel Project

A group of specialists, including representatives of the British Channel Tunnel Company, the Suez Canal Company, and French and American interests, is being formed to undertake a geological and engineering survey of the English Channel and its bed. The survey will investigate whether a Channel tunnel is a practicable proposition.

Results of the survey, which may start at the end of June and take 18 months, will be examined in due course by the U.K. and French Governments.

:o:

Turbine Powered Airliners

Orders for British turbine-powered airliners on May 28 totalled 562, or 52 per cent of the world total, and were worth some £367 million. Of these, 211 airliners have now been delivered and are still the only aircraft of their kind in service in the western world.

:o:

Races In Malaya

Mr. John Profumo, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, answering a Parliamentary question (May 29), said that the Federation of Malaya the Malays numbered about 3,100,000, the Chinese about 2¼ million, and the Indians about 800,000. The Legislative Council has 98 members, of whom 51 are Malays, 27 Chinese and 7 Indians.

:o:

Y.W.C.A. Conference

Y.W.C.A. delegates from many overseas countries, including Kenya, Nigeria, the Federation of Malaya, and the British West Indies, were among many hundreds of U.K. members who attended the first Triennial Conference of the Y.W.C.A. of Great Britain in the Isle of Man from May 27 to June 1.

:o:

Golden Opportunity!

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CHANDLER & PRICE PLATEN (Hand-fed) 12 x 18" for Power Drive, with 2 Chases, 1 set of 3 Forms Rollers with Roller Mould, Base and Star with Motor in good running order for Shs. 4,000/-.

TYPOGRAPHIA PLATEN (Hand-fed) 10 x 15" for Shaft Drive, with 2 Chases, 1 set of 2 Form Rollers, Roller Mould, Base, and Star in good running condition for Shs. 2,000/-.

GEM PLATEN (Hand-fed) 10 x 15" for Cutting, Creasing and punching only — with 2 Chases, Shaft Drive, in good condition and running order for Shs. 1,800/-.

ARAB PLATEN (Hand-fed) 10 x 15" for Shaft Drive, 1 set of 3 Form Rollers, 2 Chases, Roller Mould, Base and Star, in good running order for Shs. 3,500/-.

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NAIROBI, (Kenya.)

Rates of Income Tax In East Africa

Mr. Fenner Brockway asked the Colonial Secretary what are the rates of Income Tax now in operation in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika compared with the rates for similar incomes in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: There has been no change in the rates of Income Tax levied in East Africa since the Parliamentary Under-Secretary answered a similar question from the hon. Member on 22nd January.

The equivalent rates in the United Kingdom are as follows:

INCOME TAX

On chargable income	Rate of tax on each £ of chargable income
First £60	2s. 3d.
Next £150	4s. 9d.
Next £150	6s. 9d.
Remainder	8s. 6d.

Corporate bodies pay Income Tax at the standard rate, that is, 8s. 6d. in the £. They are also subject to Profits Tax which is not levied in East Africa.

SURTAX (payable in addition to Income Tax)

Chargeable Income	Rate of surtax (See Note 2)
First £500 over the surtax limit (See Note 1)	2s. 0d. in the £
Next £500	2s. 6d. " " "
Next £1,000	3s. 6d. " " "
Next £1,000	4s. 6d. " " "
Next £1,000	5s. 6d. " " "
Next £2,000	6s. 6d. " " "
Next £2,000	7s. 6d. " " "
Next £2,000	8s. 6d. " " "
Next £3,000	9s. 6d. " " "
Remainder	10s. 6d. " " "

It is proposed in the current Finance Bill that Note (1) Surtax shall be payable on incomes in excess of £2,000 in respect of single persons. It will start at higher incomes in respect of taxpayers who are entitled to personal allowances above the single allowance.

Note (2) the rates apply only to the successive slices of total income. Thus, where the total income is £3,000, the surtax is 2s in the £ on the slice between £2,000 and £2,500 and 2s. 6d. in the £ on the slice between £2,500 and £3,000 — a total liability of £112 10s 0d.

It is difficult to make a comparison between the tax payable in East Africa and in the United Kingdom on the basis of the above rates owing to differences in the structure of allowances, which are deductible from total income to obtain chargeable income .

In general, allowances are less in East Africa than in the United Kingdom mainly because there is no earned income allowance in East Africa.

As examples the following tables show the amount of tax payable in East Africa and the United Kingdom respectively by (1) a single person (2) married couples without children (3) married couples with two children, neither of whom are at school in East Africa and neither of whom are over 11 years of age in the United Kingdom and (4) married couples with two children both of whom are at school in East Africa and thus in receipt of educational allowances and both of whom are over 11 but not over 16 years of age in the United Kingdom. In the case of the United Kingdom it is assumed that all income is earned income.

(1) Single Persons

Income	Tax Payable E.A. (c)	Tax Payable U.K. (d)
£	£ s	£ s d
200	—	1 15 0
250	4 13	6 2 6
300	9 7	14 13 4
350	14 0	23 18 0
400	18 15	33 2 9
500	28 2	55 10 0
600	40 12	81 15 0
700	55 13	111 17 9
800	72 13	144 18 10
900	91 12	178 0 0
1,000	112 10	211 1 1
1,250	160 3	293 13 10
1,500	215 12	376 6 8
2,000	340 0	541 12 2
2,500	486 17	756 17 9
3,000	665 0	984 13 4
4,000	1,105 12	1,490 4 5
5,000	1,605 12	2,092 15 3
6,000	2,155 12	2,745 10 10
8,000	3,405 12	4,151 1 11
10,000	4,849 7 (a)	5,659 5 0
12,000	12,349 7 (b)	14,684 5 0

(a) Tanganyika: £4,799 7s.

(b) Tanganyika: £11,799 7s.

(c) The East African rates do not include the surcharge and personal tax payable in Kenya.

(d) The figures for the U.K. take account of changes proposed in the current Finance Bill.

(2) Married Couples without Children

Income	Tax payable E.A. (c)	Tax payable U.K. (d)
£	£ s	£ s d
350	—	3 12 6
400	3 15	9 7 9
500	11 5	27 17 2
600	18 15	48 0 0
700	26 5	74 5 0
800	35 3	102 8 10
900	46 8	135 10 0
1,000	58 18	168 11 1
1,250	95 12	251 3 10
1,500	140 3	333 16 8
2,000	252 10	499 2 2
2,500	399 7	704 7 9
3,000	577 10	929 13 4
4,000	1,018 2	1,430 4 5
5,000	1,518 2	2,027 15 3
6,000	2,068 2	2,675 10 10
8,000	3,318 2	4,076 1 11
10,000	4,761 17 (a)	5,579 5 0
20,000	12,261 17 (b)	14,591 15 0

(a) Tanganyika: £4,711 17s.

(b) Tanganyika: £11,411 5s.

(c) The East African rates do not include the surcharge and personal tax payable in Kenya.

(d) The figures of the U.K. take account of changes proposed in the current Finance Bill.

(3) Married Couples with Two Children and no additional children's Allowances

Income	Tax payable E.A. (c)	Tax payable U.K. (d)
£	£ s	£ s d
600	5 5	3 0 0
700	12 15	17 6 1
800	20 5	35 15 6
900	27 15	59 5 0
1,000	37 6	85 10 0
1,250	68 8	166 3 10
1,500	107 6	248 16 8
2,000	208 11	414 2 2
2,500	354 7	599 7 9
3,000	532 10	819 13 4
4,000	973 2	1,310 4 5
5,000	1,473 2	1,907 15 3
6,000	2,013 2	2,535 10 10
8,000	3,273 2	3,926 1 11
10,000	4,716 17 (a)	5,419 5 0
20,000	12,216 17 (b)	14,406 15 0

(a) Tanganyika: £4,666 17s.

(b) Tanganyika: £11,066 17s.

(c) The East African rates do not include the surcharge and personal tax payable in Kenya.

(d) The figures of the U.K. take account

(Continued on page 14)

Letter From Pakistan

AFGHAN TRADE THROUGH PAK

Afghanistan's foreign trade in transit through Pakistan during March 1957 was a follows:

The total imports were of the value of Rs.9,897,692, consisting of building and engineering materials, hardware and cutlery, instruments including electrical equipment, machinery (inc. parts), Metals and manufactures, Mineral oils, Paper and stationery, Rubber manufactures, Tea, Textiles, Vehicles including parts of Locomotives for railways.

Exports totalled Rs. 10,-538,862. The goods exported were Drugs and medicines, Fruits and vegetables, Cotton (raw), Hides and skins (raw), Wool (raw), woollen manufactures and seeds.

Railway Earnings

The approximate gross earnings of the Pakistan Railways for the 10-day period ending May, 10, 1957, amounted to Rs. 1,37 lakhs and the approximate cumulative earnings from the beginning of the financial year (1st April, 1957) amounted to Rs. 5.81 crores.

Fishery Scheme

Under an ambitious fishery scheme, already sanctioned by the East Pakistan Government, Jessore (East Pakistan) will soon become one of the principal fish-rearing centres. As part of this scheme, the Provincial Government would provide adequate marketing and transport facilities to fishermen.

Iran-Pak Trade

Governments of Iran and Pakistan have signed in Teheran on May 18, 1957 an agreement for establishing and operating commercial air services in and beyond their respective territories.

Chemical Factory

Orders have been placed for the main plant of the six-million-rupee dye-stuff and chemical factory being set up by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.

According to PIDC, the factory is expected to commence operation next year. It will produce 250 tons of "Congo Red" and 500 tons of "Sulphur Black."

Karachi Housing

A five-year plan is to be drawn up for housing seventy-five thousand displaced families in and around Karachi.

The decision was taken by the Rehabilitation Council, which met under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy.

Pak Tobacco

Pakistan is an important producer of Tobacco in Asia. Recently she started growing virginia tobacco. Pakistan is also well on the way to attaining self-sufficiency in the production of cigarettes and cigars. A market survey published by the Department of Trade Promotion and Commercial Intelligence, Karachi, shows that there are good prospects for selling raw tobacco, mainly virginia type in a number of countries.

Sheep Farm Project

Work on a forest project, aimed at developing an area of 115,000 acres of state forest into a sheep breeding farm at Masalah near Quetta (West Pakistan) is going on with good speed. It is estimated that the area would be capable of yielding 74,000 to 75,000 maunds of first-class wool.

The project will cost the Provincial Exchequer more than Rs. 2,000,000.

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. . . right round the difficult S bend where no brush can reach, "Harpic" cleans thoroughly and scientifically in the modern way.
Banish unpleasant, old-fashioned methods! "Harpic" is right up-to-date —safe and sure. Just sprinkle in the pan at night, then flush in the morning — it's easy.
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territories on road towards equal partnership within the Commonwealth."

Griffiths, who was speaking at the first Commonwealth Labour Conference, said one of the purposes of the conference was to give the opportunity to consult together on steps to taken to maintain and strengthen the unity of the Commonwealth. "This is the objective worth striving for and working for. If we succeed we shall by our success provide an example of how the peoples of different races and colours can live together and co-operate with each other on terms of equality. And if we can develop common policy on some of urgent problems now facing the whole world we shall as Commonwealth be able to exert profound moral influence on world events."

Speaker said that we had to recognise that to maintain unity of this new multi-racial Commonwealth would be task of greater complexity than it was to unite old Commonwealth. Prior to 1947 countries that had obtained their independence within the Commonwealth were those in which the majority of people were of European descent. For them the development and maintenance of political institutions upon British model was comparatively easy. Unity of the old Commonwealth was founded on these ties of kinship and possession of common cultural and political heritage.

Griffiths concludes: "We are at one with you in your desire to end colonialism. We desire to work with you towards that end. We equally desire to ensure that when power is transferred from the imperial power to your people it shall be transferred to countries with an established and well founded

In the first four months of this year Britain attracted 218,500 visitors, an increase of five per cent. over the 208,500 for the same period last year.

Forty-six per cent. of all visitors, except those from the Commonwealth, arrived by air during this period. The percentage of air travellers among Americans was 54 per cent.

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Chargeable income / **Rate of surtax (See Note 2)**

First £500 over the surtax limit (See Note 1) — 2s. 0d. in the £
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Next £3,000 — 9s. 6d. " " "
Remainder — 10s. 6d. " " "

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300	6 13	10 2 6
350	8 13	14 2 6
400	10 13	18 2 6
500	14 13	26 2 6
600	18 13	34 2 6
700	22 13	42 2 6
800	26 13	50 2 6
900	30 13	58 2 6
1,000	34 13	66 2 6
1,250	44 13	86 2 6
1,500	54 13	106 2 6
2,000	74 13	146 2 6
2,500	94 13	186 2 6
3,000	114 13	226 2 6
3,500	134 13	266 2 6
4,000	154 13	306 2 6
5,000	194 13	386 2 6
10,000	394 13	786 2 6
20,000	794 13	1,586 2 6

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(c) The East African rates do not include the surcharge and personal tax payable in Kenya.
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(2) Married Couples without Children

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£	£ s	£ s d
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£	£ s	£ s d
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The project will cost the Provincial Exchequer more than Rs. 2,000,000.

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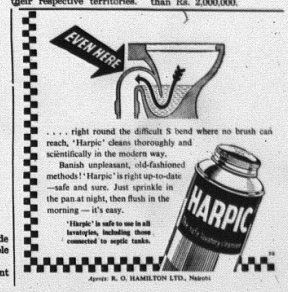

. . . . right round the difficult S bend where no brush can reach, 'Harpic' cleans thoroughly and scientifically in the modern way.

Banish unpleasant, old-fashioned methods! 'Harpic' is right up-to-date—safe and sure. Just sprinkle in the pan at night, then flush in the morning — it's easy.

'Harpic' is safe to use in all lavatories, including those connected to septic tanks.

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Rates of Income Tax In East Africa

(Continued from page 13)

of changes proposed in the current Finance Bill.

(4) Married Couples with Two Children and additional Children's allowances

Tax payable

Income	E.A. (c)	U.K. (d)
£	£ s	£ s d
700	1 10	6 2 6
800	9 10	23 18 0
900	16 10	42 7 6
1,000	24 0	68 12 6
1,250	48 16	144 18 10
1,500	83 0	227 11 8
2,000	174 18	392 17 2
2,500	316 17	578 2 9
3,000	495 0	798 8 4
4,000	935 12	1,288 19 5
5,000	1,435 12	1,876 10 3
6,000	1,985 12	2,514 5 10
8,000	3,235 12	3,904 16 11
10,000	4,679 7 (a)	5,398 0 0
20,000	12,279 7 (b)	14,385 10 0

(a) Tanganyika: £4,629 7s.
(b) Tanganyika: £11,629 7s.
(c) The East African rates do not include the surcharge and personal tax payable in Kenya.
(d) The figures of the U.K. take account of changes proposed in the current Finance Bill.

IN BRIEF

• **The terrorist movement in Cyprus:** EOKA which suspended its operations on March 14, this year, is attempting to regroup its scattered gangs, says a Cyprus Government statement.

• **Archbishop Makarios,** now living in Athens after his return from detention in Sychelles, has expressed his intention to attend the U.N. debate on Cyprus in New York to inform the U. N. delegates about the situation in Cyprus says a newspaper report in Rome.

• **Britain's** Defence Minister, Mr. Duncan Sandys, left London last Wednesday for Kenya, Aden and Libya to visit British Military Headquarters and establishments there.

• **Britain's** largest military atom bomber aircraft, the Handley Page Victor, recently flew through the sound barrier at more then 760 m.p.h. which is the speed of sound at sea level.

• **Kenya** Legco, defeated last Thursday a motion by Mr. Tom Mboya asking the Govt., to relax the restrictions on formation of a Colony-wide African political organisation in view of improved Emergency situation.

• **Trade** relations between **Egypt** and **Britain** have been resumed on a limited scale as a result of Britain releasing £6 million out of Egypt's freezed balance in U.K. as agreed in recent conference at Rome between the two countries.

• **In** a recent debate in the House of Commons on East and Central Africa the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, criticised **racial discrimination** as "deplorable" and rudeness on racial basis as "disgraceful and offensive." Paying a tribute to the Asian communities in these territories, the Colonial Secretary said. . . . "It would be a very short-sighted policy if any Government in these territories belittled the contribution which those of the Asian origin made, or should fail to recognise the enduring claim they have to play their part in the multi-racial eandeavour for the greater prosperity of all races."

• **Ghana's** first High Commissioner to Britain has been appointed. He is Mr. E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, a former Minister of local Govt. in Ghana and an eminent lawyer.

• **Labour Party's** Commonwealth conference has unanimously condemned the creation of the Federation of Central Africa against the wishes of the African people and has demanded a democratic constitution based on adult franchise of one-man-one-vote for the three territories of the C.A. Federation.

• **Tourists** from overseas brought £7,000,000 last year to E. Africa reported the East Africa Tourist Travel Association in its annual report recently published.

• **Russian** representative to the Disarmament Conference, was reported by Tass to have told the conference in London last week that his country was prepared to conclude immediately an agreement to end all nuclear bomb test if other countries agreed.

• **In Kenya** during May, 1957, two terrorists were killed, 12 were captured and one surrendered says a monthly summary of emergency incidents issued in Nairobi last week.

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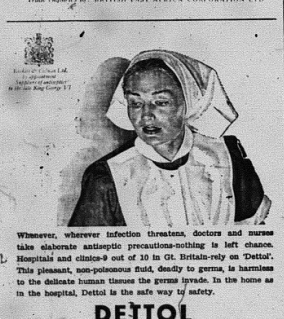

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પટેલી- પણ આ ઘર તો તમારા પોતાનું જ છે.

પ્રોફે– એ તો હું જુલી જ ગયેા.

●

★ માણસ બુધ તો કરતો જ આવે એમાં નવાઇ પામવાનું નથી પણ એકની એક ભુલ ફરી ફરીને કરે ત્યારે તો જરૂર નવાઇ લાગે!

●

ટુટ અને પમ્પિયાં ઓળા ગલાય એટલે નચુકાકાએ પોતાના રમણિને દાદરના પગ્થે પમ્પિયાં સાથે ચડવા કહ્યું.

પણ થયું શું?

થાય શું? એ હરામજોરે જણ જણ પમ્પિયાં સાથે ચડી બે પાટલુનને ચમ્પીથી વીરા કરી મુકયા.

●

★ નવાઇની વાત તો એછે કે ઘરોકીના ઝાળમાં કે હાકેમાં બધે તે દેખની સરકાર બોજ એ એટલા નાણા મેળવી લેશે. પણ શાંતિના ઝાળમાં મુખ્યાકારી માટે કે અરીજાદીની સામેનો કરવા માટે કે પ્રજાની આબાદી માટે સરકાર કેમેરા નાણાંની તંગી બતાવશે.

●

કમારની રસ્તા ઉપર એકલી ઉભેલી બેબીને આંબલે પુછયું, શું થયું બેબી તું ગભરાઇ ગઇ છે?

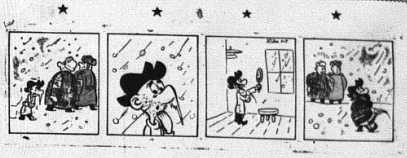
નારે ના. હું તો અહીં જ પણ આપણે ખોવાઇ ગયા છે.

આપણી આજુબાજુ જે વ્યક્તિઓ મળે છે, જેની સાથે લોહીના સંબંધ છે, જેની સાથે વેપારિયક સંબંધો બંધાયા છે તે સર્વેનો ઉપયોગ કરીએ તો આકાશની અથાગ્ય અધિકાર દૂર થાય. આપણે સામાજિક અરાજ્ય આવી અથાગ્યોનો જ દુષ્પરિણામ છે. આપણા સમાજને એક આકર્ષ લાયુ પાડવા પાછળ માનસિક સહિતનો અપાર વ્યય કરી નાખનાર માનવી પોતાની જાતને એ આકર્ષોમાંથી પાર પાડવાનું ભુલી જાય છે. પ્રયત્ન આપણે કરવો જોઇએ પ્રયોગ આપણી પોતાની જાતથી શરૂ કરવો જોઇએ. એ એ દૃષ્ટિ બિંદુ સ્વીકારાય તો અથાગ્યોનો અંત દૂર નથી.

આપણા દેશમાં અનેક મહાપુરૂષો થઇ ગયા. તેમના પ્રવચનો આપણે અનેકવાર વાંચ્યા હશે! તેમના જીવનની વાતો મુખાગ્રે હશે. છતાં આપણે તેમની કક્ષાએ કેમ નથી પહોંચી શકતા? પોથીમાંહેના રીંગણા માફક વાંચીને બેસી ગયા. પણ કાર્યની સરણે ચાલ્યા તાંચાર ન થયા.

અકળ ઉત્સાહથી, આકર્ષને જીવનમાં ઉતારવા પ્રયત્ન ન કરીએ ત્યાંસુધી અનેક મહાપુરૂષો આપણી વચ્ચે થઇ ગયા છતાં પ્રજા તરીકે આપણે મહાન નહિ બની શકીએ. આચાર એજ પ્રચારનું એકમાત્ર સાધન છે. પોતાને બાદ કરી બુંચવાએલો કેવળ ઉકેલવાનો પ્રયત્ન વૃથા છે.

"ગુજ"



ડીશથી પંખી ઉડાડતા

પ્રજાપીએનો પ્રથમ સ્થિર આકિકાનો થયા ત્યારે પહેલા ત્યાંના આદિ વાસીઓ પોતાના ખેતરમાં અનાજ ખવડાવતા પંખીઓને ઉડાડવા માટે ગોફણનો ઉપર વાપરી કે કરતા.

તેમને મન ડીશ અને પથરો બંને સરખા હતા. પણ સૌપ્રથમ માર્યો આ બે વાતો પથરા જેવા કરી તેમણે પંખી ઉડાડતા.

લાંબુ જીવવું છે?

લાંબુ જીવનનો મોહ કોને નો મમળી કોઇ વિરલ વ્યક્તિ નહિ. મોક્ષોપ એ ખરું છે અને મમ એ જીવન છે. તેમને કાયમ નહિ અમર રાખે, પણ જેટલે સંખિયામાં કરતબવાર આવે કાયમ કરવાની દરેક પ્રજાજનોને કરજ પડી હતી.

કરબાતમાં તો આના વિરુદ્ધ ખુબ ઉહાપોહ ત્યાંનો પણ આજે તેનું પરિણામ એ આવ્યું કે સંખિયામાં દીર્ઘજીવી માણસોનું પ્રમાણ ખુબ વધ્યું છે.

૪૦ વર્ષની વયોરે માણસો અગાઉ ૧૦૦ વર્ષ ઉપરની ઉમરના છે. વેસ્ટ-રોકોરોન નામે એક રાજ્ય ૨૫૦ વર્ષના છે. હમુ સોમના નામમાં રોકો પોતો છે. ૯૦ વરસના ૧ લાખ ૬૫ હજાર માનવી નોંધાયા છે. આમાંના મોટા ભાગના હમુ કામ કરવા શક્તિમાન છે

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COLONIAL TIMES

East African People's Own Weekly
NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 21st JUNE, 1957.

Vol. 24. No. 1251. Price -/50 cents

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Colonial Secretary Condemns Racial Discrimination • Asian Contribution To African Development Appreciated

● By "C. T." Special Correspondent in London

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, speaking during the debate on racial policy in East Africa in the House of Commons said that he condemned any racial discrimination on grounds of colour and warned those who were inclined to dismiss the problem as non-existent to watch the policies followed in Northern Rhodesia.

The Colonial Secretary said there were dangers who dealing with racial matters against which one had to guard. "I agree personally, and I am sure that Members on both sides of the Committee agree, that an attempt to get rid of racial discrimination must itself be freed of all kinds of sentimentality, as in th way no real progress lies."

The true meaning of treating "human beings as human beings" was to treat people for what they were, irrespective of their race or the colour of their skin.

Speaking of the need for a correct perspective of the whole situation, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that it was admitted that there had been considerable improvement both in the Federation and in East Africa in recent years. In the comparatively "cloistered calm" of the United Kingdom, it was difficult for people to grasp that just as Africans are faced with tremendous problems of mental and spiritual adjustment when plunged into Western education and the modern world, so the members of the more advanced races in Africa were also faced with tremendous problems of adjustment as more educated Africans emerged in their midst.

AFRICAN THREAT

This applied to men and women of British stock, whether they were in the Highlands of Kenya, or farming in other parts of East or Central Africa, who now saw in African advancement a threat to their own way of life.

"I recognise that there is a very real danger that not enough members of the advanced races will make the adjustment quickly enough and that the resentments that this will cause will encourage a growing tendency toward racialism from the other side. This is a very real danger which we should be most imprudent to ignore."

He knew that leaders of opinion in East and Central Africa were well aware of this danger. He thought the House should send to them not a message of carping criticism or moral superiority, but one of encouragement and good will.

ASIAN POSITION

Speaking of the position of the Asian community in East Africa, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he would like to draw attention to the many Asians who had been in that country for generations and had wholly identified themselves with it and had given loyal service to East Africa and the British Crown.

"The problems of race relations do not mean only resolving the differences between difficulties which may arise between Europeans and Africans. They mean also seeing that justice is done to the Asians, the people who, as Sir Winston Churchill said just fifty years ago, 'more than anyone else developed the early beginnings of trade in East Africa and opened up the first slender means of communication.'"

Without that stimulus, said the Colonial Secretary, this generation would have had to have waited many more decades before African development could have reached its present stage of great possibilities.

It would be very short-sighted to belittle the contribution which those of Asian origin had made or could make, or to fail to recognise the enduring claim which they had to play their part in the multi-racial endeavour for the greater prosperity of all races.

—:0:—

Precautions Against Influenza

Although there are no reports in these territories of the outbreak of influenza epidemic which has affected large number of people in Asia, Europe and Australia, the Medical Dept., of Kenya has issued a statement giving details of precautionary measures against this infection. It says that although all possible measures are being taken against its spread, ing here the general public should be aware of certain

(Continued on page 3)

Indian Navy's Visit To Nairobi

NAIROBI:— A hockey match, a Variety Programme of multi-racial dances, a football match, a Garden Party at the Patel Club and a Dinner in honour of Rear-Admiral Katari in the Aga Khan Diamond Jubilee Hall are the principal events of the two-day Nairobi visit by 175 men and nearly twenty officers of I.N.S. "Delhi" and Frigates Sana, Rajput and Ranjit.

Rear Admiral Katari

These men arrive at 8 a.m. and sports functions without any further charge, can on Saturday, June 29, at be had from Mr. J. D. 7 p.m. by a special train. An Byramjee or Mr. R. D. experiment is being tried to Belsare, at £5.

billet these men at private houses and persons willing to accept one or two guests should immediately contact Mr. S. K. Sirkar, Telephone No. 23316 - Ext.13, or Telephone No. 23378.

Tickets for membership of the Reception Committee which entitle the person and or his wife to attend all social

Rear-Admiral Katari is due to lunch with H.E. the Governor on Saturday afternoon, attend a Reception by the Indian Commissioner and his wife same evening and a dinner and visit the Nairobi National Park. It is not yet known if Capt. Agate or Comdr. Lobo would be coming to Nairobi. Care

However, is being taken to send to Nairobi a thoroughly all-India representative contingent and a best hockey team. The naval band and the football "A" team will stay in Mombasa to entertain the public of Mombasa. On Friday evening Admiral Katari is entertaining on board I.N.S. "DELHI".

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NEWS FROM UGANDA:

CLAIM FOR MORE NILE WATER

A report on a survey of Uganda's water resources which will form the basis of the Protectorate's case for a greater share of the Nile waters has just been published. The survey, which was carried out by a firm of consulting engineers, shows that there are more than 100,000 acres of land in Uganda which could be irrigated, the full development of which would require 534,610,000 cubic metres of irrigation water each year.

The report suggests that two crops primarily suited to irrigation in Uganda are sugar-cane and paddy rice, while in some parts of the country it is possible that high-grade cotton might contributed quite a good amount of nearly Shs. 1250/- after a persuasive justify the cost of irrigation.

The report believes that irrigation could help Uganda's annual production of sugar to be more than doubled from its present figure of 60,000 tons to 130,000 tons.

speech by Mr. Tom Mboya to an audience of over 1,000 Africans at the Tononoka Hall on last Sunday morning.

KYEJONJO ASIANS WELCOME THE GOVERNOR

Asian residents of Kyejonjo township gave a hearty welcome to H.E. the Governor of Uganda, when he recently paid a visit to the Toro District. Nearly 500 Asian and African school children along with many Asians and Africans and Native Chiefs were gathered at the Kyejonjo Asian School to welcome the Governor who gave a brief speech at the function congratulating the children and thanking the people for their welcome. The Governor's address was translated into Toro language by the Saza Chief of Mwenge.

The Governor stopped at Fort Portal township to admire the arch which was erected by the township residents in his honour. H.E. also paid a brief visit to the Kasese Ginnery where he was welcomed by the manager and the staff of the ginnery.

GAME PARKS

There were 4,699 visitors to Uganda's two National Parks during the first three months of this year.

Among the animal casualties during these three months were a buffalo which was run over by a train, a baby elephant which was accidentally smothered by its mother, 10 hippos which were killed fighting and a python which was killed by a leopard.

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Currency Notes To Mboya

The Mombasa Africans

The meeting was held under the auspices of the General Trades Council and Mr. Mboya was restricted to speaking on trade union matters only. At the end of his speech, he appealed Africans to donate money towards the cost of erecting a big hall in Nairobi to hold meetings.

As soon as Mr. Mboya had resumed his seat, quite a good number of Africans came forward from the audience with Shs. 5/- notes in their hands, while others donated Shs. 10/- each and there were two with Shs. 20/- each.

Mr. Mboya called on the African workers in Mombasa to unite to achieve higher wages, better education for their children and old age pensions.

DEATH OF AN ADVOCATE

Death of Mr. U. K. Doshi in his early forties has removed from the Mombasa an advocate who in a short time of nearly 12 years had earned name in the society.

The Supreme Court remained adjourned for five minutes on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the deceased while the Resident Judge, Mr. Justice Myers, Mr. Keysell on behalf of the Attorney General's Department and Mr. T. J. Isaacdar on behalf of the Law Society paid tributes to the deceased.

AN ART EXHIBITION

Mombasa's aesthetic-minded group had a rare opportunity of witnessing an exhibition of contemporary paintings by some of Britain's best known artists at the British Council for about four days.

The Exhibition of these paintings which have been specially brought from the United Kingdom for showing in East African territories was opened at the British Council Centre on Monday by Mr. Desmond O'Hagan the Provincial Commissioner.

Indeed, as Mr. O'Hagan said, sculpture, painting, music and dancing transcend all frontiers of race, religion, politics and even language.

Red Cross Fete

The annual fete of the Kenya Branch of the Red Cross will take place, under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, on Saturday, 6th July. It will be held, by permission of the Hon. Director of Education, in the grounds of Delamere High School. Gates will be open from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.

There will be over forty stalls at which to buy, be refreshed or be entertained. Hundreds of prizes have to be won, some of which are on display in Twentsche's window in Delamere Avenue. There will be a children' creche, Asian food stalls, and frequent bus services will be run from Hardinge Street to the fete grounds from 1.30 p.m.

The history of the Red Cross dates back to 1864, Red Cross work, on behalf of people of all races, includes blood transfusion, first aid training and hospital and other welfare services.

Kenya Asian Educational Council

The constitution of the above Council, which is established to look after the educational problems of the Asians of this country, was adopted recently in a meeting held in Nairobi. Membership of this which is non-political, is open to any adult person of either sex on payment of an annual subscription of Shs. 10/- Membership fee for any public institution, which will automatically become member of the Board of Governors of the Council, is Shs. 50/- per year. Provision for opening branches in other centres of the Colony is made in the constitution when sufficient number of members are enrolled in such centres. General meetings of the council will be held at least every six months and fresh elections will take place every two years. The council will function through a Board of Governors on which five members have been elected now. All matters regarding Asian education should be communicated to the General Secretary of the Council, P. O. Box No. 1048, Nairobi.

Bearing in mind the pressing needs of the Asian education the council has requested all Asians and their institutions to become members and strengthen this organization in order to make its voice effective.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

KENYA CHILDREN'S RESISTANCE TO POLIO

Eighty Kenya schoolchildren were found to have a natural resistance to some or all of the types of poliomyelitis when 105 of them were tested recently to establish what proportion of children were naturally resistant to the disease.

The proportion was determined by making tests on the blood against the three strains of the virus.

EUROPEAN WOMEN HELP AFRICANS

Mrs. Patricia Penwill, Community Development Officer for Kiambu District, said in a recent report that she had appealed to members of the Kiambu Branch of the East African Women's League to give help to Kikuyu women and children in nearby villages. To date twelve European women have volunteered and are already helping in the villages.

GIFT TO LARI MASSACRE MEMORIAL FUND

A gift of 25 dollars from the Engineering and Grading Contractors Association of San Bernardino, California, has been received by the District Officer, Limuru, for the Lari Massacre Memorial Fund. Members of the Association, after hearing about Kenya from a recent visitor to Limuru, decided to make a gesture of friendship to the community.

A memorial designed by Mr. G. C. W. Ogilvie, the Nairobi architect, is to be erected at Lari to the memory of those murdered by the Mau Mau. To date over £500 has been collected, and more is required.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION ELDORET

The following were elected to the Committee of the above Association in the Annual General Meeting held on Sunday the 9th June, 1957.

Mr. Chandubhai C. Patel, (Advocate): President; Mr. P. J. Patel: Vice-President; Mr. D. N. Dey: Hon. Gen. Secretary; Mr. Mohindra P. Patel: Jt. Secretary; Mr. Amritlal Gupta: Hon. Treasurer; Mr. R. P. Upadhaya: Hon. Auditor.

PREMIER ASIAN SCHOOL APPOINTS P.R.O.

Realising the importance and necessity of a Public Relations Officer, the Duke of Gloucester School has appointed Mr. D. N. Khanna, a teacher on its staff as its first P.R.O.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER OLD BOY'S ASSOCIATION

Over 125 ex-students of Duke of Gloucester School, Nairobi, met last Friday to revive the Old Boys' Association. The meeting of the ex-students, many of whom now prominent members of the society, resolved to revive the Asso., and elected a Steering Committee of five members to draft a constitution and present it to a general meeting to be convened later. Hon. Mr. C. Madan took the chair and he and Messrs. Byramjee and Zafrudeen emphasized the need of such an Association consisting of persons of all religion, castes and creeds for building up of a healthy society for the progress of this country.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFLUENZA

(Continued from Page 1)

responsibilities.

The statement says that although the influenza outbreak is reported to be of a mild form and none or little mortality is resulting from it, it spreads with human contact by droplet infection and is hardly stayed by public health measures now available. The infection is probably spread by loud talking, coughing and sneezing and the public is reminded to guard themselves and others against this danger.

Influenza starts with severe headaches, a stuffy nose, general aches and pains, a cold in the head, bronchitis and coughing. The onset is usually acute with a fever of 101 to 103 degrees and the illness generally lasts from three to four days. The disease itself seldom proves fatal but the the respiratory system can lead to protracted illness.

People are reminded to try to avoid contracting the disease by following simple rules of health and in case of infection to isolate themselves at home and take rest.

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2nd SUNDAY 2nd
SUNDAY, 23rd JUNE, 1957
at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
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COLONIAL TIMES
Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI P.O Box 10374
NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 21st JUNE, 1957.

Hotel Legislation

The readers of the daily Press looked in vain for an Indian name in the list of speakers on the motion on hotel discrimination. Maybe, none of them had any views to express. Maybe, some of them did speak but were shut out of the newspaper columns. Be that as it may, the debate admirably served its purpose which apparently was to air grievances. The mover elicited sympathy from all sides of the House and the Government allowed this to be added to the small number of occasions on which a non-European motion has been accepted. Seldom had such concord been observed on the floor of the House. All persons desirous of seeing progress and harmony in the social sphere must feel gratified.

The tone of speeches was definitely friendly although the European speakers stuck to their point of view namely that legislative compulsion was of little practical use in social matters. Mr. N. F. Harris said his did not believe the matter should be covered by legislation.

The Minister of Legal Affairs explained the obligation imposed on innkeepers to receive all guests who were "fit to be received" and who were ready and willing to pay the charge. But he added that in his view the objection sought by all would be better achieved gradually by process of evolution and that legislation would be neither desirable nor effective.

Sir Charles Markham opined that no amount of legislation on the statute book would change the position unless the races were ready for it. Mr. W. E. Crosskill was also against legal sanctions. Another speaker, Mr. J. R. Maxwell, thought the discrimination was removing itself by evolution. Mr. R. S. Alexander also advised against rushing into legislation. These brief summaries of speeches are based on reports in the "East African Standard" to which paper our acknowledgements are due.

Thus, the European members, while supporting the motion, left no doubt about the method they were advocating for the abolition of discrimination in hotels. It is not known what way the Asian members' minds were working.

While we, as an organ of Asian opinion, gratefully acknowledge the support given by European members to the principle of non-discrimination in hotels and restaurants, we must direct attention to two relevant facts. First, it has been found necessary in other countries (e.g. the United States of America) to have legislation on this subject. In India, the advocates of 'evolution' held ground for a long time, but ultimately — in fact, as soon as an 'Indian' government came — the policy of non-discrimination had to be implemented by legislation.

In England itself, the position of innkeepers is regulated by law. Why is legislation thought inappropriate in Kenya? Again, why is it that it is the European leaders generally who oppose legislation on social matters? We ask our European friends to try to answer these two questions in their minds. It is possible that in trying to answer these questions they will change their views.

The second fact is that we already have legislation which protects the economic and political rights of Europeans. We refer to the Highlands legislation and the laws governing representation on the Legislative Council and the Local Government bodies. This is rather unusual because it should not really be necessary to give legislative protection to the economic and political rights of a strong and educated race. Why cannot we have a law guaranteeing the social rights of a vast majority of the population?

We think the time has come to make the obligations of hoteliers clear by special legislation.

Thought Of The Week

To the timid and hesitating everything is impossible because it seems so. —Sir Walter Scott

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unscrupulous Business Methods

The Editor, Colonial Times,

I understand from reliable sources that there are some people of doubtful business honesty going around Nairobi and perhaps all principal towns in East Africa selling Rayon Suitings describing them as woollen suitings at much higher prices than available in local shops. These fellows move in batches of 2 to 3, visit business houses excluding those dealing in this line, offices and homes and tell the interested buyers that for only a few months a woollen suitings which they want to dispose of at earliest because they want to leave the country soon for overseas.

They offer a suit length of 3 or 3¼ yards at about Shs. 200/- but after some haggling and arguments from buyers, they sell it around Shs. 100/-, thus leaving the impression on the buyer that he got the suit length much cheaper than at a local shop. In fact, a suit length of 3 to 3¼ yds. of rayon suiting is being sold at about Shs. 30/- to 35/- in the bazaar. Those who cannot differentiate between rayon and woollen fabrics soon come to realise when the cloth begins to deteriorate in regard to texture, colour, finish etc., that they have been duped and cheated.

These people show another trick to the prospective customer by spilling some petrol on the cloth and igniting it with a match stick but it does not burn as some rayon and synthetic fibres do not burn when new. The innocent customer does not know this and thinks that the cloth being sold to him is genuine woollen stuff.

This letter is written in order to acquaint general public about such unscrupulous business methods who should be more careful when purchasing such goods.

S. N. Shah

Nairobi,

Courtesy

The above word brings to mind many aspects of personal as well as public relationships, especially in the public sphere and in our contacts with the Government, a citizen normally expects due consideration but the following example has been an eye opener to me. I had written to the Provincial Education Officer complaining about condition of some of the books given to my child at school. I quote one sentence here in one of the letters in reply:

"It is evident that you are much dissatisfied with the Coast Girls' High School and have to inform you that there is no objection to your removing your daughter from the School."

Leaving aside the merits or demerits of my complaint, I ask the leaders of the community whether they expect us to tolerate such impertinence.

Z. J. Chhatrisha

Mombasa,

NEWS FROM UGANDA

Hydro-Electric Power In Uganda

Expert opinion in London has confirmed the need for a second dam to supplement the output of the Uganda Electricity Board's hydro-electric plant at the Owen Falls on the Nile in Jinja. If it is decided to go ahead with the project, building will have to start by 1960 and preliminary survey work will have to take place very shortly.

This is revealed in a report just published by the Uganda Electricity Board. The report was drawn up for the Board by The Economist Intelligence Unit of London, and is a document of nearly 200 pages.

By 1970, it is stated, Uganda's electricity consumption is likely to be nearly 500 million units, compared with 82 million units last year. Coupled with the supply by then being made to Kenya, the capacity of Owen Falls would be significantly exceeded.

In their conclusions, the authors declare that cotton and coffee could well be earning £50 to £60 million by 1970; Uganda's national income should rise by at least two-thirds by the same date; and it is quite possible that the country's six main townships will at least double their present population.

"Uganda Development Corporation's Increased Profit

The opportunity for profitable investment by way of loans, and the general development of a finance business to help existing enterprises in expansion, is foreseen by the Chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, a Government owned body, in his annual report for 1956.

An increase in the group trading profit, from £424,632 to £467,000 is recorded. As a whole, the Corporation's subsidiaries show an improvement over 1955, but it is pointed out that this is largely due to the success of the Uganda Cement Industry, whose production and quality showed excellent results.

The Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation continues to be a "source of concern," the report adds, and it has only just been able to maintain a dividend.

Turning to the Corporation's investments, the report states that Kilembe Mines Limited came into production during the second half of the year but has since had "teething troubles" in moving to full production. Nyanza Textiles went on the market with its products during 1956, continued its training of operatives and is now moving to second shift operation.

"There is substantial scope on the agricultural side for plantation development, the report adds, but it will be regulated by the enlightenment of the people.

£43,000 PROFIT

Agricultural Enterprises Limited, a subsidiary company of the Government-owned Uganda Development Corporation, last year made a consolidated net profit of £43,675, less income tax. This is substantially lower than the profit for the previous year, mainly because of dirty weather and a fall in the world price of tea.

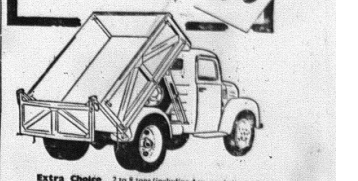
Nevertheless, the tea produced on the company's estates was during two months of the year valued as the best tea in the whole of East Africa, while the coffee fetched substantially higher than what is regarded as the market price.

FARMERS EARN MORE

Uganda's farmers earned £21,875,000 last year from their two principal crops, cotton and coffee. Only once before have they earned more, and during the past seven years their earnings from coffee and cotton have increased by more than 2½ times.

Much of this rise is the result of an enormous expansion in Uganda's coffee industry. While the value of the cotton crop has climbed slowly since 1951 from £10,372,000 to £12,500,000 the value of the coffee crop has jumped up from £3,612,000 to £9,341,000. This year it is expected that growers will earn another £1,500,000 more from their coffee than they did last year.

Another example in which farmers' earnings have risen is the livestock industry whose annual output has increased from £5,000,000 in 1950 to £12,000,000 today.

These Trucks offer More—

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Precautions Against Influenza

Although there are no reports in these territories of the outbreak of influenza epidemic which has affected large number of people in Asia, Europe and Australia, the Medical Dept., of Kenya has issued a statement giving details of precautionary measures against this infection. It says that although all possible measures are being taken against its spreading here the general public should be aware of certain

(Continued on page 2)

Indian Navy's Visit To Nairobi

NAIROBI:— A hockey match, a Variety Programme of multi-racial dances, a football match, a Garden Party at the Patel Club and a Dinner in honour of Rear-Admiral Katari in the Aga Khan Diamond Jubilee Hall are the principal events of the two-day Nairobi visit by 175 men and twenty twenty officers of I.N.S. "Delhi" and Frigates Kistna, Rajput and Ranjit.

Rear Admiral Katari

These men arrive at 8 a.m. and sports functions without any further charge, can be had from Mr. J. D. Byramjee or Mr. R. D. Belsare, at £5.

Rear-Admiral Katari is due to lunch with H.E. the Governor on Saturday afternoon, attend a Reception by the Indian Commissioner and his wife same evening and a dinner and visit the Nairobi National Park. It is not yet known if Capt. Agate or Comdr. Lobo would be coming to Nairobi. Care

of Friday, June 28 and leave on Saturday, June 29, at 6 p.m. by a special train. An experiment is being tried to billet these men at private houses and persons willing to accept one or two guests should immediately contact Mr. S. K. Sirkar, Telephone No. 23316 - Ext.13, or This phone No. 23378.

Tickets for membership of the Reception Committee which entitle the person and his wife to attend all social

however, is being taken to send to Nairobi a thoroughly all-India representative contingent and a best hockey team. The naval band and the football "A" team will stay in Mombasa to entertain the public of Mombasa. On Friday evening Admiral Katari is entertaining on board I.N.S. "DELHI".

GOVERNOR

Asian residents of Kyejo jo township gave a hearty welcome to H.E. the Governor of Uganda, when he recently paid a visit to the Toro District. Nearly 500 Asian and African school children along with many Asians and Africans and Native Chiefs were gathered at the Kyejonjo Asian School to welcome the Governor who gave a brief speech at the function congratulating the children and thanking the people for their welcome. The Governor's address was translated into Toro language by the Saza Chief of Mwenge.

The Governor stopped at Fort Portal township to admire the arch which was erected by the township residents in his honour. H.E. also paid a brief visit to the Kasese Ginnery where he was welcomed by the manager and the staff of the ginnery.

GAME PARKS

There were 4,699 visitors to Uganda's two National Parks during the first three months of this year.

Among the animal casualties during these three months were a buffalo which was run over by a train, a baby elephant which was accidentally smothered by its mother, 10 hippos which were killed fighting and a python which was killed by a leopard.

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matters only. At the end of his speech, he appealed Africans to donate money towards the cost of erecting a big hall in Nairobi to hold meetings.

As soon as Mr. Mboya had resumed his seat, quite a good number of Africans came forward from the audience and gave Shs. 5/- each in their hands, while others donated Shs. 10/- each and there were two with Shs. 20/- each.

Mr. Mboya called on the African workers in Mombasa to unite to achieve higher wages, better education for their children and old age pensions.

DEATH OF AN ADVOCATE

Death of Mr. U. R. Doshi in his early forties has removed from the Mombasa an advocate who in a short time of nearly 12 years had earned name in the society.

The Supreme Court remained adjourned fon five minutes on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the deceased while the Resident Judge, Mr. Justice Myers, Mr. Keyssell on behalf of the Attorney General's Department and Mr. T. J. Inamdar on behalf of the Law Society paid tributes to the deceased.

AN ART EXHIBITION

Mombasa's aesthetic-minded group had a rare opportunity of witnessing an exhibition of contemporary paintings by some of Britain's best known artists at the British Council for about four days.

The Exhibition of these paintings which have been specially brought from the United Kingdom for showing in East African territories was opened at the British Council Centre on Monday by Mr. Desmond O'Hagan the Provincial Commissioner.

of people of all races, includes blood transfusion, first aid training and hospital and other welfare services.

Kenya Asian Educational Council

The constitution of the above Council, which is established to look after the educational problems of the Asians of this country, was adopted recently at a meeting held in Nairobi. Membership of this which is non-political, is open to any adult person of either sex on payment of an annual subscription of Shs. 10/- Membership fee for any public institution, which will automatically become member of the Board of Governors of the Council, is Shs. 50/- per year. Provision for opening branches in other centres of the Colony is made in the constitution when sufficient number of members are enrolled in such centres. General meetings of the council will be held at least every six months and fresh elections will take place every two years. The council will function through a Board of Governors on which five persons will be elected now. All matters regarding Asian education should be communicated to the General Secretary of the Council, P. O. Box No. 1048, Nairobi.

Bearing in mind the pressing needs of the Asian education the council has requested all Asians and their institutions to become members and strengthen this organisation in order to make its voice effective.

Indeed, as Mr. O'Hagan said, sculpture, painting, music and dancing transcend all frontiers of race, religion, politics and even language.

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GIFT TO EAST AFRICA RED CROSS

A gift of 25 dollars from the Engineering and Grading Contractors Association of San Bernardino, California, has been received by the District Officer, Limuru, for the Earl Mansfield Memorial Fund. Members of the Association, after hearing about Kenya from a recent visitor to Limuru, decided to make a gesture of friendship to the community.

A memorial designed by Mr. G. C. W. Ogilvie, the Nairobi architect, is to be erected at Lari to the memory of those murdered by the Mau Mau. To date over £500 has been collected, and more is required.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION ELDORET

The following were elected to the Committee of the above Association in the Annual General Meeting held on Sunday the 9th June, 1957.

Mr. Chandubhai C. Patel, (Advocate): President; Mr. P. J. Patel: Vice-President; Mr. D. N. Dey: Hon. Gen. Secretary; Mr. Mohindra P. Patel: Jt. Secretary; Mr. Amritlal Gupta: Hon. Treasurer; Mr. R. P. Upadhaya: Hon. Auditor.

PREMIER ASIAN SCHOOL APPOINTS P.R.O.

Realising the importance and necessity of a Public Relations Officer, the Duke of Gloucester School, Nairobi, has appointed Mr. D. N. Mehta.

Married

Mr. Rajinder Nath Ohry son of late Lalla Anni Chand Ohry, was married to **Miss Raj Kumari** daughter of Lalla Hukumat Rai Saggar on 8.6.57 The marriage ceremony was performed by Pandit Satya Paiji and was attended by a large circle of friends and relatives. The couple left for honeymoon to the coast on 12.6.1957.

Chief Humbi Ziota has

Chief Humbi Ziota has tendered his resignation from the Serengeti Committee of Enquiry due to his acceptance of appointment as an Assistant Minister in Tanganyika Government with effect from July 1st.

His place on the Committee, which will sit at Arusha from June 26th to July 13th, will be taken by Chief Kasanda, also of Nzega District in Western Province.

Mr. E. A. Vasey

He was one of those who had great faith in the future of local government in Kenya, said **Mr. Ernest Albert Vasey**, Minister for Finance and Development, when the Honorary Freedom of the City of Nairobi was conferred on him last week at a ceremony in the Council Chamber of the Nairobi Town Hall, which was attended by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, Ministers and Members of Legislative Council.

Mr. Vasey said it was "exactly 21 years since I first came to Kenya and Nairobi, so this year of 1957 is, indeed, my coming of age as a citizen of Kenya."

In addition to the Mayor, Alderman I. Somen, three speakers — Alderman Harold Travis, Alderman Mohan Singh and Councillor Musa Amalemba — paid tribute to Mr. Vasey and his achievements in Kenya.

The Mayor said it was fitting "that Nairobi should create what will, I hope, grow into a tradition of honouring the great men while they are still with us."

The Mayor presented Mr. Vasey with a silver casket and an illuminated scroll.

Presentation To Mr. Ohanga

Mr. Benaiah Apolo Ohanga, Kenya's Minister for Community Development and the first African to obtain Cabinet rank in the Colony, was presented recently with an illuminated scroll by the staff of the Community Development and Rehabilitation Ministry and allied services at a garden party at the Nairobi home of Mr. T. G. Askwith, Commissioner for Community Development.

With the scroll went a handmade handbag for Mrs. Margaret Ohanga, the former Minister's wife, who was unable to leave her home in Nyanza owing to illness.

The text of the scroll said it was presented to Mr. Ohanga, who served as a Member of Legislative Council for over ten years and as Kenya's first African Minister from April 20, 1954, to March 1957.

Thought Of The Week

To the timid and hesitating everything is impossible because it seems so. —Sir Walter Scott

THE SOCIAL WHIRL

The Queen's Birthday

Thursday June 13, this year was observed as the Queen's Birthday; the principle features in Nairobi were a Parade at the Government House followed by a Reception by H.E. the Governor and a Birthday Honour's List; it was not a public holiday which is observed by convention, as Queen's Day, in October every year.

At the Parade H.E. Sir Evelyn Baring took the Royal Salute, and he was supported by Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald W. Lathbury (C.-in-C., E.A.), Group-Capt. E. C. Palmer, (R.A.F., E.A.), Mr. R. C. Catling (the Commissioner of Police), H. W. the Mayor and Judges of the Supreme Court. Troops on the Parade were: 1st Bn. King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 2/3 Bn. K.A.R., the R.A.F., the Kenya Police and the Tribal Police. The last named were there for the first time. Cadets of the St. Mary's School, the Prince of Wales School and the Duke of York School looked after the public and the ground.

At 11.15 a.m. H. E. the Governor withdrew from the dais to signify the arrival of the Queen, the Royal Standard ran up the mast and the salute of 21 guns was fired. The march past was cheered by the spectators as each division smartly passed by. At the Reception members of the government, the diplomatic corps, Legislative, Executive and City Councils, leading citizens of Nairobi, in all numbering over 1,000 were present who all, at 12.15, honoured the Royal Toast proposed by H.E. the Governor.

A Film Show

Over seventy people of all races were present at the **Orient Art Circle's** cultural film show in the Rahimtulla Wajir Hirji Trust Library, Jeevanjee Street, Nairobi, on Friday evening last June 14. Cine-films of Darjeeling and Taj Mahal with the surrounding scenes interspersed with Indian folk dances, painters of France in their own homes and life in U.S.A. where the 80-year old Mrs. Moses, mother of ten children, takes to the hobby of painting and becomes a famous painter of American landscape, were the highlights of show.

A Masonic Party

Over seventy people sat at the gailey decorated tables in the Green Room of the New Stanley Hotel to enjoy a menu, many of the dishes in which were known after Mistrys — Sam Piroz Mistry and Piroz B. Mistry; the occasion was Mr. Sam Piroz Mistry joining the honourable ancient Order of the Brotherhood of Freemasons. Sam was at the head of the table sitting next to the Master of the Lodge while among the many leading freemasons present were seen Mr. K. R. Wadia of Kampala, the 82-year old Ald. Charles Udall who is a Freemason for the last 46 years, Mr. T. L. Pitt, Messrs. Badru Eboo and Ali Eboo, Mr. J. D. Byramjee, Mr. W. Fletcher who is Secretary for the District of East Africa, Mr. Paul Manekshaw, Dr. R. V. Adalja, Dr. U. S. Shah and several other "high shots" of the Ancient Order. Mr. Phiroz H. Mistry received the guests and entertained them lavishly.

Welcoming Sam Mistry into the Order, Mr. Chunilal Kirparam said the happiness was enhanced by the fact that Sam was the son of a good and senior freemason—P.B. Mistry who was completing 25 years of his creditable masonic career. Dr. K. V. Adalja in thanking the guests for their presence explained the stabilizing influence Freemasonry exercises in the world of today—a much needed influence, he termed it. Replying Messrs. Wadia and Udall wished Sam and Piroz Mistry many more higher successes.

Mr. P. B. Mistry is in Nairobi since 1920, has four sons and four daughters and has business and property interests in the City.

The Pak Commissioner

H. E. the Commissioner of Pakistan for East Africa, **Mr. S. A. Afzal**, accompanied by the Begum, their daughter, second secretary, Mr. Abdur Rauf Khan, and personal assistant, has left Nairobi on 20th June, 1957, for an official tour of Portuguese East Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Reunion Island.

The party is sailing by S. S. Karanja upto Lorenco Marques via, Mozambique and Beira. They will visit Mauritius and Madagascar in the second half of July.

A Lady Doctor

News has been received of the success at the M.B.B. S. examination of Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, of **Miss Jashwanti P. Bhojani**. She had passed her Senior Cambridge Examination from the East Indian Secondary School, Kampala, in 1949/50. With success she has become the first lady Doctor in her community in East Africa. She is the daughter of Mr. P. H. Bhojani, lately of Messrs Ralli Bros., Kampala.

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

Unemployment

Unemployment among the Asians and the Africans has greatly increased during the last few months and is still increasing. Unofficial estimates put the figure of unemployed Asians to more than 2,000 while the figure revealed in the House of Commons of African unemployed is somewhat less than 14,000. Some months back when some 200 Europeans were unemployed the English press ranged banner headlines but in this case nothing seems to upset either the press or the leaders of the respective racial groups. A wave of frustration and pessimism is spreading in Kenya which needs immediate remedy.

Apartheid

According to a story in Johannesburg's **Drum**, African in Central Area are not allowed to use lifts in buildings, Black workers must forever use backdoors, some shops keep a hole for African customers while whites can buy over the counter, while some shops litelet on 'Native Entrance' for the Blacks. Even Blackman's voice must travel from segregated telephone booths for him. Horror!!!

Such examples can also be found in Nairobi. Examples: one, public lavatories; two, some hotels. In certain multi-storied buildings of Nairobi messengers are prohibited from using the lifts. Although MOST messengers are Africans, there is no doubt, a Brown or a White can be a messenger.

Discrimination

Ah! A step forward. By accepting the motion put forward by Mr. Mallro the Government has moved a step further in dynamic multi-racialism. The motion urged the Government to take every necessary step towards progressive elimination of all forms of discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public places. Without doubt the measures taken in this direction will go a long way to break social barriers between the races. Multi-racial society, with capital S, cannot be brought into existence or made to thrive until and unless existing superior and inferior complexes are dissolved.

On several occasions the Asians and the Africans have been refused to be served in the European restaurants not because they were not "fit to be received" but because they were non-Europeans. John Gunther, the famous American journalist, said that "Even Mr. Nathoo would have trouble in getting into a European owned hotel." This discrimination which exists is not on the standard of culture but is there to emphasize the superiority of races and so should be done away with immediately.

One more suggestion. What if membership to the local evening clubs and social institutions are kept open to any Mr. or Mrs. Keegan whatever their colour?

A Failure

Pan African Students Conference sponsored by the Makerere College Guild which was to be held during this month in Kampala has been postponed.

In a letter sent to the students bodies throughout Africa, the External Relations Committee explains the reasons for failure. The reason: "economic circumstances, curse of our continent".

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Tape Recorders

The delegation of African elected members visiting Britain in July will consist of Mr. Tom Mboya, Mr. R. Ngala and Mr. Mulira. The delegation will discuss the public meetings and speak to the various officials of the political parties, in Britain. Will the government tape recorders fly with them?

All donations for the fund for the delegation should be sent to P.O. Box 10818, Nairobi.

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THE EAST AFRICAN CAULDRON

Main Characteristics Of The Four Races

By: 'MPISHI'

East Africa is a land of controversy. It is a weird cauldron wherein a variety of victuals are mixed being continually added with different condiments and added by cooks of different culinary art striving to produce a concoction meant to be palatable to a conglomeration of people quite alien to each other in their colour, culture and country of origin.

It is veritably a unique situation that we have in our East Africa. For, nowhere else in the world, have so many, of so different races. In the world, have so many, of so different races. It is an exacting and strenuous endeavoured to make their home in so small and so new is long, arduous and hazardous, but it is not a utopia a country. This land can prove to be the battle-ground impossible of realisation. for these heterogenous people, each striving to attain While striving to achieve ascendency over the other this goal, the people of this or it can prove to be a meeting place of all people struggling to attain one goal — to make this land a haven of peaceful co-existence, a true replica of the United Nations.

The former course would, in reality, be suicidal for all. The latter is the only course that seems logical and the only one for which to strive and sacrifice seems worthwhile. If, in the pursuance of this course, lives are spent and energies expended it would give us the inner satisfaction of having spent our efforts for a precious cause, even if we failed to attain it in this country.

Kenya has, of course, to deal with four main different races emanating from vastly different cultural backgrounds, but our problem seems puny in comparision to the magnitude of the problems, geographical, historical and political — of the above two countries.

SOUR FACTS

Let us face the sour but indisputable facts. Let us deal with the virtues and vices, the shortcomings and the strong points of each of the four races domiciled in this country. Firstly the Europeans who happen to be travellers in the first class compartment and who are struggling incessantly and vehemently, sometimes with reason and many a time without reason, to remain in the first class for as long as they can help it. No doubt, numerically they are the least, but culturally and educationally as well as in good human qualities they are the best. But these superior human qualities are not made them humble as they should have. They have not proved themselves to be the leaders who demand the least for themselves and give most to all for least. On the contrary they have asked and extorted heavy price for their services in all spheres and have grabbed greatest privileges in economy, politics and in society. Their humaniay is marred by mercenariness. Their natural talent for leadership is tarnished by covetousness. Their inherent trait to come out always triumphant at the top has become enviable and unpalatable to others by their insistence on remaining forever at the top refusing to make space for others who deserve to be ranked with and alongside them.

Inspite of all this, I frankly see no other race in this country, at this juncture, who is collectively so capable to lead others as are the Europeans. In the spheres in which they are the best specimens of human evolution we must follow them, in the domains where they dominate and deny others their deserving share we must struggle to be their equals and refuse to follow their example where they have reserved so much for themselves.

ASIANS

Now the Asians. This race of extremes contains the best and the worst of human nature among its individuals. Its components show both the cream of human qualities and the scum of human degredation. Asians are the race of individuals. Collectively they are least capable of producing anything worth emulating. What they produce collectively is, alas, not only not of much value but at times, in many cases, of very harmful nature. Their religious quarrels, their caste seclusions, their provincial bickerings and lingual pettinesses, their impertinent rites and clumsy ceremonies are rueful reminders and rudiments of what once was a triumphant, glorious and living culture and what has now become, unfortunately, shibboleth full of platitudes worthy of pursuit by the pundit and the prude.

Collectively the Asians of Indian origin in Kenya have proved incapable of leading themselves or of living harmoniously together among themselves thus leaving a bad example for other races living with them. They have also failed to provide for themselves the fundamental amenities of modern life. Their individual virtues of thrift, labour and humility are over-shadowed by their collective vices. Their destiny, at least in this country, seems to be to follow others, if only they would follow the right things and that also before it is too late.

ARABS

The Arabs, very much like Asians, have lost all their lustre and grandeur which Islam in its pristine glory and true meaning gave them once. They have lost the spirit of Islam and with no other spirit to inspire them now, they are the lost people, slumbering in apathy, occasionally awakening to regale in the glories past and greatness lost. Once pioneers and masters of these, the then dark lands, they have reaped their harvest and refuse to plough anew.

These inheritors of the sturdy sons of the desert must shake off their lethargy to assume their rightful place in this land which they have for so long adopted as their home.

AFRICANS

Now come the Africans. Hardly half a century ago

(Continued on page 6)

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supported by Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald W. Lathbury (C.-in-C, E.A.), Group-Cap. E. G. Palmer, (R.A.F., E.A.), Mr. R. C. Catling (the Commissioner of Police), H. W. the Mayor and Judges of the Supreme Court. Troops on the Parade were: 1st Bn. King's Shropshire Light Infantry, 2/3 Bn. K.A.R., the R.A.F., the Kenya Police and the Tribal Police, the last named were there for the first time. Cadets of the St. Mary's School, the Prince of Wales School and the Duke of York School looked after the public and the ground.

At 11.15 a.m. H. E. the Governor withdrew from the dais to signify the arrival of the Queen, the Royal Standard ran up the mast and the salute of 21 guns was fired. The march past was cheered by the spectators as each division smartly passed by. At the Reception members of the government, the diplomatic corps, Legislative, Executive and City Councils, leading citizens of Nairobi, in all numbering over 1,000 were present who all, at 12.15, honoured the Royal Toast proposed by H.E. the Governor.

A Film Show

Over seventy people of all races were present at the Orient Art Circle's cultural film show in the Rahimtulla Walji Hirji Trust Library, Jeevanjee Street, Nairobi, on Friday evening last June 14. Cine-films of Darjeeling and Taj Mahal with all the surrounding scenes interespersed with Indian folk dances, painters of France in their own homes and life in U.S.A. where the 80-year old Mrs. Moses, mother of ten children, takes to the hobby of painting and becomes a famous painter of American landscape, were the highlights of show.

A Masonic Party

Over seventy people sat at the galley decorated tables in the Green Room of the New Stanley Hotel to enjoy a menu, many of the dishes in which were named after Mystrys — Sam Piroz Mistry and Piroz B. Mistry; the occasion was Mr. Sam Fletcher who is Secretary for the District of East Africa, Mr. Paul Manekshaw, Dr. K. V. Adalja, Dr. U. S. Shah and several other "high shots" of the Ancient Mr. Phiroz B. Mistry received the guests and entertained them lavishly.

Welcoming Sam Mistry in to the Order, Mr. Chumilal Kirparam said the happiness was enhanced by the fact that Sam was the son of a good and senior freemason—P. B. Mistry who was completing 25 years of his creditable masonic career. Dr. K. V. Adalja in thanking the guests for their presence explained the stabilising influence Freemasonry exercises in the world of today—a much needed influence, he termed it. Replying Messrs. Wadia and Udall wished Sam and Piroz Mistry many more higher successes.

Mr. P. B. Mistry is in Nairobi since 1920, has four sons and four daughters and has business and property interests in the City.

The Pak Commissioner

H. E. the Commissioner of Pakistan for East Africa, **Mr. S. A. Afzal**, accompanied by the Begum, their daughter, second secretary, Mr. Abdur Rauf Khan, and personal assistant, has left Nairobi on 20th June, 1957, for an official tour of Portuguese East Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Reunion Island.

The party is sailing by S. S. Karanja upto Lorenco Marques via Mozambique and Beira. They will visit Mauritius and Madagascar in the second half of July.

A Lady Doctor

News has been received of the success at the M.B.B. S. examination of the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi, of **Miss Jaswanti P. Bhojani**. She had passed her Senior Cambridge Examination from the Govt. Indian Secondary School, Kampala, in 1949/50. With her success she has become the first lady Doctor in her Lohana community in East Africa. She is the daughter of Mr. P. H. Bhojani, lately of Messrs Ralli Bros., Kampala.

Chief Humbi Ziota has tendered his resignation from the Serengeti Committee of Enquiry due to his acceptance of appointment as an Assistant Minister in Tanganyika Government with effect from July 1st.

His place on the Committee, which will sit at Arusha from June 26th to July 13th, will be taken by Chief Kasasida, also of Nzega District in Western Province.

Mr. E. A. Vasey

He was one of those who had great faith in the future of local government in Kenya, said **Mr. Ernest Albert Vasey**, Minister for Finance and Development, when the Honorary Freedom of the City of Nairobi was conferred on him last week at a ceremony in the Council Chamber of the Nairobi Town Hall, which was attended by the Governor Sir Evelyn Baring, Ministers and Members of Legislative Council.

Mr. Vasey said it was "exactly 21 years since I first came to Kenya and Nairobi, so this year of 1957 is, indeed, my coming of age as a citizen of Kenya."

In addition to the Mayor, Alderman I. Somen, three speakers — Alderman Harold Travis, Alderman Mohan Singh and Councillor Musa Amalemba — paid tribute to Mr. Vasey and his achievements in Kenya.

The Mayor said it was fitting "that Nairobi should create what will, I hope, grow into a tradition of honouring its great men while they are still with us."

The Mayor presented Mr. Vasey with a silver casket and an illuminated scroll.

Presentation To Mr. Ohanga

Mr. Benaiah Apolo Ohanga, Kenya's Minister for Community Development and the first African to obtain Cabinet rank in the Colony, was presented recently with an illuminated address scroll by the staff of the Community Development and Rehabilitation Ministry and allied services at a garden party at the Nairobi home of Mr. T. G. Askwith, Commissioner for Community Development.

With the scroll went a handmade handbag for Mrs. Margaret Ohanga, the former Minister's wife, who was unable to leave her home in Nyanza owing to illness.

The text of the scroll said it was presented to Mr. Ohanga, who served as a Member of Legislative Council for over ten years and as Kenya's first African Minister from April 20, 1954, to March 1957.

Apartheid

According to a story in Johannesburg's Drum, Africans in Central Africa are not allowed to use lifts in buildings, Black workers must forever use backdoors, some shops keep a hole for African customers while whites can buy over the counter, while some shops insist on 'Native Entrance' for the Blacks. Even Blackman's voice must travel from segregated telephone booths for him. Horror!!!.

Such examples can also be found in Nairobi. Examples: one, public lavatories; two, some hotels. In certain multi-storied buildings of Nairobi messengers are prohibited from using the lifts. Although MOST messengers are Africans, there is no doubt, a Brown or a White can be a messenger.

Discrimination

Ah! A step forward. By accepting the motion put forward by Mr. Mulira the Government has moved a step further in dynamic multi-racialism. The motion urged the Government to take every necessary step towards progressive elimination of all forms of discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public places. Without doubt the measures taken in this direction will go a long way to break social barriers between the races, Multi-racial society, with capital E, cannot be brought into existence or made to thrive until and unless existing superiority and inferiority complexes are eliminated.

A Failure

Pan African Students Conference sponsored by the Makerere College Guild which was to be held during this month in Kampala has been postponed.

In a letter sent to the students bodies throughout Africa, the External Relations Committee explains the reasons for failure. The reason: "economic circumstances, curse of our continent".

It sounds that the failure is due to the lack or organisational ability on part of the Guild. It would have sounded better and more reasonable to the Guild complained about lack of spirit, enthusiasm, and co-operation from both, external and internal sources.

The Makerere Students Guild has a longer history than any other similar organisations in this part of the world. Then this failure only reflects immaturity of the students in the social and the practical side of life.

Tape Recorders

The delegation of African elected members visiting Britain in July will consist of Mr. Tom Mboya, Mr. R. Ngala and Mr. Mulira. The delegation will address the public meetings and speak to the various officials of the political parties in Britain. Will the government tape recorders fly with them?

All donations for the fund for the delegation should be sent to P.O. Box 18818, Nairobi.

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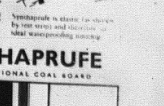

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The East African Cauldron

(Continued from page 5)

these dark sons of Africa were sleeping in the caves, semi-human huts and ill-provised habitats. They were sleeping for centuries in ignorance and primitiveness little aware of the tremendous progress human race had made in other parts of the world. And then the other people came, each with its creed, custom and culture and all with the motive of making the most out of this unexploited land and untapped labour.

The raw, uncouth and unaware African was rudely shaken out of his long slumber. He was shackled, hand and foot. He was bartered, chattled and enslaved. He was cheated, looted and embezzled. He saw all Gis, little understanding it, he suffered in silence and painfully learned the new ways and devices of civilisation. But compared with long times it had taken the world to reach its present standard of enlightenment and culture, he learned quick. And sometimes, too quick for the comfort of his superiors, masters and enslavers. The process of his initiation into the intricacies of modern civilisation went hand in hand with his exploitation and expropriation of his meagre possessions and vast natural potentialities.

The African of today is the nett result of all his past sufferings as well as blessings at the hands of his foreign brethren all claiming, and sometimes rightly too, to be belonging to this, a new land and home for them. The sufferings of the African were the natural result of his ignorance, his backwardness and in his lagging behind in the struggle for the survival of the fittest.

He shall suffer only so long as he remains ignorant and backward and sluggard. He has woken up now and is clamouring for all those blessings and rights which are the fruits of universal attainment of human efforts. But for the achievement of these rights he must struggle with perseverence. He must help himself if he desires God to help him. Others have only come to the succour of those who have striven for their own salvation.

The African must earn honestly and learn humbly in order to achieve the boons of the modern life and never again allow himself to be duped by the erroneous belief that all these achievements earned by other peoples all over the world through industriousness, patience and peaceful cooperation could be grabbed instantaneously by barbarious methods of wanton violence so wastefully tried recently by some of his misguided countrymen through the witchcraft-ridden Mau Mau bestiality.

This much as a prelude to what we shall endeavour to unravel and understand from week to week in the context of events taking place, and what we would rather wish should take place, in this blessed land of ours.

Topics Of The Coast

By: "M. K. L."

Proposals Rejected

The outstanding event of last week that attracted the attention of all the people here was: Rejection by the Municipal Board of Mombasa of the Proposals put forward by the Minister for Local Government for raising the status of the Board to that of Council.

As was forecast by me in this column, the new proposals of the Minister for Local Government did provide for a European majority, and as these were discussed by the Board, sitting in Committee it has not been possible to understand the precise arguments advanced by various members that led to their rejection.

The proposals briefly were:

That when the Board becomes a Municipal Council its boundaries be extended to coincide with those of the Administrative district i.e. Mazeras in the North, Miritini in the West and Magombeni in the South.

The proposed council should have seven aldermen to be elected, four of whom shall be Europeans, one African, one Asian and one Arab.

With regard to unofficial representation, the proposals provided for eight European members of whom three shall be elected and five shall be nominated by the Minister, seven Indian members to be elected, two elected Arab members, three nominated African members, the Liwali for the Coast; the District Commissioner, Mombasa; not more than four nominees to represent the Government of the Colony and one nominee to represent the Port Administration.

Further the entire area coming within the scope of the Municipal Council to be divided into four Parish Councils, one for the Island, the other for the North Mainland, the third for the South Mainland and the fourth for the Changamwe area.

From what I am able to gather from members of the Board the proposals were rejected firstly on the ground that they were opposed to the Plan for creating Parish Councils and secondly the proposed constitution of this Council envisages European majority.

If one were to assume that all the government nominees to represent the Government interests would be Europeans, the European and the non-European side would consist of 18 and 16 members respectively. If by some clever manouevre the Government, out of four nominees, were to appoint one non-European the balance between the European and the non-European would be struck but the non-European nominee would always find himself in a difficult position and would be obliged to vote with the Government side and as such he would be good for nothing as far as the non-European side is concerned.

Another objectionable feature in the proposal is that, whereas, at present the representation of unofficial members between Europeans and Asians is equal, namely seven each, the new proposals upset this parity by providing one more European despite the fact that European interests and numerical strength are far inferior to the Asians.

Still another objectionable feature is about the number of members in aldermanic bench. Here too, out of seven, the lion's share goes to Europeans.

It will appear from the above that the main obstacle to raising Mombasa's status to that of Council is the insistence of the European community to have its false sense of prestige satisfied by majority and the Minister's ready support to this undemocratic demand.

If the institutions of Local Government are first step towards democratisation, then it behoves the Government of the country to take an impartial view of the whole state of affairs and give all the communities their due share in accordance with their strength, landed interest and contribution by way of rates and taxes.

From the very position that out of the eight Europeans, only three will be on the proposed Council as elected representatives, one can take it for granted that members of this race as far as Mombasa is concerned are reluctant to serve on the institution of the Local Government unless they are asked by the Government to do so.

The only solution for making the Gateway to East Africa, a town with enhanced civic dignity is that of non-European majority!

THE INDIAN SCENE

• By Eleuterio Soares, 'Colonial Times' Special Correspondent In Bombay

Flu Epidemic Sweeps Across India

Bombay, 6th June, 1957.

An influenza epidemic is sweeping across the country and thousands of people are being affected. The big cities and towns are the worst affected but the infection is by no means confined to urban areas. The influenza made its first appearance in Madras, obviously having been brought there by the passengers coming from Singapore, where it had been raging for sometime past, inspite of the precautions taken by the local authorities to isolate suspected cases and minimise the chances of the epidemic spreading. While Madras has virtually got over the epidemic at the moment Bombay finds itself in the thick of it and the disease is raging all over the city in virulent form.

Although the infection is Bombay and many other of a milder character and places the reopening of readily responds to penicillin- schools after the summer streptomycein and sulpha- recess has been postponed drug treatment, the illness in order to prevent the has affected very nearly half spread of the infection among the city's population virtu- school children.

The Government of Bombay has also invoked the Control of Epidemics Act which the police are given wide powers to check the disease, inspect affected areas and the public are enjoined to report the suspected cases to the authorities.

The memories of the 1918 epidemic have caused apprehension in the minds of the people and there is a commendable eagerness to seek medical advice on the slightest pretext.

Government and Municipal health services as well as private agencies have been mobilised on an emergency basis in Bombay to meet the situation. Mobile dispensaries and temporary health centres organised by the municipal workers' institutions are also making their contribution to the fight against the flu.

Large stocks of medicines are also being distributed free while the Hafkine Institute is engaged in isolating the virus, which according to the World Health Authorities, although of a milder nature, is of a new type and does not react to any known preventive vaccine. The Hafkine institute however, is engaged in research on the subject and the possibility of a new vaccine being found in the course of the coming few days is not ruled out.

Police Powers

Experience in Madras however indicates that the epidemic is likely to wane within a few days but in the meantime the authorities are sparing no readiness to meet any eventualities. In addition to arming the police with special powers, which enable them to close down any place where people congregate, as in the case of cinema houses, the Government may take over some of the schools and colleges to provide hospital accomodation if the epidemic persists. The Infectious Diseases hospital is practically choked up with patients inspite of temporary arrangements made to increase accommodation. Only patients running high fever and showing signs of pulmonary infection are admitted, the rest being discharged after treatment which is found to be effective in most cases.

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UMBRELLA, HORSES

NEW DELHI:— Should the President of India continue to drive on state occasions in his ceremonial coach and six?

Prime Minister Nehru said in the Lok Sabha recently that he thought the President's using the six-horse carriage was a "good thing."

During his speech on the budget Shri Nehru recalled Acharya Kriplani's criticism of the pomp and pageantry associated with the office of the President and State Governors and said: "I do not myself see why Acharya Kriplani objects to our President riding in a six-horse carriage with an umbrella in his hand. I am not personally attached to the umbrella but otherwise I do think that his coming in a six-horse carriage is a thing which is good." (cheers).

Shri Kriplani: "I objected to the carriage which reminds us of the days of slavery and foreign domination. I myself suggested a rath (chariot) which would remind us of Lord Shri Krishna." (laughter).

Shri Nehru: "I do not know what is foreign in the carriage in which he rides. A carriage had been used here even before the British times."

Shri Nehru added that while he agreed with Acharya Kriplani that pomp and circumstance were not necessary for the maintenance of dignity it was well for them to maintain certain niceties which imbued a certain dignity, grace and dignity.

Food Situation Improves

Food situation in India is showing "distinct signs of improvement" as a result of number of measures taken by the Government, Union Minister of Food and Agriculture, Mr. A. P. Jain, told newsmen in Delhi recently. He added that price of wheat and rice had shown downward trend in the cities like Bombay and Calcutta.

Jain further said that India Govt. was negotiating with U.S.A. for further supplies of foodgrains from its farm surplus on long term credit basis.

Under the agreement signed last year, India is to get 3.5 million tons of wheat, 200,000 tons of rice, 500,000 bales of cotton and 6,000,000 lbs. of tobacco on long term credit basis from U.S. A. from her farm surplus.

Upto the end of May, this year, one million tons of wheat and major portion of rice have reached India.

Mr Jain attributed the recent difficulties in food situation to less production of coarse grains in the country due to damage caused to crop in Eastern U.P. and parts of Bihar and West Bengal.

Fresh steps have been taken to stabilise the prices of food grains and prevent scarcity. The Reserve Bank of India has issued orders to the Banks to stop advances of grain stocks in order to prevent hoarding and rise in prices. Food zones to restrict the movement of grain are also being organised while community development centres are being stimulated to go all out to increase production and at the same time reasonable prices are being guaranteed to cultivators as a measure of encouragement. Imports will continue although the programme is placing a heavy strain on foreign exchange resources.

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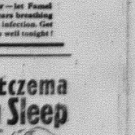

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slaved. He was cheated, looted and embezzled. He saw all this, little understanding it; he suffered in silence and painfully learned the new ways and devices of civilisation. But compared with long times it had taken the world to reach its present standard of enlightenment and culture, he learned quick. And sometimes, too quick for the comfort of his superiors, masters and enslavers. The process of his initiation into the intricacies of modern civilisation went hand in hand with his exploitation and expropriation of his meagre possessions and vast natural potentialities.

The African of today is the nett result of all his past sufferings as well as blessings at the hands of his foreign brethren all claiming, and sometimes rightly too, to be belonging to this, a new land and home for them. The sufferings of the African were the natural result of his ignorance, his backwardness and in his lagging behind in the struggle for the survival of the fittest.

He shall suffer only so long as he remains ignorant and backward and sluggard. He has woken up now and is clamouring for all those blessings and rights which are the fruits of universal attainment of human efforts. But for the achievement of these rights he must struggle with perseverence. He must help himself if he desires God to help him. Others have only come to the succour of those who have striven for their own salvation.

The African must earn honestly and learn humbly in order to achieve the boons of the modern life and never again allow himself to be duped by the erroneous belief that all these achievements earned by other peoples all over the world through industriousness, patience and peaceful co-operation could be grabbed instantaneously by barbarious methods of wanton violence so wastefully tried recently by some of his misguided countrymen through the witchcraft-ridden Mau Mau bestiality.

This much as a prelude to what we shall endeavour to unravel and understand from week to week in the context of events taking place, and what we would rather wish should take place, in this blessed land of ours.

rejection.

The proposals briefly were :

That when the Board becomes a Municipal Council its boundaries be extended to coincide with those of the Administrative district i.e. Matwapa in the North, Miritini in the West and Magombeni in the South.

The proposed council should have seven aldermen to be elected, four of whom shall be Europeans, one African, one Asian and one Arab.

With regard to unofficial representation, the proposals provided for eight European members of whom three shall be elected and five shall be nominated by the Minister, seven Indian members to be elected, two elected Arab members, three nominated African members, the Liwali for the Coast; the District Commissioner, Mombasa; not more than four nominees to represent the Government of the Colony and one nominee to represent the Port Administration.

Further the entire area coming within the scope of the Municipal Council to be divided into four Parish Councils, one for the Island, the other for the North Mainland, the third for the South Mainland and the fourth for the Changamwe area.

From what I am able to gather from members of the Board the proposals were rejected firstly because the European side would consist of 18 and 16 members respectively. If by some clever manouevre the Government, out of four nominees, were to appoint one non-European the balance between the European and the non-European would be struck but the non-European nominee would always find himself in a difficult position and would be obliged to vote with the Government side and as such he would be good for nothing as far as the non-European side is concerned.

Another objectionable feature in the proposal is that, whereas, at present the representation of unofficial members between Europeans and Asians is equal, namely seven each, the new proposals upset this parity by providing one more European despite the fact that European interests and numerical strength are far inferior to the Asians.

Still another objectionable feature is about the number of members in aldermanic bench. Here too, out of seven, the lion's share goes to Europeans.

It will appear from the above that the main obstacle to raising Mombasa's status to that of Council is the insistence of the European Community to have its false sense of prestige satisfied by majority and the Minister's ready support to this undemocratic Local Government unless they are asked by the Government to do so.

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drug treatment, the illness in order to prevent the has affected very nearly half spread of the infection among the city's population virtually saturating hospitalisation facilities in the city and incapacitating the public utility services because of large-scale absenteeism.

Postal and telegraph services, railways and transport, newspaper and other offices are functioning with depleted staffs necessitating the curtailment of working hours in order to reduce the pressure on the workers. Unlike the epidemic in Madras the influenza in Bombay has already claimed 21 lives and is certainly more intense in character.

Government Acts

Similar stories are being received from other big towns and cities such as Bangalore and Calcutta where even sport features are being postponed. In social functions are being cut down to the barest minimum and even marriages are being performed in the simplest manner possible.

Government and Municipal health services as well as private agencies have been mobilised on an emergency basis in Bombay to meet the situation. Mobile dispensaries and temporary health centres organised by social workers' institutions being found in the course of the coming few days is not ruled out.

Police Powers

Experience in Madras however indicates that the epidemic is likely to wane within a few days but in the meantime the authorities are standing in readiness to meet any eventualities. In addition to arming the police with special powers, which enable them to close down any place where people congregate, as in the case of cinema houses, the Government may take over some of the schools and colleges to provide hospital accomodation if the epidemic persists. The Infectious Diseases hospital is practically choked with patients inspite of temporary arrangements made to increase accommodation. Only patients running high fever and showing signs of pulmonary infection are admitted, the rest being discharged after treatment which is found to be effective in most cases.

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Happenings In Bharat

Noted Punjabi Poet Dead

BHAI VIR SINGH

New Delhi, June 14—The death has occurred in Amritsar of the renowned Punjabi poet and writer, Bhai Saheb Dr. Vir Singh. He was 85.

Philosopher poet and writer, Bhai Vir Singh was born at Amritsar. He was known as the father of modern Punjabi poetry. His contributions in verse as well as in prose were extensive and of high merit. His pioneering work in the field of Punjabi literature soon won him a high place in it and last year he was awarded the State award, Padma Bhushan, for outstanding work in the field of letters.

One of his books "Mere Sayaan Jio" was adjudged the best book of year 1955 for which he was awarded a prize of Rs. 5,000 by the Indian Education Ministry.

—:o:—

Punjabi Poems Published In Russian

Selections from Punjabi poems have been published in Russian for the first time in the Soviet Union. The selections are from poets belonging to various generations and literary schools.

Among them are Bhai Vir Singh, Dhani Ram Chatrik, Mohan Singh, Gurcharan Rampur and Amrita Pritam.

Life Story Of Mahatma Gandhi In Frescoes

In another six months, India's biggest modern fresco paintings will have been completed at Birla House in New Delhi to tell the story of Mahatma Gandhi from his birth to martyrdom.

Thirty two year old Kirpal Singh, one of India's promising artists has been at work for nearly two years at the frescoes about 20 yards from the spot where the Mahatma fell to the assassin's bullets on 30, 1948. Kripal Singh is being assisted by two other young artists.

—:o:—

Indian & Chinese Experiments

WILLIAMSBURG (Virginia) : Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate to the United Nations, said recently that India and China were engaged "in a peaceful competition which attracts little attention, but may in fact be decisive for the future Asia."

Sir Pierson's country recently announced it was relaxing its restrictions on exports to China. In a speech prepared for delivery at commencement at William and Mary College here, he said:

"The Chinese, by adoption of wonderful natural sparkle.

a Communist form of Government, have, for the time being despaired by reconciling efficient economic development with individual liberty....

"The Indians resented much of British rule, but when the time came they decided to remain a free democracy with parliamentary institutions copied from Britain, whereas The Chinese have relapsed into totalitarianism."

India Chairman Of Information Committee

India has been elected Chairman of the five-member sub-committee on Freedom of Information set up by the Human Rights Commission at its Geneva session last April. The other four members are Mexico, France, Poland and the Lebanon.

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London Letter: From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

COMMONS DEBATE ON REPORT OF EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION

RACIAL POLICY IN KENYA COLONY

"Discrimination on Grounds of Colour Deplorable"

—Lennox-Boyd

London, Tuesday 11th June.

An interesting debate on racial policy in East Africa and in the adjacent territories took place in the House of Commons last week.

Initiating the debate, Labour Member, Mr. James Johnson, moved:

"That this House takes note of the findings of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa; recognises the need for land reform, improved agricultural techniques, efficient marketing schemes and industrial development, and the necessity for raising African standards of living by means of better education, housing and health services; and, taking into account the increasing African population and the consequent congestion in certain areas, calls upon H.M. Government to encourage the necessary capital investment, and, in co-operation with the leaders of all sections of the local communities, to proceed with further constitutional advances."

Speaking of the East African Commission Report, Mr. Johnson said that the findings could be classified under four headings. First, the Commission stated that East Africa is poor; secondly, that the resources of East Africa are immense and could be vastly expanded; thirdly, that this expansion would come only if the African population turn over from their subsistence methods of farming to that of a cash economy, which could be done only with the assistance of outside capital and with European techniques and technical skills, and lastly, that racial discrimination impedes this expansion, and that therefore all restrictions must go, even those aspects of State intervention which guard the indigenous peoples.

"Hardly Socialist"

One could scarcely call it a Socialist document, Mr. Johnson commented. It came as a shock to him to find that one part of the report spoke of not being in favour of trade unions. This "devil-take-the-hindermost" attitude was, in his opinion, most unfair in African conditions. He was delighted to find that the Governors and their advisers did not take the view that all the measures proposed should be introduced at this stage.

Speaking of the conclusions drawn from the Report, he said that one of the main ones was that East Africa needed capital. It was important that there should be political and social stability so that people would feel at ease and work in East Africa whatever their colour, and invest their money on a multi-racial basis. All communities should co-operate in the matter because stability meant that capital would not leave East Africa.

Quoting from a report of the Governor of Tanganyika supporting this view Mr. Johnson said that both political and economic stability were essential if capital were to be attracted to East Africa.

Land Reform

One-quarter of the Report, said Mr. Johnson, was about land. This was as it should be. "Land is the heart of all East African problems and is nearest to the heart of the African himself. ..... It is his social insurance."

Referring to the fact that the African to-day was "penned within his tribal boundaries," Mr. Johnson asked could not the Europeans be asked to lease land to the Africans and to the Asians. But, he said, it would be difficult to allow Asians and Europeans to purchase land in the Kikuyu Reserve; one had to be very careful in that connection.

East Africa, he said, was beginning to suffer from a period of desiccation which made it all the more important that the water should be conserved and that the Africans should change over to newer and more scientific techniques of farming.

One of the biggest problems in Africa, even if all the recommendations were followed out, was that of absorbing the landless Africans into industrial economy and an urban society. On recent visits to Salisbury and Nairobi he was disturbed by "spivs" — people who had lost their land, who were without their old tribal discipline, with its taboos and the sight of "urbanised sanctions, which they had changed for a more or less individualistic urban life."

Co-operatives

Most people believed that the Commission had made a sensible statement about co-operatives. There was no doubt that this is a medium which suits the African way of life. He believed that there should be not only consumer co-operatives but producer co-operatives as well.

He urged "full steam ahead" in the development of co-operatives in East Africa and in other parts of the continent.

Coming to the political scene in East Africa, Mr. Johnson, stressed once again how important political stability was to attract capital to Kenya.

He drew attention to a recent newspaper report of a speech by Mr. Tom Mboya at a meeting in Kisumu, Mr. Mboya was quoted as saying that: "Unless Europeans are given their rights, war will not end." He found these words most disturbing.

On the other hand, he felt that the Europeans in Kenya should give much more liberal leadership. He cited the case of African leaders of the region, but it would both inside and outside the be a mistake to imagine that Legislative Council by Europeans. Things would become very difficult if the Europeans clung to parity and the Asians. But, he said, it would did not give what Asians as well as Africans felt should be given.

"We shall see a nagging phase with the Africans disappointment after disappointment frustrated. We shall see them moving into a period where they might invite martyrdom, by striking and by courting imprisonment." Much depended upon European leadership in Kenya.

He wished a round table conference of all races in Kenya could be convened to discuss further constitutional advance before 1960. He did not think it impossible to get the races together on those lines. No one could stay on the side-lines if Kenya wished to have a stable future. Otherwise, the prospect was grim indeed for East Africa.

Heartening Feature

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, speaking during the debate condemned racial discrimination on grounds of colour.

(For this part of his speech see front page).

He then went on to say that one of the most heartening features of the history of East Africa in the last few years had been the expansion of paying cash for more liberal leadership. He crops grown and marketed by Africans in so many parts of the region, but it would be a mistake to imagine that these changes had come about very quickly.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd praised the work done by Mr. Swinnerton and the host of devoted agricultural and veterinary officers in the face often of solid indifference and disappointment.

Quoting figures for cash crops, the Colonial Secretary said that in the Central Province coffee production rose from 7,500 acres in 1955 to 12,000 acres, and where there were 5,000 African growers five years ago there were now 32,000. The coffee nurseries would allow 5,000 fresh acres of African-grown coffee to be brought annually into cultivation.

The 400 acres growing tea which the Africans now have should be 3,000 acres in 1960.

With this development, and all the hope for the development of Africans with a sense of responsibility had come, largely with its help, the growth of African co-operative movement.

Continued on page 10

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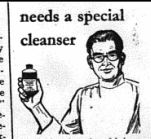

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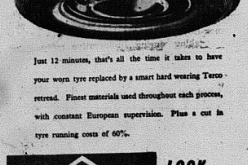

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London Letter:

COMMONS DEBATE

(Continued from page 9)

Passing from agriculture to industry Mr. Lennox-Boyd stressed the need for the general idea of treating a man on his own merits, of thinking in terms of rights and responsibility, duties and obligations rather than that of either a multi-racial policy or a non-racial policy.

Bad To Worse

Mr. Archer Baldwin (Conservative) drew attention to the fact that in the last few months since the election of several Africans to the Kenya Legislature a situation was developing which was going from bad to worse.

At one time, before the elections he had met many representatives of the Kenya Legislature and was impressed at the advance made by the African in his outlook on Colonial affairs. But one was apt to forget the history of Kenya. Sixty years ago the African was living in a most primitive state. He relied on shifting cultivation. He was engaged in tribal warfare which kept down the numbers of population, as also did disease. During those sixty years great progress had been made.

Members should not get impatient about the position in Kenya; there had been tremendous advancement. He too, was anxious though about the statement attributed to Mr. Tom Mboya who he thought was a very clever young man. He could only think that he had said this in order that he would be able better to argue with the European members of the Legislative Council when they met.

At this point Mr. J. Johnson intervened to say that since the opening of the debate he had had a personal letter from Mr. Mboya, which he hoped to quote from later, which explained the situation.

Searching Problem

Also speaking in the debate, Mr. Bernard Brafne (Conservative) said that the subject of race relations in Africa presented the most pressing and searching problem facing mankind in the second half of the twentieth century. However it was worked out in Africa it would have an important, perhaps decisive, effect upon the future of the human race.

The way ahead for all the multi-racial African territories lay in building an inter-racial society in which men were judged not by the colour of their skin, but by the contribution which they made to a common civilisation.

How could it be otherwise? he asked. There were certain basic facts to be recognised. The White settlers of Africa were sometimes referred to as interlopers. Historically, there was no basis of truth in that. Although the British went into Rhodesia and conquered the Matabele, they — the Matabele — had conquered it some sixty years previously and had maintained a cruel and merciless rule over the Mashona, killing or enslaving them.

"Consequently, there cannot be any dispute that the kith and kin who live today in Rhodesia, and in Kenya and Tanganyika, are there by right, as are their Asian fellow citizens too. The latter's ancestors were brought to East Africa as soldiers, as Sikhs and Sepoys, to pacify the country and to open it up.

"They also went there as traders and they have filled a gap in the economy which no one else was prepared to fill. They are there as of right. Europeans and Asians have created order out of chaos. Even now they are providing the means whereby the great mass of their African fellow-citizens can be lifted out of the rut of poverty and of ignorance."

Mr. Braine pointed to the fact that while it was right that these matters should be discussed in the House, of ultimately it was the beginning of wisdom to recognise that they could only be determined by those who lived on the spot. It was easy for people to condemn racialist views as immoral or suicidal. Fear outweighed all considerations in many people's minds — fear of being swamped politically, economically and ethnically.

Such fears were not restricted to Europeans. Where the situation arose, others experienced them.

Nazi Germany

Following Mr. Braine in the debate, Socialist Mr. Ronald Williams, said that he wanted to take a different line. He did not think one should deny justice to people merely because they were not erudite. At the other end of the scale there were people in Nazi Germany who could read and write very well and who could yet do very evil things.

The distinction between the British and the Nazis was surely that the latter would regard something in blood and was now "part of our bones."

But look at the position in Kenya and Central Africa. Was it not time that

(Continued on Page 11)

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LONDON LETTER

COMMONS DEBATE ON REPORT OF EAST AFRICAN COMMISSION

(Continued from page 10)

Members started thinking about it? he asked. The judicial function and the executive function there were "combined in one single person. That was fundamentally wrong.

His criticism was not of any of the judges. It was that in Britain we were keeping for ourselves something which we were not passing on in Africa. An independent judiciary is essential in Britain, yet it was denied to the territories in Africa to which Britain had the power to concede it.

"The time has come when non-political Africans, graduating, and getting their experience at the Bar, as barristers do in this country, should go to the bench in the ordinary way. The whole population would then simply ask, 'Is he a good judge?' Not 'Is he black or is he white?' "

Wider Sphere

Major Wall (Conservative) said he would like to revert to the wider sphere of racial policy. He took the racial problem as it faced the Commonwealth. He said the multi-racial problem must be solved as on it depended not only the future of Africa but, to a large degree, the road which the Commonwealth was to take in the future.

He thought the ground had to be prepared slowly and change effected gradually. But nevertheless enormous advances had been made. Before the war there were no African members in the legislatures of the countries under discussion. Now there were African members in all of them and African Ministers in some. The colour bar was dying out and both sides of the Committee believed that the sooner it died out completely the better.

There was, however, great danger from extremism on both sides. Extremists always produced a reaction. Tanganyika had been cited as one of the best examples of racial parity, where there is equality in elected representatoin in the legislature. Yet in Tanganyika the National African Union was already advocating that there should be twice as many African Members as Europeans and Asians.

How could Europeans and Asians have trust and mutual confidence when they agreed to parity, and, before the first election took place, one race said: "One man one vote immediately. We want to dominate you." That led to fear and extremism on the other side and could only do harm.

The East Africa Royal Commission had been criticised for concentrating in its Report upon economic and social problems and leaving out the political point of view, which was not in fact in its term of reference. It was a mistake to criticise the Commission on that score. If one could get economic factors right, the social and political factors would follow. The trouble was that people wanted to rush the politics before the economics were sound.

Without political stability there could be no private investment. Without private investment there could never be the inter-racial schools, the health services, the hospitals, the transport and all communications that all wanted.

White Highlands

Referring to the White Highland, Major Wall said that he was of the opinion that once the Asian or African reached the standard of be prepared to follow on the point raised farming of the European one would stand against his entering the Highlands. No Act of Parliament was needed to open up the Highlands; it was purely an administrative matter.

The basis must, however, be the standard of farming rather than a man's colour or politics.

Speaking on the urgent need for more education for Africans, he said that education of girls, to see that they could keep up with their husbands, was immensely important for the future of Africa. The Report advocated not only compulsory education in the towns but for the country as well to prevent a drift to the towns.

Personally he believed that multi-racial schools must come eventually and that this was the best way to create true partnership, which must start with the youngster. But this development must come gradually as it was coming in the University of Rhodesia.

Judicial System

Mr. R. T. Paget (Socialist) said that he would like to by Mr. R. Williams earlier. What that member had said touched on what must be one of the cornerstones of a multi-racial society, namely, the principle of justice, a principle which must not only be but appear to be equal and independent and above all.

There could not appear to be justice so long as juries were drawn from one race judged issues in which more than one race was involved. He did not believe that the jury system was a suitable one for a multi-racial society.

The second vitally important matter in obtaining a multi-racial society that worked was education. Multi-racialism could not be achieved unless people were educated together. Leading Africans should be brought into the educational system so that they had not only the same learning but the same disciplines.

Thirdly there was the political aspect. In Kenya there were two main problems. On the one hand, there was such an African majority that nothing on earth could prevent Kenya being ruled by that African majority. On the other hand, there must start with culture and an economy which had built up the population and had built up a way of living and it was the work of a small minority.

It was a culture whose expansion and existence depended not only on the confidence of the white man and the Asian within Kenya, but upon the confidence of other white men controlling capital outside Kenya. That was the problem. There was to be African Government and it had to be got on such terms that it would be acceptable to and enjoy the confidence of the European minority. It was not an easy task.

Detainees

Mr. John Stonehouse (Socialist) raised the case of Richard Achieng Oneko who, he said, was detained at the Takwa detention camp on Mageta Island, under the Emergency Regulations. Numerous appeals had been made for his release without result. He had been imprisoned since the end of 1952, although on appeal to the Supreme Court of Kenya in January, 1956, he was acquitted of all the charges against him and, in his summing up the judge referred to his good character.

The Under Secretary of State, Mr. John Profumo, answering, said that he would like to correct certain misconceptions which were still current about detainees in Kenya.

Mr. Richard Achieng Oneko was one of about 26,000 people who remained in detention out of a total of 65,000 who had to be detained during the emergency. He was one of a group of prominent detainees who played some part in public life before the emergency and the Government thought that control over them was still necessary for the maintenance of public order.

Every detainee is advised of his right of appeal and Oneko appealed to the Advisory Committee in 1954 but was rejected. The high number of releases showed that this Committee was doing an independent job and trying to do its job with every justice. It had not been influenced by the Government or the Governor.

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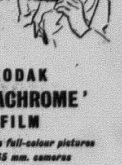

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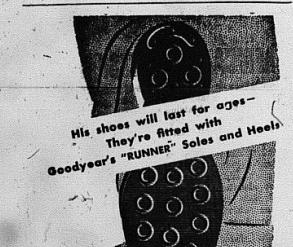

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WASHINGTON:— The United States has pledged that it will give "ready reception" to any genuine demonstration that the Soviet Union seeks acceptable agreements on major world issues.

A promise of U.S. readiness to negotiate came in a State Department statement following the appearance of the Soviet Communist Party Secretary, Mr. Krushev, on a nation-wide American television programme.

On the basis of the televised interview, the Department said, "it is difficult to know whether the Soviet Government is actually prepared to re-examine its policies."

The State Department said in part:.

"Mr. Krushev has now had the opportunity through our system of freedom of speech to reiterate directly to large numbers of Americans the position which the Soviet Government has previously taken on a number of subjects.

"Mr. Krushev sought to give the impression that the Soviet Government is now prepared to move toward the solution of some of the major problems facing the world. To the extent that the Soviet Government demonstrates that it seeks to reach acceptable agreements, it will find a ready reception from the United States Government and people."

U.S. Aid To Ghana

ACCRA:

The United States and Ghana have signed a basic technical co-operation agreement, described by Prime Minister Nkrumah as promising "much benefit to Ghana."

Indian Born U.S. Legislator Sees Communism Losing Out

LOS ANGELES:

U.S. Representative D. S. Saund believes Communism is losing out in Asia and Africa as an attractive way of life and the United States and India can make more certain of this trend by their acts.

In an exclusive interview with the LOS ANGELES MIRROR, the Indian born legislator said he viewed the situation in India, Asia and Africa like this:

"The debate in the minds of people in those countries is not which way of life to choose. They have fought hard for their political freedoms and they know what these values are."

He said these peoples "want to be free," and he noted that one question in their minds is whether the "American people are ready and willing to accept them as their equals in every respect."

Representative Saund said that the passage of civil rights legislation now before Congress will have a profound effect abroad.

Turning to India and China, Saund said the world is watching these two nations. "If India can raise the standard of living of the masses under a democratic system just as fast as or a little faster than the Reds in China can through Communism, then Communism is doomed," Saund said.

Saund was born in Amritsar and came to the United States at the age of 20 in 1920. He later received his doctor's degree in mathematics, became a successful businessman, was elected a judge of the Justice Courts, and is now serving his first term in the House of Representatives.

Tanganyika Student Returning From U.S. in July

WASHINGTON:

D.M.S. Mdachi, an African student from Tanganyika who has been studying science at the University of Nebraska under a scholarship award in the educational exchange programme of the U.S. Government, will return to Tanganyika in July. He is scheduled to leave New York by air on June 20, and will travel via Glasgow, London, Zurich and Nairobi, leaving Nairobi for Dar es Salaam on July 1.

Mr. Mdachi will receive his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Nebraska prior to his departure.

Musgai Njoroge's Goal For African Hospital

SAN FRANCISCO, California:

Musgai Njoroge of Kenya, a young man of 30 with a great deal of quiet charm, will graduate from the Stanford Medical School here this month.

The diploma he will receive will mark his victory over tremendous odds — achieved by a determination and perseverance that have amazed his American colleagues. It will mean that he can return to Kenya as one of the country's first African physicians.

And yet, for Njoroge, this will only be the beginning.

His goal is — as it has been all along — to establish the first all-African hospital in Kenya as a "base of operations" to help raise the standard of health among his people. This goal is now in sight.

Several prominent Americans — including Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Under-Secretary, and Chester Bowles, former U.S. Ambassador to India — have taken an active interest in Njoroge's cause. During his years at Stanford he was given an introduction to several American philanthropic foundations by Bowles. Several, Njoroge says, have expressed interest in the hospital project.

"The hospital would cost about $250,000 to build and equip," he says. It would have about 50 beds and would be built in Thika, a village about 30 miles from Nairobi. It would be a base for operations for public health teams that would visit the surrounding countryside to instruct the people on child care, sanitation and numerous other health problems."

Njoroge's own story demonstrates that seemingly insuperable obstacles can be overcome. The son of a mission cook, he decided at the age of nine to become a physician. While in high school near Nairobi, he set his hart on a medical education in the United States. He made his decision with the encouragement of two Americans — a "pen pal" in Rye, New York, and Dr. Bunche.

After years of struggle while attending Fort Hare College, he managed to get permission to go to England. In London, a student visa was arranged without difficulty. In October, 1951, he scrounged enough money from a London YMCA official to cross the Atlantic. An American student aid committee in New York City paid for his bus fare to San Francisco.

He arrived here with exactly three cents in his pocket — only to find that he lacked academic requirements for admission to the medical school.

Undaunted, Njoroge enrolled as an undergraduate at Stanford University and in 1952 was awarded his B. A. degree. He took entrance examinations to the medical school and was one of 65 students selected from some 1500 highly qualified applicants.

At Stanford, Njoroge has maintained a high academic standard and is, moreover, extremely popular with his fellow students and the faculty.

He plans now on a year's internship at Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, before returning to Kenya.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA AS VASCO DA GAMA SAW THEM

By Chenan Singh

In the beginning of March Vasco Da Gama arrived on the east coast of Africa, and anchored at a place near Mozambique.

He spoke to people who, his chronicler says, were "Mohammedans." He and his companions were astonished to see the precious articles and spices carried by the boats belonging to the Moors. They were told that they would come to an Island on the Coast the population of which consisted half of Moors and the other half of "Christians," who were at war with each other. They were also told that the country of Prester John was very near. Then, the journal records: "These Moors had also brought hither two Christian captives from India. This information, and many other things which we heard, rendered us so happy that we cried with joy, and prayed to God to grant us health, so that we may behold what we desired." The expedition recruited two pilots at this place and proceeded further.

On Saturday, the 24th March, 1498, the ships were anchored near the island of Sao Jorge. The record proceeds: "After dinner we started in our boats, in the hope of being able to make a few prisoners whom we might exchange for the two Indian Christians, whom they held captive....."

It is the mention of these Christian Captives that has roused some controversy. Barros calls them Abyssinians from the country of Prester John, because they knelt and worshipped the figure-head of the ship. The annotator of the Hakluyt Society's edition of the account of "Vasco Da Gama's First Voyage" (E.G. Ravenstein) does not agree. They must have been Indians, he thinks.

When on the 7th April the ships arrived at Mombasa it was Saturday evening. The party decided to rest for the night. The chronicler says: "we confidently hoped that on the following day we might go on land and hear mass jointly with the Christians reported to live there under their own alcaide in a quarter separate from that of the Moors." Alcaide is a corrupt form of the Arabic alkadi meaning the priest.

The pilots who had travelled with the convoy had told them that 'there resided both Moors and Christians in the city; that these latter lived apart under their own lords, and on our arrival they would receive us with much honour and take us to their houses." They did not believe all this because they thought the pilots who were Moors meant mischief. On Sunday the King of Mombasa sent a present to the ships. "This present was conveyed to us by two men who were almost white, who said they were Christians, which appeared to be the truth further to confirm these facts." Vasco Da Gama sent other presents in return.

The journal then goes on: "two men were sent by the captain-major to the King still further to confirm these peaceful assurances. When these landed they were followed by a crowd as far as the gates of the palace. Before reaching the king they passed through four doors, each guarded by a door-keeper with a drawn cutlass. The king received them hospitably, and ordered that they should be shown over the city. They stopped on their way at the house of two Christian merchants, who showed them a paper (carta), an object of their admiration, on which was the sketch of the Holy Ghost.

"When they had seen all, the king sent them back with samples of cloves, pepper, and corn with which articles he would allow us to load our ships." The captain-major referred to was Vasco Da Gama himself. What the Portuguese visitors thought was the Holy Ghost was probably the picture of some Indian god or goddess.

In the description of Mombasa the chronicler calls it a "large city seated upon an eminence washed by the sea. Its port is entered daily by numerous vessels. At its entrance stands a castle, and by the sea a low-lying fortress. Those who had gone ashore told us that they had seen many men in irons; and it seems to us that these must be Christians, as the Christians in that country are at war with the Moors. The Christian merchants in the town are only temporary residents, and are held in much subjection, they not being allowed to do anything except by the order of the Moorish king."

After discovering a plot against them, and after "capturing" a few Moors to pilot them to their destination, they sailed for Malindi, reaching there on Friday, the 13th April. The chronicler says: "On Easter Sunday the Moors whom we had taken in the boat told us that there were at this city of Malindi four vessels belonging to Christians from India, and if it pleased us to take them there, they would provide us, instead of them, Christian pilots and all we stood in need of, including water, wood, and other things." The Moors in question were the persons captured at Mombasa in the hope of using them as pilots to Calicut but Vasco Da Gama now preferred pilots from Malindi because they were "Christians."

On Monday, the 16th April, the king of Malindi sent word to say (in reply to messages from Da Gama) that he would provide the party all their needs "whether pilots or anything else." Vasco Da Gama then sent the king presents. The account of the voyage now proceeds. "We found here four vessels belonging to Indian Christians. When they came for the first time on board pauld Da Gama's ship, the captain-major being there at the time, they were shown an altar-piece representing Our Lady at the foot of the Cross, with Jesus Christ in her arms and the Apostles around her.

"When the Indians saw this picture they prostrated themselves, and as long as we were there they came to say their prayers in front of it, bringing offerings of cloves, pepper, and other things.

"These Indians are tawny men; they wear but little clothing and have long beards and long hair, which they braid. They told us that they ate no beef. Their language differs from that of the Arabs, but some of them know a little of it, as they hold much inter-course with them.

"On the day on which the captain-major went up to the city and aboard his boat, these Christian Indians fired off many bombards from their vessels, and when they saw him pass they raised their arms and shouted lustily 'Christ Christ.'

"That same night they asked the king's permission to give us a night fete; and when night came they fired off many bombards, sent up rockets, and raised loud shouts.

"These Indians warned the captain-major against going on shore, and told him not to trust to their 'fan faras', as they neither came from their hearts nor from their good will."

On the 22nd April, the king sent one of his confidential servants to Vasco Da Gama but, as two days had passed without any visitors, he seized this man and sent a message to the king that "he required the pilots whom he had promised. The kings when he received this message, sent a Christian pilot, and the captain-major allowed the gentleman, whom he had retained in his vessel, to go away."

Velho records: "We were much pleased with the Christian pilot whom the king had sent us. We learnt from him that the Island of which we heard at Mozambique as being inhabited by Christians was in reality an island subject to this same king of Mozambique; that half of it belonged to the Moors and the other half to the Christians; that many years were to be found there, and that it was called Quyluee. This is the island the Moorish pilots wanted to take us to, and we also wished to go there for we believed that what they said was true." Quyluee is the famous Kilwa.

The final paragraph on Malindi reads: "We left Malindi on Tuesday, the 24th of the month, for a city called Qualecut (Calicut), with the pilot whom the king had given us. The Coast there runs north and south, and the land encloses a huge bay with a strait. In this bay, we were told, were to be found many large cities of Christians and Moors, including one called Quambay (Cambay), as also six hundred known islands, within it the Red Sea and the 'house' Kaabah of Mecca."

This would appear generally to be a true account of the conditions in the ports named. The information given to the visitors with regard to the fifty fifty division of population between "Christians" and Moors either at KILWA or elsewhere would, however, appear exaggerated. Nor would it appear to be correct to say that the "Christians" and the Moors were constantly at war. That Indian merchants suffered from disabilities under early Arab rule is most probably true but there could be nothing like "war" between them and the Arabs.

Vasco Da Gama must have misunderstood his informants and have transported to East Africa in his imagination the state of war that currently existed between Christians and Moors in Europe.

What is possible is this. Constant warfare undoubtedly existed between the Arabs and the indigenous population. This was, due to difficulties of language, misinterpreted by Vasco Da Gama as war between the Moors and the Christians.

His messengers saw in Mombasa "many men in irons" and he assumed that they were Christians. The possibility of one or two Indians, being "in irons" cannot be cut out but the "many" must have been slaves or the Swahili.

The "Christian" merchants were "only temporary residents." This is quite likely. Indians would come, do business for a short time, and then return to India, to come back later with more trade goods. But some must be residing in towns like Mombasa more or less permanently: they had their 'house' Kaabah of Mecca. Those which were visited by Vasco Da Gama's men.

Velho's account of Malindi gives another clue to the identity of these "Christians." He says that "they ate no beef". In early days Christians were not in the habit of taking meat, any kind of meat. At the end of the fifteenth centdry, on the coast of East Africa known to be frequented by Indians, however, who could these people be but Hindus?

* *

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COLONIAL TIMES

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NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 5th JULY, 1957.

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'Last Nail In The Coffin Of Asian Unity'

Mr. Mangat's Protest Against Religious Division Of Asian Representation in City Council

"The Hon. Member in introducing this bill has done deplorably well in driving the last nail in the coffin of the Asian unity in the Nairobi City Council," said Mr. Mangat in his speech while protesting against the proposal for separate representation for Muslims in the Nairobi City Council. Mr. Mangat was speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council on the second reading of the Bill to amend the Municipalities Ordinance which was moved by the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Havelock.

Mr. Mangat said that it was a matter of great consequence to the Indian community, indeed to the whole country. He said he was speaking to men who had made up their minds and hence had no chance of a fair hearing.

"I can only pay a left-handed compliment" he said.

He said the Member would receive plenty of bouquets from the Muslims "for his courage" and he could convert these bouquets into "wreaths to lay them on the coffin of the Asian unity." Mr. Mangat went on to say that the bouquets would be in abundance and some may be retained for the graves of the African communities if the Government pursues the policy of dividing the communities by tribes and religions.

Hon. Mr. Mangat, Q.C.

In regard to the Mover's confirmation that the Asian Members of the previous Council had given their consent for the division, Mr. Mangat questioned their authority to do so and said that they had done so against the declared policy of the Indian Community. After saying that there was a committee of the Legco. on this question who had not submitted any report, Mr. Mangat added that it was curious no one knew what transpired in that Committee. "The Indian community could not possibly be a party to this disintegration" Mr. Mangat said.

INDIAN NAVY'S VISIT

Admiral Katari And Personnel Get Grand Reception Everywhere

The Flag Officer of the Indian Naval Flotilla Rear-Admiral R. D. Katari flew into Nairobi last Saturday from Mombasa, where four ships of the Indian Navy were on a 5-day goodwill visit. He was accompanied by the Commissioner for India, Mr. Prem Krishen and the Captain of the Destroyer Squadron, Capt. Agate.

The Indian Admiral was welcomed at the Nairobi airport by the Mayor, Alderman I. Somen, Lt. Col. Bancroft, representing the GHQ, Brig. Keely representing the E. A. High Commission and a Mr. John Macartney, protocol officer of the Kenya Government.

He was then introduced to Mr. J. D. Byramjee, Chairman of the Naval Visit Reception Committee and other members of the Committee and a number of distinguished citizens.

Admiral Katari and Captain Agate then paid calls on the Mayor at the Town Hall and the Acting Administrator of the E. A. High Commission, Mr. A. G. Knox Johnston. Later he called on and lunched with the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, where the retiring C-in-C of East Africa, Lt.-Gen. Lathbury was also present.

In the afternoon, the reception committee gave a grand garden party in the Admiral's honour and the Commissioner for India gave a reception. Later on there was a buffet dinner also given by the Naval Visit Reception Committee.

Meanwhile the 175 officers and men of the Navy who arrived in Nairobi on Friday, were entertained at various public functions, the chief among them being the lunch given at Thika for 400 people by The Indian Association, Thika; a sundowner at Torr's Hotel by the Naval Association of East Africa and a variety show of Indian and African dances organised at the Diamond Jubilee Hall.

At Mombasa the ships' officers and men were entertained at a reception by the Indian Association where about 900 people were present. Also present were Rear-Admiral Katari and Vice-Admiral Biggs of the East Indies Squadron.

The resident Naval Officer at Mombasa gave a reception to Admiral Katari at the R.E.A.N. Naval Base at which 150 people were present. After the usual speeches, Admiral Katari presented to Commander Gibbs a crest of the Indian Flagship I.N.S. DELHI in appreciation of the very warm welcome the Indian Navy had received at Mombasa.

The Indian Naval flotilla left Mombasa for Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar on Sunday evening. After staying four days at these ports the flotilla is expected to leave for Bombay via Aden.

MOMBASA'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

The entire period of 105 hour visit to Mombasa of the Indian Naval Flotilla commencing from 8 a.m. on Wednesday June 26 and ending at 6 p.m. on Sunday (June 30) was almost jammed with programme of receptions, social functions, sports, sight-seeing tours, etc.

In a Press Conference aboard the Flagship "Delhi" Rear Admiral Katari answered many questions from the journalists.

The Indian Admiral described the Indian Navy as rather a defensive and not an aggressive force.

In his view and speaking purely as a professional man, the Indian Navy could fit in well with the British Royal Navy because the former (the Indian Navy) had grown up in the tradition of the British Navy.

The Admiral said, the Indianisation of the Indian Navy is almost complete, the number of people receiving training were quite satisfactory and he now looked forward to the expansion of the strength by way of more ships. He stressed that this expansion has been planned but reminded the Press that it had to fit in with the finances available in the second five year plan.

The language of the armed forces was also being Indianised so that names of thousands of equipments that are being spoken in English will have Hindi equivalent but this he stressed will take time.

(Continued on page 2)

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DELAMERE AVENUE, NAIROBI.

(Continued from page 1.)

On the day of the arrival, the Rear Admiral, Commanding Officers and Officers of the Flotilla were hosts to over 300 guests aboard the Flagship which was gayly decorated and tastefully illuminated.

The Thursday's programme ended with a most brilliant dinner arranged by the Saturday Club of Mombasa at the Port Reitz Hotel.

Friday was set aside for the main function of the whole visit. It was the grand Reception given by the Indian Association of Mombasa. No less than 1,000 guests representing all races were present.

On Saturday the Patel Samaj was at home to the visitors at a sumptuous dinner, and later came the most enjoyable programme of the whole visit which brought the general public into touch with the visiting Navy. It was the programme of music and other entertainments, held at the Visha Oswal Mahajanwadi Hall.

No less than 2,000 people were present to see physical culture feats given by boys of the Navnat Mahajanwadi and listen to a variety of musical items from local talents.

On Sunday, the last function of the Visit was the presentation of a Silver Salver by the Indian Association of Mombasa.

It is difficult to estimate how many people from Mombasa visited the Naval ships on the days they were open to the public, but it will not be very wrong to say that nearly 5,000 men, women and children paid visits.

The flotilla left Mombasa for Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar on Sunday evening.

:0:

MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH

By Avtar Singh Rattan

A retrospection of the Indian History of the 18th century would revive the existence of a conspicuous personality who with his valient character and dominating personality established a Peoples' Government on the sacred land of Punjab, his motherland and a land of his love and speculations. He was the SHER-E-PUNJAB, Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Early Life: Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born on 2nd November, 1780, at Gujranwala, Punjab. He was son of Sardar Mahan Singh, a Sikh chief of Sukarchakia Misal who had only a small number of army soldiers under his command. Right from his early years, Ranjit Singh determined to liberate Punjab from the ever suspended menace and the ceaseless tortures inflicted on the people of Punjab by the foreign invaders and the then ruling Rajas of the Punjab. It was this very spirit which continued to play its prominent part in almost all of his future actions. Ranjit Singh was only in his teens when his father died and left him alone to face the domistic opposition, to unify the scattered Sikh power, to fight the battles of valour and emancipation and to form his Punjab into a social and democratic state of his dreams.

Vicotries: Ranjit Singh seized Lahore from Shah Zaman, a descendant of Ahmed Shah Abdali, on 27th June, 1799. Later he conquered the state of Kasor in 1807, Fort of Atak in 1813, Multan in 1818, Kashmir in 1819, Dehrazat in 1820-21, Noshehra in 1823, Peshawar and the Northern Frontier in 1834. In 1837 the Khalsa military took possession of the fort of Jamrod situated in Afghanistan.

General Policy: Maharaja's policy and the essence of democracy as its main pivot. Equal opportunities were available to the Hindus, Mus-

(Continued on page 3)

AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE

SUNDAY, 7th JULY, 1957 at 10 a.m., 3-6 & 9 p.m.

FILMISTAN PRESENTS A FAMOUS PAGE FROM ARABIAN NIGHTS

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Music: SARDAR MALIK

GREEN CINEMA

From SATURDAY, 1957

GOLDEN MOVIES MARVELOUS ADVENTURES OF "ALIBABA"

'KHULJA SIM SIM'

Starring:— SHAKILA, MAHIPAL, HIRALAL, MARUTI, KRISHNA KUMARI.

Direction:— NANUBHAI VAKIL.

Music:— HANSRAJ BEHL.

Raleigh Representatives On Tour

Arriving in Nairobi on July 5, on a business tour, is Mr. Eric Baker, the Assistant Managing Director & Export Director of the Raleigh Industries Ltd. of Nottingham. He will reach Mombasa on July 6.

MR. ERIC BAKER

Born in 1905, Mr. Eric Baker joined the firm of Baker, Fay & Baker, Raleigh Co.'e European representatives, in 1927. He became Commercial Manager of the Raleigh Industries in May 1946 and was elected a director of the Raleigh Cycle Co. in 1947 eventually becoming its Asst. Managing Director in 1956.

SALES MANAGER

Mr. F. T. E. Comber, Raleigh's General Sales Manager since January 1956, is arriving in Kenya shortly to become a director of the Raleigh Industries of East Africa Ltd. He joined the Raleigh Company in London in 1938 and was called up for war service at the end of 1939. Rejoining the Raleigh in 1945 he became London depot manager in October 1947 and became Regional Sales Manager in 1954 with office in Nottingham. On his voyage to East Africa he is accompanied by his wife and children.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

ZEPHYR'S ANOTHER WIN

From Trinidad, British West Indies, comes news of another Rally Win for the Mark II Zephyr. Although the competitions actually took place in Trinidad on the 31st March 1957, the results were officially announced on the 3rd May, and it was immediately seen that Mr. H. De Verteuil, driving a Mark II Zephyr, gave the outstanding performance of the day, having entered five events and triumphed in all of them.

The occasion was the 1957 Courtesy Car Club Speed Trials and Mr. De Verteuil won five first awards.

KORNI MUSLIMS WIN COMMERCIAL CRICKET LEAGUE

Set to make 119 runs in less than an hour the Kokni Muslim Club gained a dramatic victory over the Universal C. C. on Sunday last at the Sikh Union Club and thus became the Nairobi Commercial Cricket League Champions for the current year.

The hero of the match was G. Rubbani who hit 75 in failing light and yet remained at the crease. With a brilliant variety of stroke-play G. Rubbani delighted the spectators by hitting the ball all over the field. Earlier he had taken 6 2nd innings wickets of the Universal C. C. for 52 runs.

Kokni Muslims owe much to G. Rubbani and his younger brother Bub Rubbani both of whom were mainly responsible in piloting the Club to success. In their previous match the Rubbani Brothers shared the wickets between them when they trounced a strong P.W.D. side for only 13 runs in their 2nd innings. Bub Rubbani has altogether taken 75 wickets at 5.1 runs apiece, perhaps the highest number of wickets any bowler has taken since the League started a few years back.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE FLAG DAY

The Flag Day in aid of the Social Service League will be held on Saturday the 6th July, 1957. The volunteers will approach the public on that day and all are requested to encourage them by their generous contributions.

VOTERS' ROLLS

A notice in the Kenya Official Gazette announces a semi-annual revision of the registers of voters for the Arab, European, Indian Muslim and Indian non-Muslim constituencies of the Legislative Council.

This revision is to allow those who are qualified and are not already registered as voters to do so if they wish, and to permit those who have changed their places of residence or business to register in their new electoral area. Persons who are already registered in the correct electoral area are not affected by this revision.

Applications for registration have to be made on the appropriate form and to be delivered to the Registering Officer of the electoral area concerned by July 30, 1957.

POLIO CASES IN KENYA

Europeans 4; 1 Fort Hall; 1 Nakuru; 1 Mombasa; 1 Nairobi City, Asian 2; 1 Mombasa; 1 Nairobi City, African 18; 3 Gitgil; 3 Nakuru; 3 Kerugoya; 1 Fort Hall; 1 Embu; 1 Kiambu; 2 Kisii; 2 Nairobi.

IMMIGRATION APPEALS

Kenya's new immigration laws come into force on July 1. Under the new Ordinance, the Immigration Control Board and the Immigration Appeals Tribunal cease to exist. The duties of the Immigration Control Board will be taken over by the Principal Immigration Officer, and appeals which formerly were considered by the Immigration Appeals Tribunal will go to the Minister (the Chief Secretary).

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF POLIO VACCINE

The Kenya Medical Department has ordered further supplies of poliomyelitis vaccine from the United States and the United Kingdom, and registration lists are now open at all inoculation centres.

CEREMONY AT THE GOVT. HOUSE

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, last Monday presented Mr. C. B. Madan, Asian Minister Without Portfolio in the Kenya Government, with Letters Patent on his appointment as a Queen's Counsel.

The ceremony, which took place in the ballroom of Government House, Nairobi, was attended by the Attorney General, Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones; the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Mr. D. M. Hosford, and Mrs. Madan and two friends — Mrs. R. R. Capilla and Mrs. S. P. Khanna.

SEARCH FOR INFLUENZA VACCINE

The Kenya health authorities are making extensive inquiries to discover whether an effective vaccine is available to combat the type of influenza which has broken out in the Far East and Europe. The outbreak is characterised by a new strain — an antigenic variant of Virus A — and available evidence indicates that established vaccines are not effective against this strain.

This view is endorsed by experts of the World Health Organisation, who, however, emphasise that the strain is a mild one.

INDIAN VISITOR RETURNING

Shree Ballabhai D. Patel was the guest of honour at the Patel Club at a buffet dinner last Monday when hosts of "Bhai Kaka's" admirers wished him good-bye. He is due to leave for India soon. Shree Bhailalbhai spoke at the United Kenya Club on Wednesday last explaining the village uplift work to an interested audience of all races.

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Printed and Published by Colonial Times Ltd P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya

COLONIAL TIMES

Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI. P.O Box 10374

NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 5th JULY, 1957.

THE LANGUAGE OF ACCOUNT BOOKS

European politicians persist in their demand that all traders should be compelled to keep their account books in English. There is no reason of any kind for this persistence. It is a political demand put forward to cause inconvenience and expense to the trading community. It cannot possibly serve any useful purpose.

It is not a new demand: it is a relic of the days when leaders of the ruling race used to take pleasure in hitting at the Indians. The ostensible purpose now is to check evasion, but the bogey that evasion can be stopped or even reduced by requiring account books to be written in English has long been exploded. For over thirty years now the demand has been examined by Government authorities and impartial experts and has been declared to be at least unreasonable.

Mr. E. A. Vasey, the Kenya Minister for Finance, replying to Mr. R. S. Alexander, the Member for Nairobi West, on the 18th June stated that "it would greatly assist the work of the Income Tax authorities if accounting records were kept in English". He added, however, that the passing of necessary legislation was the responsibility of the Central Legislative Assembly and suggested that, if Members so desired, they could take up the matter with the Council representatives in the Assembly. (The "East African Standard" 19.1.57).

We hope this reply does not indicate a change of attitude on the part of Kenya Government which in the past protected the rights of non-Europeans in this matter. The Coates Commission has recognised the soundness of views of the Kenya Government.

A vast majority of the traders in Kenya are non-Europeans. A vast majority of the population is non-European. While the usefulness of English as a language is recognised all round, we do not recognise the right of a minority to force its own language on the majority for the writing of their private books of account. The traders concerned are not foreigners but British subjects. Is it reasonable to inconvenience thousands so that the work of a dozen or so assessors be facilitated? The worst of it is that the demand does not come from assessors but from politicians.

The proper course for the Income Tax Department to follow is, as was suggested by Sir Wilfred Woods, to employ assessors who know local languages. Why cannot this be done? Again, if it be necessary. It is quite possible the assessors will say that they experience no difficulty on this account. In case of need, they are in a position to call for the assistance of non-European civil servants and practising accountants.

The fact is that more and more traders are using English because it is convenient and useful. But our contentions are two. First, British subjects have a right to use their own language for the writing of their own books. Secondly, compulsion can serve no useful purpose because small traders do not earn enough to employ book-keepers.

Thought Of The Week

THE WAY TO DEMOCRACY

"Democratic government is the most difficult of all forms of government to sustain. It requires sound and honest administration. It needs the spirit of tolerance and the practice of co-operation. And it also — at all times — calls for the realisation that governments — and parliaments — are not ends in themselves. They are the means to an end—to the establishment of conditions, and the creation of opportunities that will enable all the peoples of the nation to live out their lives in security, prosperity and dignity."

—James Griffiths.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

G.O.C.'s Thanks

The Editor,
Colonial Times.

Sir — I shall be grateful if I may use the medium of your paper to say good-bye to the many friends I have made in Kenya to whom it would be impossible for me to write personally; also to the host of people of all races who gave me help and encouragement during the Emergency and to those who showed so much kindness and hospitality to me and to my family.

I am intensely sorry to be leaving Kenya and it is my great hope that this lovely country may look forward to a period of prosperity and progress free from strife.

Yours etc.,
W. Lathbury,
Lt. Gen.

Nairobi,
2.6.57.

x x x

Air Fares

The Editor,
Colonial Times.

Sir — I am a regular traveller using the East African Airways and I enjoy the journeys very much. My idea in writing this letter is that I feel that there are some irregularities and discrepancies in the fares for the different stations. I have endeavoured to convince the authorities concerned, but have failed so far. The figures quoted here are from the latest timetable of the E.A. Airways.

Nairobi to Mombasa single journey costs Shs. 225/-.
Nairobi to Entebbe single journey costs Shs. 310/-.
Nairobi to Dar es Salaam return journey costs Shs. 430/-.

This is a unit, or a standard fare. Now the Holiday Excursions Fares are:—
Nairobi to Mombasa return journey Shs. 225/-.
Nairobi to Entebbe return journey Shs. 380/-.
Nairobi to Dar es Salaam return journey Shs. 490/-.

It can be seen from above that while for Mombasa you pay single fare for a return journey, that for Entebbe and Dar. you pay Shs. 70/- and Shs. 60/- more respectively for the return journey.

Various concessions from time to time are advertised in the papers so that people make use of these facilities and get more and more air-minded. One of these attractions is the Business Excursion Fares; (seventy-two hours journey) and therein also the fares are different as can be seen from the following:—

Single fares and 72-hours return Journey respectively:
Nairobi to Mas. Shs. 225/, Shs. 258/- i.e. 14.6% more than the single fare.
Nairobi to Entebbe Shs. 310/-.
Shs. 360/- i.e. 19.3% more.
Nairobi to Dar. Shs. 430/-.
Shs. 495/- i.e. 15% more.

Even special excursion (Bank and Holidays) fares are also different as can be seen from the following:—
Nairobi to Arusha Single Shs. 150/-, Return Shs. 180/- i.e. 20% more than single fare. Nairobi to Moshi single Shs. 170/-, Return Shs. 210/- i.e. 20% more than single fare. Nairobi to Mombasa single Shs. 225/-, Return Shs. 225/- i.e. Same. Nairobi to Tanga single Shs. 320/-, Return Shs. 330/- i.e. 3% more than single fare. Nairobi to Entebbe single Shs. 310/-, Return Shs. 350/- i.e. 13% more than single fare. Nairobi to Dar es Salaam single Shs. 430/-, Return Shs. 470/- i.e. 9% more than single fare.

Again, I am told by the E. A. Airways that the fares arranged are such that it is maximum for the first hundred miles and there is a gradual reduction for subsequent hundred miles. Taking above facts into consideration the present rates calculated are as follows:-

Nairobi to Mombasa—270 miles, the rate is Shs. 0.832 per mile.

Nairobi to Entebbe — 327 miles, the rate is Shs. 0.982 per mile.

Nairobi to Dar es Salaam — 420 miles, the rate is Shs. 1.02 per mile.

It will be seen from above that it is the reverse of what is being told, i.e. for a shorter distance, Nairobi to Mombasa, one pays Shs. 0.832 per mile, while for Nairobi to Dar., which is further away, one pays more.

Even taking into consideration variations in the landing costs and different petrol charges at different places, the unit or the standard does not change. A unit must remain the same wherever one goes. The fares for the different stations have been fixed after considering different factors, and when that is taken as a standard, there is hardly any room for alteration.

For information of the public, the existing rates for flights within the following countries have been calculated:-

In England it is Shs. 0.42 per mile.
In France it is Shs. 0.33 per mile.
In India it is Shs. 0.31 per mile.
In U.S.A. it is Shs. 0.34 per mile.

This reflects that we, in East Africa, live, approximately three times a dearer life than in U.S.A. and other countries mentioned above.

Yours etc.,
AVION

NAIROBI,
1st July, 1957.

MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH

(Continued from Page 2)

limas and the Sikhs, irrespective of caste and creed, to hold high official posts in the Government. If he kept Dhian Singh as his minister, he did not hesitate to bestow ministerial honour on Diwan Mohakam Chand and Fakir Azia-ul-din. His policy was far away from the religious fanaticism of any kind. Mosques and Hindu Temples were as much safe and respected as the Sikh Gurdwaras in the state. Life and property of the people were secure and there existed a mutual love and loyalty between the Government and its people.

Character: Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a man of high character. He did not undergo any academic schooling. Quite contrary to his educational back-ground, he proved to be a man of rare qualities. He was an embodiment of good scholar, a great general, a wise administrator and an astute politician. He was a man of his words. He, upto the last, very strictly adhered to the promises laid down in the pacts with the Britishers. He never doubted the loyalty of his generals. He had as much faith and confidence in Generals Alard and Alexander as Gardiner as he had in Hari Singh Nalwa and Akali Fula Singh. Maharaja was not at all ambitious striving to extend the boundaries of his state. He had to attack so many neighbouring states to realise what he had aimed at when he was only 15 years old. Maharaja very well knew how to surrender a state and he also knew it very well how to establish good administration in the conquered state. Maharaja was an example of generosity. He thoroughly apprehended the emotions of anger and military spirit. So he was always very cautious in entrusting responsible duties to any person who could easily be carried away by considering different factors, and when that is taken as a standard, there is hardly any room for alteration.

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AVION

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1st July, 1957.

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AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
SUNDAY, 7th JULY, 1957
at 10 a.m., 3 & 6 & 9 p.m.
FILMISTAN PRESENTS A FAMOUS PAGE FROM ARABIAN NIGHTS
"ABE-HAYAT"
Starring:— PREMNATH, SHASHIKALA, PRAN, MUBARAK, SMRITI BISWAS, SULOCHANA AND S. L. PURI.
Direction: RAMANLAL DESAI
Music: SARDAR MALIK

GREEN CINEMA
From SATURDAY, 1957
GOLDEN MOVIES MARVELOUS ADVENTURES OF "ALIBABA"
'KHULJA SIM SIM'
Starring:— SHAKILA, MAHIPAL, HIRALAL, MARUTI, KRISHNA KUMARI.
Direction:— NANUBHAI VAKIL.
Music:— HANSRAJ BEHL.

Printed and Published by Colonial Times Ltd P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya

MR. ERIC BAKER

Born in 1905, Mr. Eric Baker joined the firm of Baker, Fay & Baker, Raleigh Co.'s European representatives, in 1927. He became Commercial Manager of the Raleigh Industries in May 1946 and was elected a director of the Raleigh Cycle Co. in 1947 eventually becoming its Asst. Managing Director in 1956.

SALES MANAGER

Mr. T. H. Comber, Raleigh's General Sales Manager since January 1956, is arriving in Kenya shortly to become a director of the Raleigh Industries of East Africa Ltd. He joined the Raleigh Company in London in 1938 and was called up for war service at the end of 1939. Rejoining the Raleigh in 1945 he became London depot manager in October 1947 and became Regional Sales Manager in 1956 with offices in Nottingham. On his voyage to East Africa he is accompanied by his wife and children.

FLAG DAY

This Flag Day in aid of the Social Service League will be held on Saturday, the 6th July, 1957. The volunteers will approach the public on that day and all are requested to encourage them by their generous contributions.

VOTERS' ROLLS

A notice in the Kenya Official Gazette announces a semi-annual revision of the registers of voters for the Asian, European, Indian Muslim and Indian non-Muslim constituencies of the Legislative Council.

This revision is to allow those who are qualified and are not already registered as voters to do so. If they wish, and to permit those who have changed their places of residence or business to register in their new electoral area. Persons who are already registered in the correct electoral area are not affected by this revision.

Applications for registration have to be made on the appropriate forms.

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The cause of tax evasion is not language but human greed and desire for unjust enrichment. Compulsion in the matter of language will not punish only the evaders—about whom no one is bothered — but large numbers of those who are honest and innocent.

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AVION

NAIROBI,
1st July, 1957.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL

A Sportsman Doctor

Gilgil and Naivasha will now have a sportsman doctor—a new arrival in Kenya, he is Dr. Manubhai M. Shah, M.B.B.S. Coming from Bombay, he had represented his College teams in cricket, table tennis and football.

Returned From India

The Field Manager of the Indo-Africa Insurance Co., Ltd., Mombasa, Mr. Chimanlal C. Narkhi has returned from India, where he had gone for medical treatment, and has resumed his field duties. The General Manager, Mr. M. D. Navare, has also returned from his long leave in India.

A Delightful Reception

To celebrate the happy occasion of the marriage of **Mr. Iqbal**, the lawyer-son of Mr. Ramzan B. Vellani, the well-known lawyer of Dar-es-salaam, and Mrs. Vellani, to **Zarina**, the daughter of Mr. Abdulla Rahimtulla Waljee Hirjee, who is studying Medicine in the U.K., a delightful Reception was held on Saturday last, June 29, in the Ismail Rahimtulla Hall, Jeevanjee Street, Nairobi, when Mrs. Vellani, clad in claret-coloured, richly embroidered sari, and Mr. Abdulla Rahimtulla received the guests. Ald. Dr. Hassan E. Nathoo proposed the Toast of the newly-weds which was sincerely drunk. Among the 150 odd elites of the City present at the Reception were seen Sir Charles & Lady Mortimer, Dr. & Mrs. Hassan E. Nathoo, Mr. & Mrs. Kassam Kanjee, and other leading members of Government, Business and Industry, and Professions.

"A Grand Finale"

"A Grand Finale of our visit to Nairobi" was how **Rear Admiral Ram Dass Katari,"** Flag Officer (Flotilla), of the Indian Fleet, described the Sherry Party given in his honour by the Anglo-Indian Community of Nairobi at the Town Hall last Sunday morning.

Miss Agnes Price, recently back from London, after an absence of six years during which she took a course in nursing at Whipps Cross Hospital and received her diploma from Madame Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, and later on completed a course in Midwifery, assisted her brother **Mr. Henry C. Price** in receiving the many guests on this enjoyable occasion.

The Commissioner for India and Shrimati Vimla Krishen in an ash-coloured sari accompanied the Rear Admiral and Flag Lieutenant when Mrs. Vellani, clad in J. A. Fernandes, Captain H. A. Agate, Commander of the 11th Destroyer Squadron was also present. His Worship the Mayor of Nairobi was there, seen enjoying a joke with the Vicar-General of Nairobi, the Very Rev. Father McEnnis, and Mrs. Hayashida who was in her national costume was there with the Consul for Japan, Mr. Hayshida.

Rear Admiral Katari accepted an African-made walking stick from Mr. Price, which the later hoped would serve as a token of remembrance of his visit to Nairobi.

The Chief Guest was introduced to all the guests who included the American Consul and Mrs. LaMachhia, Mr. N .S. Mangat & Mrs. Mangat, the Asian Minister without Portfolio, Mr. C. B. Madan, who was being congratulated on his being made a Queen's Counsel, the United States Information Officer & Mrs. G. Hagberg, Dr. & Dr. (Mrs.) Jules de Mello, Alderman & Mrs. H. Travis, Mr. & Mrs. Oscar Johannes, and Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Rahimtulla.

Later the Rear Admiral, on behalf of the Indian Navy, accepted from Mr. Nunes, an African mask and two Masai Heads, beautifully carved, which will be used to adore the Admiral's study on board the *I.N.S. Delhi.*

Add the magic of COLOUR with 'KODACHROME' FILM
The world's most famous, best-proved colour film
For brilliant transparencies with 35 mm. and 'Bantam' cameras. Also for 8 mm. and 16 mm. cine cameras.
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KODAK (East Africa) LIMITED, P.O. Box 30 NAIROBI.
'Kodak' is a registered trade-mark

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

Extinction ?

Some weeks back I pointed out in these columns the obstacles to multi-racialism and the creation of plural society in Kenya. Last week 'Observer' had something to say. In its leader, titled 'Commonwealth', the paper gave the warning that:

"If Britain is able to help resolve, or at least mitigate, these tragic situations of the 'multi-racial societies' of Africa, it will have made a great contribution to the free world as a whole. This means not condoning what is happening in Algeria and South Africa.

It means using the combined intiueace of many Commonwealth countries to press towards a democratic outcome of these situations. If Britain pursues this course, the Commonwealth can fulfil a great role in the second half of the twentieth century. If Britain does not, the Commonwealth, which will shortly consist of more non-white countries than countries of European Stock, will fade away.

(The blacks are mine.)

OBSERVER further said: "... although the division of the free world is broadly along racial lines, it is not race that is the essential element in colonialism (witness Ireland and Cyprus). It is the control of one set of people by another, not by original native of the territory but commanding superior force."

The paper also points out that Communism is in competition with the forces working to create closer link among Commonwealth countries.

£10,000 Hall

A hall which will be MAKADARA HALL and will have a capacity of 2,000 is to be built in the African location of Nairobi at the cost of £10,000, enough sum to house some 1150 Africans in 230 Ofafa houses. The idea is no doubt bright. But simply to reduce the contempt of African leaders caused by imposition of restrictions on political meetings, it is silly to spend £10,000. The prescription is costly and ineffective. Mr. Mboya pointed out without hesitation that their "demand is for immediate relaxation of restrictions and freedom to organise open air meetings."

The Desai Memorial Hall, which has an estimated capacity of 700, is available on very nominal payments. It is learnt that the Makadara Hall could not be made available free. This is an inducement enough to attract African leaders to hold meetings in the Desai Memorial Hall where the majority of Africans can gather after the office hours. There is also the fear that Makadara Hall may not be available more frequently. The Desai Memorial Hall is at their disposal at any time if the approach is made through the right channel. Nevertheless on completion of Makadara Hall the African leaders will no more be at the mercy of the committee of the Desai Memorial Hall which recently asked the Kenya Indian National Congress to vacate its office from its charitable building.

The Desai Memorial Hall is the ugliest place that I have ever visited. It is badly in need of some white wash, minor repairs and cleaning. If it is to compete its rival half and serve to create closer ties between Africans and Asians, then it should immediately find remedy to this question.

Employment

In a pamphlet on the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT in the United Kingdom Dependencies, note has been taken in section dealing with Kenya, on social disruption caused by a concentration of employment opportunities in one area. The Government is encouraging the choice of industrial sites along the rail-road further inland from Nairobi.

An African Industrial Estates Development Committee has been established by the Kenya government to encourage and assist industrial, commercial and allied development in the African land units with the help of a £25,000 revolving fund. The fund will be used to carry out the surveys install the services needed to make areas suitable for occupation by industry. Three of the committee's ten members will be Africans.

A wide range of light industries have developed, mainly since the second world war. Manufacturing industries which in 1947 represented 8.5 per cent. of the territorial net product, accounted for 12.7 per cent in 1955. In 1955, 9.3 per cent of all reported employees were engaged in manufacturing.

An important development in 1955 was the establishment of a margarine factory in Nairobi by East African Industries Ltd.; and the same factory is well advanced in its plans for the erection of a £500,000 soap factory. In 1956 a £1,000,000 tobacco factory was opened in Nairobi by East African Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Expenditure Cut

One correspondent recently complained that the Indian High Commissioner in Nairobi was spending lavishly which made the correspondent's heart bleed.

We hear that Mr. Nehru has already advised his ministers to cut their expenses and have asked them not to buy any new cars by build large houses, telling that even "Eisenhower drives in a car without a flag." India sends foreign exchange and Indian Embassies in foreign countries should be made to give their mite in order to reverse this.

THE INDIAN SCENE

By Eleuterio Soares, 'Colonial Times' Special Correspondent In Bombay

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE EXCITES INTEREST

EQUALITY FOR ALL ASIAN-AFRICAN MEMBERS INCUMBENT

NEHRU'S VISIT TO SCANDINAVIA

Bombay, 27th June, 1957.

The current Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference has excited considerable interest here. This is reflected in the press comments which once again centre on the controversial theme of the relative merits and demerits of India's continued association with the Commonwealth. The keen interest which is being evinced in India in a Conference which is more of an informal meeting and which is not calculated to arrive at any definite decisions however may be attributed to a number of factors.

In the first place, by now India has attained a status of considerable importance in Commonwealth and no matter what the Tory press might say Mr. Nehru's views do count a lot in that body. Furthermore by a strange twist of circumstances the Indian Prime Minister is the only statesman who has been attending the London talks continuously without break since 1948 when the concept of the Commonwealth was broadened to accommodate Republican India and open the way to the association of other republican states with that body. Mr. Nehru thus becomes the main factor which maintains the continuity of tradition.

FIRST AFTER SUEZ

Another reason why the current parleys are being viewed with interest is that the present session is the first since the Suez Canal adventure which placed such a severe strain on Indo-British relations. It is also the first conference since Britain adopted an openly partisan attitude on the Kashmir issue in the U.N. and it is inevitable that the Prime Minister's approach to the Commonwealth talks will be largely conditioned by these vital factors. It may be recollected that during the Suez crisis and subsequently at the time the UN debate on Kashmir there was an insistent demand in India for severing the Commonwealth link. While there is no reason to believe that India is likely to quit the Commonwealth in the near future the trend at the London talks will certainly set the pattern for future action.

FUTURE RELATIONS

In fact the present talks may prove to be crucial in relation to the future of the Commonwealth itself. That is so not because there are any important issues which are likely to split the solidarity of the body but because of the certain trends which are noticeable in a section of the members of the Commonwealth. Some of those talks however is the tour of the Scandinavian countries which the Prime Minister has paid goodwill visits to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland and wherever he went he was accorded rousing receptions as the apostle of non-alignment and peace. There was of course no set purpose behind these visits but there is little doubt that the itinerary will be of immense value to India both in the internal and international spheres.

It would no doubt be a truism to say that these visits will go a long way towards strengthening the ties of friendship between India and the countries visited by the Prime Minister. What is more significant however is that the tour has provided the Prime Minister an opportunity to explain India's stand on such issues as Kashmir, Goa, Hungary and Egypt and thus neutralise the effect of the malicious propaganda which deliberately misinterpreted India's policy. It must be remembered that the Scandinavian countries though not very powerful have a considerable influence on world affairs.

Furthermore these nations are noted for their abhorrence of power politics. If they are today associated with N. A. T. O. or such other alliances it is merely because the circumstances have left them no other alternative. Traditionally they are neutralists who have only reluctantly admitted themselves to the western bloc but are zealous of their independence of judgement and action. There is thus a community of interest between India and Scandinavia. These countries are in a better position to appreciate India's independent policy and it cannot be denied that the Prime Minister's visit to this area will have contributed a great deal towards the strengthening of the neutralist sentiments in the region.

HELP TO INDIA

There are other spheres in which the visit is likely to bear creditable fruits. The Scandinavian countries may not be in a position to lead Aid cuts of the financial troubles which she is facing today but in their own way they can and have shown their willingness to extend such co-operation as is within their power to help India to build her economy. Norway is already assisting India to develop her fisheries and Norwegian experts are on the job on the west coast of India. Considerable headway has been made in this direction and co-operation in this field between India and Norway is likely to be intensified.

The Prime Minister had also the opportunity to study the social and economic systems of these countries which have a strong socialist bias while at the same time retaining their democratic character. Of particular interest has been the educational system in Denmark and the agricultural co-operative schemes and what he has witnessed will not fail to influence the Prime Minister in the formulation of policies for the advancement of India.

10,600 Miles On Foot

HYDERABAD:— Sohrabji Cawasji Medhora (43), an official of the former Hyderabad Government who holds the unique record of walking to Delhi from Hyderabad thrice has just completed his South Indian tour. He has so far trekked, according to his claim, 10,600 miles. Cowasji who knows 10 languages, is now planning a walking tour of foreign countries.

During his journeys he carries 40 lbs. of baggage and walks 10 miles a day.

"Strip-Tease" Strike In Karachi

KARACHI:— 'Strip-tease' strikers belonging to the Pakistan Civil Accounts Association, numbering about 1,500 recently observed the end of the first phase of their protest by stopping work for two hours.

This "strip-tease" programme for the first week consisted of going to office without coats and the next week with shorts instead of full pants. They propose to come down to shorts, banians and wooden sandals unless their demands are met.

They held meetings to protest against the Government's "apathy" towards their demand for better wages and dearness allowances.

Bearer Leaves Savings For Youth Welfare

CALCUTTA:— A bearer of a local school has bequeathed his life savings of about Rs. 11,000 to the cause of welfare of students and youths.

This charity came to light after the death recently of Kashikanta Sarkar (56) who served the school for about 20 years.

Kashikanta, a bachelor, saved this amount from his small earnings. He was known for his austere life. His provident fund and a portion of his property have also been donated towards building a students' hostel in his home village in the Twenty-four Parganas district.

Rise In Car Production

NEW DELHI:— The production of automobiles in the country increased by about 40 per cent. in 1956, compared with the previous year.

The total number of vehicles produced during the year was 32,138 as against 23,084 in 1955. The production of automobiles has been steadily rising in the country since 1953 when the programme of progressive indigenous manufacture of cars and trucks was introduced on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. The total produciton in 1953 was 13,926 and in 1954—14,462.

The break-up of the production of automobiles in 1956 was: cars 12,989, station wagons 677, jeeps and similar vehicles 4,328 and trucks 14,144.

The demand for cars and trucks in India has also been on the increase. As against 13,813 automobiles sold in 1954, 26,065 vehicles were sold in 1955. The sales in 1956 went up to 31,496. By 1960-61, the demand for cars and trucks is expected to rise to 65,000 per year.

Relics From India Found In Malaya

ALOR STAR (North Malaya), Archaeologists have found traces of an Indian colony dating back to about 400 A.D. at Kota Kuala Muda, in central Kedah State, north-west Malaya.

The relics unearthed were apparently the remains of an early Indian settlement set up by traders using the State as a port of call and gateway to East Asia.

"Labour is life. Labour is virtue. Labour is glory. Labour is divine."

Put your trucks on TERCO

VOICE OF AMERICA

"BRIDGE OF UNDERSTANDING"

Columbus, Ohio:— Vice-President Richard M. Nixon has called the African students in the United States a bridge of understanding between their nation and this country.

to allowing a single official to acquire much power.

* * *

Uganda Africans

Nairobi. — Mr. Henry

London Letter: From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

U.S. 'CLEAN BOMB' TESTS--EFFECT ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

Special Assembly Session On Hungary ?

United States for a lead in that direction. Latin Ameri-

Vol. 25

Incomplete

SEP 6 1957

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COLONIAL TIMES

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NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 12th JULY, 1957.
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'RIGHTS OF MINORITIES MUST BE ENSHRINED IN CONSTITUTION'

EUROPEAN VIEWPOINT CLARIFIED

By 'Colonial Times' Correspondent In Mombasa

"The machinery of the constitution itself must ensure that there can be no domination by one race or by a combination of races; mere verbal acceptance of the proposition will not suffice. This proposition must be fundamental to the constitution and enshrined into it as its basis as certain principles are fundamental to the constitution of the United States" said Hon. Mr. R. P. Cleasby, the acting member for Mombasa while addressing a well-attended meeting of Europeans in Mombasa last week.

Mr. Cleasby and Hon. K. S. Alexander, the Member for Nairobi West were addressing the meeting held at the Parish Hall on Friday evening. In the course of which they elaborated several points laid down in the European Policy Statement issued the same morning.

The following are important extracts from the speech of Hon. R.P. Cleasby:

"As any degree of self government is introduced the Government of Kenya must depend in the legislature upon a measure of support from all races; that is to say the majority in the legislature to which any future Government which is a responsible government must be supported by a majority which consists of Africans, Asians and Europeans, but not necessarily in equal or any set proportion, and the opposition although out of the Government, must be likewise composed of members of the three races; though not in equal or any set proportions.

"If these fundamental propositions are accepted by all races, if these proposals are further established and protected by being enshrined as a foundation of the constitution itself, then every European and every Asian besides every African can look safely forward to a future in which Kenya is and will remain their home.

"It is all very well to say this, to say that no one race shall dominate the other, or that no combination of races shall dominate the other-but how in hard actual fact is this to be prevented?

"It is not enough to state that there shall not be domination but that there shall be co-operation—that alone will not suffice; there must in Kenya are sufficiently and will be provisions in the future constitution to ensure that there will not be domination and there must be co-operation.

"If the representatives of the other races agree in principle to the proposition that there should be co-operation and not domination, we are prepared to discuss with them the necessary machinery required and agree that machinery with them and explain our views and consider theirs.

"Although the European Elected Members are prepared to negotiate, and to negotiate freely and equally, they are not prepared to acquiesce in unilateral demands: the African demand for greater representation involves far-reaching constitutional issues, and these issues must be solved and the future of the constitution agreed upon at the same time when such future representation is granted.

"When responsible government is achieved, the position will be that any government, like a government in the United Kingdom, must be dependent upon and supported by a majority of the members of the Legislative Council all of whose members are elected.

"It is, therefore, essential before any measure of responsible government can be introduced that, in fact, voting in Legislative Council does not take place on purely racial lines, and that all racial groups are adequately represented in the Legislative.

"It is fundamental, therefore, that before any measure of self-government can be introduced that all races grounds of race.

"When self-government is attained, which certainly will not be tomorrow, but when it is attained the membership of Legislative Council will be predominatly African.

"I would repeat that this will not happen tomorrow but I would repeat something which is of greater importance: the fact that the Legislative Council may be predominantly African does not mean that the rights and interest and the view-point of the minority races can be ignored, or that they shall have no effective say in the Government. The solution is that any policy advocated by any government be it European, Asian or African must be supported by at least a minority of all races and not merely by a majority of one, or by a combination of two races, and that this is so must be ensured by constitutional provisions and not left to the whim or the judgment of one race only.

"The, European Members do not ask for domination but they insist upon co-operation and are certainly not prepared to agree to any settlement whereby the great and progressive European Community is forcibly deprived of every political safeguard, and its members relegated to the position of aliens in an alien land."

AFRICAN DELEGATION GETTING READY FOR U.K.

Mboya Addresses Kaloleni Meeting

On Thursday evening last week, some 800 Africans assembled in Kaloleni Social Hall, and heard Mr. Tom Mboya, Member of the Legislative Council for Nairobi, who told them among other things that the proposed deputation of the African elected members shall be leaving for Britain in a few days' time.

According to Press speculation in Nairobi, the deputation may leave Kenya in the middle of this month and that the deputation shall consist of three Members.

Outside the Kaloleni Social Hall, there remained more than 400 Africans that evening who were not permitted by the police to storm into the hall because of overcrowding. Two Africans who tried to break into police cordons were arrested, loaded into a police vehicle, and have since been charged and the hearing of their cases adjourned.

Hon. Mr. Tom Mboya

WE'LL GO

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Tom Mboya repudiated "rumours" that the deputation may not go to Britain. He stated that "our deputation will certainly go to Britain, see and confer with Members of the British Parliament of all parties, and also seek audience with the Secretary of State for the Colonies" . . . so that the delegates may explain African attitude towards matters pertaining to the Constitution, and, at the same time, explain fully what the African wants.

The member stated that the African Members were not chary of discussing with those of the other races matters pertaining to constitutional changes, especially those regarding an increase in African representation. He declared: "Asian and Arab Members have supported our claims, and what now remains are the views of the European Members making it clear whether they are in favour or not in favour of an increase in African representation." (applause).

WE DON'T WANT TO EVICT THEM

Mr. Mboya went on to say that Africans have never suggested that they did not want those of other races to stay in this country. He submitted that on the proviso only that there shall prevail equality and justice among all races, the African will be contented and happy with his association with the people of the other races.

He proceeded to demand freedom of assembly, and in particular of open air meetings at places like the African Stadium in Nairobi. He could not understand how the building of a bigger hall will satisfy all those Africans who would like to attend meetings.

When the Members arrive in Britain, explained Mr. Mboya, they shall not discriminate between those politicians with whom they will confer regarding their representations. It will be advantageous, he stated, to meet leaders of all political parties in Britain.

The Member did not divulge to his listeners the names of the Members who will be going to Britain, nor did he mention the date of their departure.

Listeners at the meeting donated their contributions towards helping the deputation, and after the meeting, our reporter learnt that a sum of more than Shs. 1,000/- was collected that evening.

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"It is fundamental, therefore, that before any measure of self-government can be introduced that all races in Kenya are sufficiently advanced to approach problems objectively; there can be no democracy if matters

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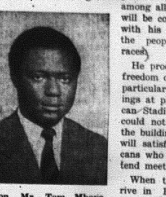

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ORIENTAL DANCING AT KENYA MUSIC FESTIVAL

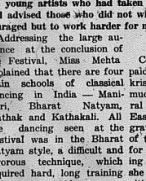
Adjudicator's Advice to Competitors

Miss Savita Mehta, the adjudicator for the oriental dancing of the Kenya Music Festival, congratulated the young artists who had taken part in the competition and advised those who did not win a prize not to be discouraged but to work harder for next year.

Addressing the large audience at the conclusion of the Festival, Miss Mehta explained that there are four main schools of classical dancing in India — Manipuri, Bharat Natyam, Kathak and Kathakali. All the dancing seen at the Festival was in the Bharat Natyam style, a difficult and vigorous technique, which required hard, long training under expert guidance.

Classical Dancing Now To Stage

Miss Mehta further commented that until recently classical dancing in India was confined to Temples only. It was only a few years ago that Shri Udayshankar brought this art to the stage and it was important that its purity was preserved.



Miss Savitaben Mehta

Dances Were Too Long

Commenting on the day's performance, Miss Mehta observed that some of the dances were rather lengthy, hence, in the early stages the standard was good, the performers often appeared tired towards the end and lost their vigour and sense of rhythm. She advised the children to have a nourishing diet in order to perform such difficult and vigourous dances in their true form. She also mentioned that there had been and monotony in the music used for the dances, but she was glad to see that the costumes were mostly traditional. It was most heartening to see that an attempt had been made to train the children in the true classical style of dancing.

Miss Mehta said that, given the right guidance and a true explanation of the dynamic power of this art for awakening the inner self of a person, the burning enthusiasm of these children could be harnessed to transform their personalities.

Festival Committee Congratulated

Concluding, Miss Mehta paid tribute to Mrs. Premkrishen who had given so much impetus to the cultural activities of Indians in East Africa. She also congratulated the Committee of the Kenya Music Festival for successfully organising such functions which, she said, provided opportunities for the advancement of the various cultures. She expressed a hope that just as Africa was in the central place between East and West, similarly, under the able guidance of this organisation, it could become the confluence of cultures of all nations, thereby creating peace, goodwill and understanding.

A Treat In Store

At the request of the Music Festival Committee, the Parimal Art Academy, an institution founded by Mehtu Brothers of Lugazi, Uganda, for the furtherance of Indian Art and culture, has arranged to give an exhibition of Indian dancing on Saturday, July 13, at the conclusion of the prize-winners' concert at the Kenya National Theatre, which begins at 5.15 p.m.

This ballet, Hansa Damayanti, is directed by Miss Savita Mehta, assisted by her sister Nirmala Mehta, who will also be participating in it.

PRIZEWINNERS

Character: (9-11 yrs.) Daksha; (over 16 yrs.) Praful Patel.

National: (7-9 yrs.) Smita Desai; (9-11 yrs.) Lekha Shah 1st., Aruna Shah 2nd., Minal Desai 3rd.; (over 16 yrs.) Praful Patel.

Oriental: (7-9 yrs.) tie between Smita Desai and Manju Bhandari; (9-11 yrs.) tie between Lekha Shah and Aruna Shah; (over 16 yrs.) Praful Patel.

Group: The two groups entered were each awarded prizes.

CUP WINNERS

The Victor Hasalauer Cup — Lekha Shah.

The Sunlit Ltd. Cup — Tie between Aruna Shah and Praful Patel.

The Madame Chowdhury Cup — Lekha Shah.

The D. Madan Cup — Tie between Lekha Shah and Aruna Shah.

The Cup for best dance in Bharat Natyam style — J.P.L.

BOMBAY BUSINESSMAN IN EAST AFRICA

Mr. Gokuldas Velji Somaya, the President of the Bombay Cashewnut Merchant's Association, is at present visiting East Africa. Mr. Somaya is a widely-travelled and experienced businessman. His deep desire to travel and study business conditions abroad took him to Burma, Singapore, Hongkong, Java and Australia. He is visiting British and Portuguese East Africa for the sixth time.

He is thirty five and is the senior partner of the Bombay's well-known import and export firm Messrs. Velji Kalidas & Sons, which besides importing Cashewnuts and Cloves and exporting textiles is a Government Controlled stockist for iron and steel.

Mr. Somaya, who is an Honarary Presidency Magistrate and J. P., is connected with several social and educational organisation, besides commercial bodies. He is president of the Matunga Peace-Loving society, a trustee of the Borivli Education Society, treasurer of the Earth Quake Relief Fund Committee and is on the managing Committee of Shri Lohana Mahaprishad, Bombay. He will stay in East Africa for two weeks, during which he will visit all the four East African Territories. He is at present in Kampala.

Aerodrome Road Plots:

Unrestricted plots for sale in chosen area close to City. Suitable for the building of flats, with the highest-class development adjoining. Limited number for sale. Apply for full particulars from George A. Tyson & Partners, Room 129, Mansion House, Telephone No. 22011, Nairobi.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

It is notified for general information that with effect from 15th July, 1957, the Postal Address of the District Traffic Superintendent, Nairobi, will be P.O. Box 30168, Nairobi.

Road Quarters,
Nairobi,
10th July, 1957.

Please note our new P.O. Box No. 30169

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COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

FIRE-FIGHTER'S 15 YEARS' SERVICE

A fire-fighter's fifteen years' service was recognised when Mr. Muongo Opuba, of the East African Railways & Harbours Administration, was presented with a clock, a stove and a pressure lamp by the Chief Ports Manager, Mr. A. H. Earley, at Mombasa's Port Fire Station. The gifts were from the fire station staff.

BIG IMPROVEMENT IN NYANZA COTTON PLANTING

Nyanza Cotton Board officials report that, as a result of a special campaign started in March, in which the Department of Information and Agricultural field staff took part, cotton planting has taken place in the Province earlier this year than ever before. The estimated crop expectation is 15,000 bales, an increase of 50 per cent on previous years.

GOVERNOR ON IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO KENYA

"The development of agriculture in Kenya is, at the base of all other development. If we do not get good production from the soil, we will not get the money for the roads, schools, hospitals or anything else we require," the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, told the people of North Nyanza.

The Governor addressed thousands of tribesmen who gathered at various points to welcome him.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Duchess of Gloucester School Parents' Association will be held on Wednesday, the 17th of July, 1957, at 5.30 p.m. at the school Building on 7th July. All Parents are invited to attend.

OSWAL YOUTH LEAGUE — FILM SHOW

The United States Information Service will give a film show at 8.15 p.m., on Saturday, the 13th July, 1957, at Mahajan Wadi off Limuru Road, Nairobi, under the auspices of the Oswal Youth League. All Oswals are cordially invited to attend.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SIKH UNION

At the Annual General Meeting of the Sikh Union, the following office-bearers were elected. Mr. Tek Singh: President; Mr. Harbans Singh: Vice-President; Mr. Mota Singh: Hon. Secretary; Mr. Harcharan S. Mangat: Hon. Treasurer; Mr. Tarlochan Singh Hon. Sports Secretary; Mr. Baldip Singh Sehmi: Social Secretary; Mr. Uttam Singh Brar: Building Superintendent; Mr. Jasmer Singh: Member for Sports; Mr. Kulwant Singh: Publicity Officer; Mr. Mohinder Singh Lyall: Hon. Auditor. Messrs. Kirpal Singh Sagoo and Kirpal Singh Behmi were elected other members of the Managing Council.

RAILWAY'S ACTING GENERAL MANAGER

Sir Arthur Kirby, K.B.E., C.M.G., has left East Africa on retirement and Mr. W. Urquhart, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., will act as General Manager, East African Railways and Harbours until Mr. J. R. Farquharson, C.B.E., whose appointment as General Manager was recently announced, arrives next October.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of

AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
SUNDAY, 14th JULY, 1957
at 10 a.m., 3 - 6 & 9 p.m.

ROOPNAGAR'S SOCIAL CRIME DRAMA
FULL OF THRILLS — ROMANCE & COMEDY

"FIFTY-FIFTY"

Starring:— NALINI JAYWANT, M. RAJAN, DAVID, LALITAKUMARI, MANMOHANKRISHNA, GOPE, SUNDER & OM PRAKASH

Music: MADAN MOHAN.
Direction: ROSHANLAL MALHOTRA.

GREEN CINEMA
From SATURDAY,
FILMISTAN'S
"ABE-HAYAT"

Starring:— PREMNATH, SHASHIKALA, PRAN, MUBARAK, SMRITI BISWAS, SULOCHANA AND S. L. PURI.

Direction: RAMANLAL DESAI
Music: S. MOHINDER

COLONIAL TIMES

'Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374
NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 12th JULY, 1957.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DENIGRATION

Some people had hoped that Mr. Mangat would, by re-elevation to the Legislative Council, develop feelings of charity towards his colleagues — 'opponents' would now seem a better word — in the political field. That was hoping against hope. Mr. Mangat's references to the Indian members of the last Legislative Council, during the debate on the Municipalities Bill, as reported in the Press, were, apart from being inaccurate, in bad taste.

The Minister for Local Government had stated that the decision to divide Indian Municipal voters in Nairobi into Muslims and non-Muslims had been taken at the request of Asian Elected Members. This was a wrong statement unwittingly made. It was known that the statement was not true. The Asian Elected Members had never been consulted about this matter and had never made any request to the Minister. The possibility of Muslim Members' having approached the Minister could, naturally not be cut out, but it was known that the "Indian" members did not support the religious division.

Mr. Mangat is the President of the Indian Congress. Another person in his position would have challenged the Minister to prove his statement and would have stated at least that it was unthinkable that any Indian worth his salt would support a division of the Community. But Mr. Mangat is a different man. He does not want to lose an opportunity to have a 'dig' at the persons who have at any time disagreed with him. This is what he is reported (in the "East African Standard" of the 3rd July) to have said: "He (Mr. Mangat) did not wish to question the veracity of that serious statement." He meant the allegation of the Minister that Asian Elected Members had requested him to divide the community. Mr. Mangat regarded the allegation as "serious" but, for some reason, he wished to accept it as a true statement. The newspaper report goes on: "but he would seriously question the authority of those Indian Members who gave their consent to the division of seats on the City Council. He wanted to say categorically that they did so against the declared policy of the Indian community." As if the Nakuru Congress address were completely in accord with the declared policy of the Indian community!

This attempt at throwing dust into the eyes of the Indian public might have succeeded if Mr. Havelock had not frankly admitted that the request for division had been received not from all Asian members but only from the Muslims. But it was unfortunate that the Press gave more publicity to Mr. Mangat's unjustified denigration than to the Minister's correction.

Readers in need of mental exercise will do well to read through the newspaper report of Mr. Mangat's speech again and to try to find out constructive ideals behind the carefully chosen words of condemnation. We do not suggest righteous indignation would be out of place in a matter like this. But Mr. Mangat misplaced that trust and indignation. He was angry with his predecessors against whom there was not an iota of evidence. Mr. Mangat had no ground whatever even to suggest —he did more than suggest — that perhaps the Indian members of the old Legislative Council had agreed to the division of the community. On the other hand, he trusted a statement of the Government which was untrue, which was admitted to be untrue.

The real contribution to the debate on this issue of religious division came from members other than Mr. Mangat. Mr. Havelock himself drew attention to the proposal made from time to time to introduce the system of proportional representation for voters of Indian origin. Mr. Nazareth proposed an amendment providing for proportional representation. Mr. Muliro (an African Member) suggested the real need was to bring about unity among all peoples rather than to split one race into two groups. Another African Member (Mr. arap Moi) asked for the introduction of a common roll for local government elections.

Thus, while Mr. Mangat was caught in his own net of words and phrases, other members succeeded in showing how unrealistic and unwise the attitude of the Government was.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Donations For African Delegation

The Editor,
Colonial Times.

The African Elected Members' Organisation has decided to send a delegation to the United Kingdom next week. The delegation will consist of three members and will stay in the United Kingdom for three weeks. The purpose of the delegation is to explain and interpret to the British public and Members of Parliament the African's case and attitude in the current constitutional crisis. The delegation will also seek an interview with the Colonial Secretary to whom they will explain the African's case for increased representation. The delegation will address meetings throughout the United Kingdom. Contact is to be made with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Conservative, Labour and Liberal parties and other organisations in Britain. The African Members are convinced that this step is necessary in view of recent happenings.

To meet the cost of sending the delegation, the African elected Members request all people and well-wishers of our cause to send donations directly to Mr. Tom Mboya, Secretary/Treasurer, African Elected Members' Organisation, P.O. Box 10818, Nairobi. Even though the delegation is leaving next week under great difficulties donations are still required. It will go a long way to help us fight for our freedom, and to save us from colonialism and European domination.

Tom Mboya, M.L.C.

Nairobi,
9th July, 1957.

—:o:—

Meru District Hospital

I had the opportunity of visiting the Meru hospital very recently. I was very much disappointed. The Asian population in the Meru township itself is about 500. In the Meru district it is nearly 800, yet there is not a single ward or a small wing for Asians in this hospital. The pressing need is for maternity cases.

It is high time the local Asian community took up the matter with the Government through the main body. I am very certain the Government will surely help on £ to £ basis if the initiative is taken up with earnestness. I have realised that the cost of this work will be very low. Before the matter is taken up seriously I will be grateful for any views, suggestions etc.

Ahmed Ali
P.O. Box 19, Meru.

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

by: KARCUS

G.C.E.!

One afternoon last week, when the Kenya Legislative Council met for the last day of this session, about 19 candidates of the Royal Technical College of East Africa wrote their General Certificate of Education examination papers in a cool Hall; and it is the first time that this examination is being held in the Colony. The examination will not only determine the quality of the standard of education in Kenya, in comparision with that available in England, but will at the same time decisively boost the reputation of the newly established Royal Technical College of East Africa whose status is as yet to be decided upon.

It is gathered from a reliable source that one of the students who were not allowed to take their examinations in Kenya, has since flown to the United Kingdom to take his examination there as a private candidate.

Promotion

A circulation has reached me in which the Principal of St. Teresa's Boys' School appeals to parents of the children attending that school to send donations to meet the "expense of providing additional class-rooms, science laboratories, etc."

Furthermore, the letter says that: ". . . . sharing in the building expenses will henceforth be a condition of admission and PROMOTION for non-Catholic children."

The letter adds: ". . . . a donation of 200/- towards the school building fund should be donated by the parents of each child who is not a parishioner of Eastleigh Church."

I recollect having known of another school which once collected money for its extensions from parents whose children were at the school. But that school did not segregate parents on basis of their religious beliefs.

I wish St. Teresa's Boys' School could devise some other means of raising the money required, and I venture to suggest, say, a Flag Day, Fete, Sport of some kind — or a programme of entertainment. And to make students' 'promotion' dependent on the parents' contribution amount to punish the poor innocents for the inability they cannot help to amend!

India News

'India News,' published by the Information Service of India, has won considerable popularity inspite of its limitations throughout East Africa.

To cut down expenditure, the Press Attache has of late been constrained to reduce the number of copies of 'India News,' and some of its favourites who have been receiving complimentary copies, have been informed that for the next six months they may not receive India News any more.

Towards economy? But why start with such a useful and much-needed service?

Wanted - Partner

For new business to be opened in NAKURU'S multi-racial business centre a partner with small capital. Write with details of capital available and previous experience if any to Voucher No. 3633, The Colonial Times, Box 10374, Nairobi.

Business for Sale

Wholesale and Retail Crockery business. Central Location. Moderate. Apply P.O. Box No. 1870, Nairobi for particulars.

FOR SALE

Plot No. 193, Makupa Section II, Mombasa. Offers invited UDHAM SINGH, P.O. Box 10561, Nairobi.

Muljibhai Madhvani & Co., Ltd.
Associated companies and
Madhvani Industries Ltd. P.O. Box 56, JINJA (Uganda) Ginners & Cotton Merchants (sugar, Sweets, Golden Syrup and Molasses) Sugar Manufacturers Ltd., (Sugar Manufacturers, Oil, Extraction Engineers and Manufacturers & Representatives, at — Kampala, Nairobi, Jinja.

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dancing in India — Manipuri, Bharat Natyam, Kathak and Kathakali. All the dancing seen at the Festival was in the Bharat Natyam style, a difficult and vigorous technique, which required hard, long training under expert guidance.

Classical Dancing New To Stage

Miss Mehta further commented that until recently classical dancing in India was confined to Temples only. It was only a few years ago that Shri Udayshankar brought this art to the stage and it was impor-

Miss Savitaben Mehta

tant that its purity was preserved.

Dances Were Too Long

Commenting on the day's performance, Miss Mehta observed that some of the dances were rather lengthy, hence, in the early stages the standard was good, the performers often appeared tired towards the end and lost their vigour and sense of rhythm. She advised the children to have a nourishing diet in order to perform such difficult and vigourous dances in their true form. She also mentioned that there had been monotony in the music used for the dances, but she was glad to see that the costumes were mostly traditional. It was most heartening to see that an attempt had been made to train the children in the true classical style of dancing.

Miss Mehta said that, given the right guidance and a true explanation of the dynamic power of this art for awakening the inner self of a person, the burning enthusiasm of these children could be harnessed to transform their personalities.

He is thirty five and is the senior partner of the Bombay's well-known import and export firm Messrs. Velji Kalidas & Sons, which besides importing Cashewnuts and Cloves and exporting textiles is a Government Controlled stockist for iron and steel.

Mr. Somays, who is an Honarary Presidency Magistrate and J. P., is connected with several social and educational organisation, besides commercial bodies. He is president of the Matunga Peace-Loving ..... a trustee of the Borivli Education Society, treasurer of the Earth Quake Relief Fund Committee and is on the managing Committee of Shri Lohana Mahaparishad, Bombay. He will stay in East Africa for two weeks, during which he will visit Uganda, the four East African Territories. He is at present in Kampala.

Aerodrome Road Plots:

Unrestricted plots for sale in chosen area close to City. Suitable for the building of flats, with the highest-class development adjoining. Limited number for sale. Apply for full particulars from George A. Tyson & Partners, Room 129, Mansion House, Telephone No. 22011, Nairobi.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

It is notified for general information that with effect from 15th July, 1957, the Postal Address of the District Traffic Superintendent, Nairobi, will be P.O. Box 30168, Nairobi.

Head Quarters, Nairobi.
10th July, 1957.

Please note our new P.O. Box No. 30169

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Office: Hasrat Road, Phone 22424
Residence: Duke Street

BIG IMPROVEMENT IN NYANZA COTTON PLANTING

Nyanza Cotton Board officials report that, as a result of a special campaign started in March, in which the Department of Information and Agricultural Field staff took part, cotton planting has taken place in the Province earlier this year than ever before. The estimated crop expectation is 15,000 bales, an increase of 50 per cent on previous years.

GOVERNOR ON IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO KENYA

The development of agriculture in Kenya is, at the base of all other development. If we do not get good production from the soil, we will not get the money for the roads, schools, hospitals or anything else we require," the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, told the people of North Nyanza.

The Governor addressed thousands of tribesmen who gathered at various points to welcome him.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Duchess of Gloucester School Parents' Association will be held on Wednesday, the 17th of July, 1957, at 5.30 p.m. at the School.

AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
SUNDAY, 14th JULY, 1957
at 10 a.m., 3-6 & 9 p.m.

ROOFNAGAR'S SOCIAL CRIME DRAMA

FULL OF THRILLS — ROMANCE & COMEDY

"FIFTY-FIFTY"

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Music: MADAN MOHAN.
Direction: ROSHANLAL MALHOTRA.

GREEN CINEMA
From SATURDAY,
FILMISTAN'S
"ABE-HAYAT"

Starring:— PREMNATH, SHASHIKALA, PRAN, MUBARAK, SMRITI BISWAS, SULOCHANA AND S. L. PURI.

Direction RAMANLAL DESAI — Music: S. MOHINDER

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SIKH UNION

At the Annual General Meeting of the Sikh Union, the following office-bearers were elected. Mr. Hari Singh: President; Mr. Harnam Singh: Vice-President; Mr. Mota Singh: Hon. Secretary; Mr. Harcharan S. Mangat: Hon. Treasurer; Mr. Tarlochan S. Sahni: Hon. Sports Secretary; Mr. Baldip Singh Behniwal: Social Secretary; Mr. Uttam Singh Brar: Building Superintendent; Mr. Jasser Singh: Publicity Officer; Mr. Mohinder Singh Lyall: Hon. Auditor. Messrs. Kirpal Singh Sagoo and Kirpal Singh Behniwal were elected other members of the Managing Council.

RAILWAY'S ACTING GENERAL MANAGER

Sir Arthur Rigby, K.B.E., C.M.G., has left East Africa on retirement and Mr. W. Urquhart, C.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E., will act as General Manager, East African Railways and Harbours until Mr. J. S. Pangbourne, C.B.E., whose appointment as General Manager was recently announced, arrives next October.

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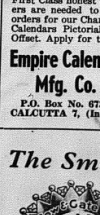

..... and the reason

Printed and Published by Colonial Times Ltd P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya

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THE SOCIAL WHIRL

American, Japanese Scientists At Muguga

Distinguished scientists from America, Japan and Britain are visiting the East African Veterinary Research Organization, Muguga, near Nairobi, during the next three months. One of them, Professor R. E. Hungate, world's leading authority on digestion of ruminant animals, is already at work in the Muguga laboratories, assisted by his undergraduate son, and is training E.A.V.R.O. staff in his techniques.

The Japanese scientist is Dr. J. Nakamura, of the Nippon Institute for Biological Science, Tokyo, who was responsible for developing lapinized rinderpest virus vaccine used in East Africa). He will spend two weeks with E.A. V.R.O. seeing recent rinderpest research progress.

A second American to visit Muguga will be Dr. D. H. K. Lee, of the United States Department of Health, Washington D. C., an expert on climate as it affects animals in tropical and sub-tropical countries. As well as having discussions with Muguga scientists, Dr. Lee will study local cattle.

Fourth scientific visitor to E.A.V.R.O. will be Mr. I. S. Beattie, who is Head of the Department of Pathology at the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies in Britain. He will spend a week at Muguga this month studying and collecting material for the Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Medicine at Edinburgh.

Dr. Nakamura's visit and that of Dr. Lee, are being sponsored by the Food and Agricultural Organization.

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Tuberculosis In The Tropics

A forecast that tuberculosis would become the major infective disease of the tropics before it was brought under control was made by Professor A. W. Williams President of the Association of Physicians of East Africa, when he spoke at the Association's annual conference which opened at Makerere Collegu Medical School this week.

Professor Williams said that optimists in Europe and America had stated that tuberculosis was now "on the way out". There were empty beds in sanatoria in England. East Africa, however, was an ideal place for chemo-therapeutic studies because the incidence of acute tuberculosis was extremely high.

"I would give it two generations rather than one before I is anything like under control" he stated. "And before then we shall see a period during which this becomes the major infective disease of the tropics."

Senior W.H.O. Official In Uganda

Dr. J. L. Troupin, Chief of the Section of Assistance to Educational Institutions of the World Health Organisation, has arrived in Uganda from Geneva for a fortnight's visit.

He is to have consulations with members of the Faculty of Medicine at Makerere College and with other people, with a view to working out a joint programme for W.H.O. and the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund, to help establish a Department of Paediatrics at Makerere.

—:o:—

Family Planning In Nairobi

The Family Planning Association of Nairobi has been formed in response to an increasing demand and interest from women of all races, and especially African and Asian, for help and instruction in the proper spacing of their children. The advantages of this with regard to the health of the mother and the well-being and proper upringing of the children are too well-known to need any stressing.

Great Britain and similar organisations in other countries including India. That is to say, it not only gives advice on the economic and healthy planning of the family, but also endeavours to help those whose marriage is for some reason unfruitful by putting them in touch with the proper quarters for investigations as to the cause. The Association has the goodwill and encouragement of the Government and the City Council, the latter body has been most helpful in giving advice and what practical help it properly may.

Clinics have been opened as follows:

European: European Hospital, Casualty entrance, Second and third Thursday in the month, 5.30 p.m.

Asian: Ngara Road Clinic, Thursdays, 2-3 p.m.; Eastleigh Clinic, Fridays, 2-3 p.m.; Aga Khan Dispensary, Thursdays, 10.30 a.m.

African: Ziwani Housing Estates Office, first and third Thursdays, 5 p.m.; Bahati Community Centre, second and fourth Thursdays, 5 p.m.

No fee is charged for consultation and advice.

Bank Of Baroda Honours Indian Visitors

The Bank of Baroda Ltd. Nairobi, on Thursday, July 4, honoured the two Indian visiting social workers — Mr. Bhailalbhai D. Patel, the vice-Chancellor of the Vallabh Vidya Nagar and Mr. Ishwar Petlikar, the author, social reformer and journalist, at a tea party in its premises in the Corydon Street, when over 150 of Bank's numerous friends were present. Mr. C. P. Shah, the Bank of Baroda's General Manager, received the guests with his usual genial smile Messrs. Bhailal bhai and Petlikar went round meeting everyone individually and bidding good-bye, for they were to return to India in the week-end.

During their stay here both these visitors travelled extensively and explained to the local people the awakening that is taking place in India's villages wherein live 80 per cent of that Republic's vast population — African leaders were impressed with India's achievements and some of them wanted to know more about the village uplift programme.

Nairobi Manager Of Life Insur. Corporation Of India

Mr. B. S. Pandit, until recently the Resident Manager of the Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., with headquarters at Mombasa, has been appointed the Manager-in-Charge of the Life ing any information about life insurance or agency terms should write to him at P.O. Box 740, Nairobi, or Phone 21951.

—:o:—

Indian Navy's Role !

Rear Admiral Ram Dass Katari has said that the Indian Navy's role was defensive and of carrying a message of goodwill across the Seas in peace-time. The world knows that the Indian Navy's role during any Emergency is to keep the British traditions, we all know that it is up to the standard to fulfil its tasks honourably. There is yet another role that the Indian Navy has to play— it is that of throwing out a few smart bridegrooms for grown up Asian girls abroad. The Rear Admiral has promised at least one Nairobi Indian girl to find a husband. He did recommend his Flag-Lientnant J. A. Fernandes, but he (the latter) found the girl's name sounded like Chinese ! Poor fellow, the girl has pure Sanskrit name adored by Bengali poets ! :

THE INDIAN SCENE

By Eluterio Soares, "Colonial Times" Special Correspondent In Bombay

Severe Austerity to Save Foreign Exchange

Bombay, 4th July, 1957.

India's Second Five Year Plan is now being reshaped in order to meet the contingency arising from the severe drain on the country's foreign exchange resources. Partly as a result of the liberalisation of imports last year and partly because of the demands of the Plan India's foreign exchange holdings, particularly the sterling pool, have reached an all time low and no further inroads are possible without endangering the stability of the rupee which inspite of all the stresses and strains has so far remained unaffected.

The object of course is not to revise the plan but redraw the order of priorities so as to avoid commitments in foreign exchange until the situation improves.

Under the revised policy have been cancelled and no imports for any project except relating to the core of the plan such as the development of steel, coal and power industries will be allowed even by falling outside this category thorough investigation as undertaken, the projects regards the availibility of being in consequence postponed for the time being. It is a question of merely adapting the time-table to the changed circumstances until the various measures the Government has been taking bear fruit and the situation eases.

It has been estimated that in addition to expected foreign assistance and the savings effected by a tighter import programme India will have to find foreign exchange to the tune of nearly Rs. 600 crores during the plan period.

FOREIGN LOANS

It is openly known now that India is seeking loans from western countries and also examining the possibility of floating loans in the open money markets abroad. Negotiations in this direction are already in progress and have been taken several steps further by the Prime Minister during his stay in London. Several top-ranking officials are also engaged on the job both in Europe and Washington and reports received so far indicate that the chances of securing the necessary credit are fairly bright.

Simultaneously more extensive facilities for deferred payments are being sought by the private sector with manufacturing organisations abroad with considerable success. The Finance Minister's forthcoming visit to Washington is expected to give a further flip to these efforts and the Minister may put the finishing touches to the agreements which are being negotiated.

IMPORTS BANNED

In the meantime in order to preserve every available dime of foreign exchange for essential purposes the Government of India have virtually suspended the import of consumer goods and the following items have been banned from import altogether. Even by established importers. Exceptions will be made on special cases only after a thorough investigation as regards the availibility of stocks in the country. Capital goods and essential raw materials will be licenced generously but only after close scrutiny. Fresh restrictions have also been placed on travel abroad whether by private individuals or officials and foreign exchange for this purpose will be sanctioned only in exceptional cases. The facility allowed to individuals to send M.O. upto £2 per day has also been cancelled nor will students be allowed to proceed abroad for further studies except in cases where technical training is sought.

Correspondence courses in languages and other ancillary subjects are also being disallowed and the diplomatic missions abroad have also been instructed to prune their expenditure to the utmost. The programme of building embassy quarters except where absolutely necessary has also been suspended.

VOLUNTARY CUT

Simultaneously an economy and austerity drive has been launched to effect savings in domestic expenditure. The President and the Central Ministers have already taken a voluntary cut in their salaries and so have the Vice-President and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the other presiding officers.

Many of the states cabinets too have followed suit and so have a number of legislatures. Instances of surrender of entire salaries are not wanting.

A special economy body is also being set up in every ministry for retrenchment of expenditure and avoid all wastage and excesses. Many of these organisations have already started functioning and the programme of every department is undergoing a ried out by the state Governments and the local municipalities.

Many of the slum clearance schemes have been aided by the Central Government with substantial funds and in order to further intensify the work the Central Government now intends to set up a high powered board to devote exclusively to this problem.

Mrs. Chandrakeshar, the Deputy Health Minister in the last Cabinet, is expected to head the Board which will include housing and engineering experts, town planners and medical men. Both, the Housing Commission and the Slum Clearance Board are expected to be brought into being in the near future, presumably on the return of the Prime Minister from the Commonwealth Conference.

—:o:—

Towards Free Education

New Delhi:— The Union Government has decided to set in motion the All-India Elementary Education Council from July 1, this year. This will be the first step towards providing free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 15, as per the directive principle in the Constitution.

The Constitution lays down that the implementation of this directive would have to be completed before 1960.

The Council will be headed by the Adviser of the Union Ministry of Education and similar other matters.

Voluntary Wage Cut By Postman

NASIK:— A postman of Nasik responded to the austerity campaign given by Mr. Nehru by offering a monthly cut of rupees two in his salary.

The postman, Shankar Baburao Shinde, has communicated his decision in this regard to the Postmaster-General.

"Pan" Harmful Says Dr. Roy

Calcutta:— Does chewing of "pan" cause loss of teeth ?

The physician — Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, thinks it does. He told his fellow legislators in the State Assembly "At one time I was a great pan eater and therefore I lost my teeth."

Dr. Roy was referring to an opposition suggestion that there should be no imposition of sales tax on "pan" during the debate on a demand grant under the head, "other taxes and duties."

Golden Opportunity!

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GERMAN PLATEN (Hand-fed) 10 x 15" for Power Drive, 2 Chases, 1 set of 2 Form Rollers with Roller Mould, Base, Star and Motor in good running order for Rs. 2,000/-.

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TIPTOP PLATEN (Hand-fed) 10 x 15" for Shaft Drive, with 2 Chases, 1 set of 2 Form Rollers, Roller Mould, Base, and Star in good running condition for Rs. 1,500/-.

GEM PLATEN (Hand-fed) 10 x 15" for Cutting, Creasing and punching only — with 2 Chases, Shaft Drive, in good condition and fitted under order for Rs. 1,500/-.

ARAB PLATEN (Hand-fed) 10 x 15" for Shaft Drive, 1 set of 3 Form Rollers, 2 Chases, Roller Mould, Base and Star, in good running order for Rs. 1,500/-.

GEM PLATEN (Hand-fed) 10 x 15" for Shaft Drive, 1 set of 3 Form Rollers, 2 Chases, Roller Mould, Base and Star, in good running order for Rs. 1,500/-.

All machines are in good running condition and are actually producing fine jobs at our works.

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DELIVERY: IMMEDIATE.

years since many of the Protectorate's districts have made serious attempts to bring leprosy under control. In this connection, the Leprologist has singled out some districts for special mention. They are Acholi, Lango, Teso, Mubende, Busoga, Toro, Bukedi and Bugisu. Of the 55 treatment villages in Uganda built by local Council part two and a half hours at the Royal population, 45 are in these districts or have been sponsored by them, he said.

In 1951 out of an estimate of 70,000 leprous persons in the country, the number being treated was no more than 4,000. Today, as a result of this local effort, the Leprologist says that the number being treated well exceeds the 15,000 mentioned in the UNICEF statement and may well be nearer 30,000.

Although this progress is regarded as excellent, the medical authorities say the main effort has yet to be made, and for this reason UNICEF has offered to help.

It is understood that when the present three-year period ends, additional assistance may be forthcoming from

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NAIROBI

Uganda M.L.C.'s See Royal

Technical College

On the first day of their five days visit to Kenya last week, the five African representative members of the Uganda Legislative Council spent two and a Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi.

After lunch they went to the Technical College, which has 45 Uganda students, three of them women, and after meeting the Acting Principal, Dr. H. P. Gale, visited all the College faculties — architecture, which has two Uganda students, arts (three men, one woman from Uganda) commerce (10 Uganda men students) engineering (five men) science (22 men and one woman from Uganda) and the department of domestic science, which has one Uganda woman student.

"Labour is life, Labour is virtue, Labour is glory, Labour is divine."

on the Katonga river near Masaka, some 80 miles west of Kampala.

Mr. Shinnie and two other Europeans will supervise the excavations, in which a labour force of about 30 Africans will be taking part. The work is to start this month and is expected to last until about the end of August.

The earthworks at Bigo are believed to be the largest in Africa and possibly in the whole world. Their origin is shrouded in mystery. Local legend says they were built by the Bachwezi who have now completely disappeared but who were reputed to have come into the country about 600 years ago from the north.

Uganda Chiefs To Visit U.K.

Two parties of Uganda Chiefs are to make a tour of the United Kingdom later this year. The first party of four, are due to leave Entebbe on August the 21st and will go on to Cambridge where they will attend a conference on African Administration.

These are: Mr. A. Lubwama, Saza Chief Kitunzi and Mr. E. W. Kigundu, a Senior Assistant Secretary to the Katikiro, from Buganda; Mr. W. B. Mwangu, Saza Chief of Luuka, from Busoga, and Mr. P. E. Esabu, Saza Chief of Serere, from Teso.

The second party which is due to leave Entebbe on September the 6th, will comprise: Mr. P. N. Kawesa from Buganda, Mr B. Enon from Lango, Mr. P. Lumoro from Acholi, Mr. E. Abeka from the West Nile, Mr. R. J. Madaba from Bugisu, Mr. J. Nsana from Ankole, and Mr. F. Mugenyi from Bunyoro, and Mr. E. Kangye from Kigezi.

The two parties will join up in London on September the 7th and will spend the next six weeks touring Britain studying rural education, local government, and the seeing something of British industry, public health and hospitals. The tour is being organised by the British Council.

meter and an automatic recorder and further vehicles will be similarly equipped within the next few months. The office, in due course, also be equipped with airborne equipment.

Burton And Speke Centenary

On June 27th one hundred years ago two explorers Richard Burton and John Speke set out from Kaole, near Bagamoyo in Tanganyika's Eastern Province on a journey which was to make them famous

In July they crossed the territory to become the first Europeans to see Lake Tanganyika, then Speke went on alone to discover Lake Victoria, the source of the Nile.

Their safari, which roughly followed the route of the present central railway line is still of significance and some time ago H. E. the Governor, Sir Edward Twining suggested that the historic journey be celebrated in a suitable manner.

A committee was set up and a programme mapped out. It was felt however that while celebrating the journey of discovery and its historical and geographical implications, the opportunity should also be taken to review progress and development in Tanganyika today.

An exhibition is being arranged which will be opened in the King George V Museum in Dar es Salaam. This will include contributions from the British Council in London, the Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar Museums and a photographic exhibition.

Lecture tours will be undertaken during July and August by Professor Vincent Harlow of Oxford University and Professor Kenneth Ingham of Makerere University College.

It is also proposed to erect in prominent positions small commemorative plaques at places on the Burton and Speke route at Bagamoyo, Tabora, Ujiji and Mwanza.

In addition a number of special programmes will be broadcast by Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation.

Government statement reflects to that end, while in America, U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, reiterated his Government's view that the U.S.S.R. has changed despite recent British lifting of the embargo on certain goods for Communist countries. On top of these events, two very controversial problems were also brought to public attention — the Middle East crisis which was discussed by the Commonwealth Conference and the latest British Medical Research Council lung cancer report.

The latter is not the final word on the relationship between smoking and cancer of the lung; but its findings and recommendations — even while these are, of necessity, incomplete — cannot be passed over lightly. In effect the Council has advised the British Government "that the most reasonable interpretation of the very great increase in deaths from lung cancer in males over the past 25 years was that a major part of it was caused by smoking tobacco — particularly heavy cigarette smoking."

B.M.A. REPORT

The Medical Research Council's report said that evidence from the many inquiries in the last eight years, both in Britain and abroad, had been uniformaly in one direction and was now very considerable.

Although no precise calculation could be made of the proportion of life-long heavy cigarette smokers who would die of lung cancer, the evidence suggested that, at current death rates, it was likely to be of the order of one in eight. The corresponding figure for non-smokers would be of the order of one in 300.

On balance it seemed likely that atmospheric pollution played some part in causing the disease, but a relatively minor one in comparison with cigarette smoking.

PRINCIPAL FACTOR

So far, no adequate explanation for the large increase in the incidence of lung cancer had been advanced, save that cigarette smoking was, indeed, the principal factor in the causation of the disease said the report. But knowledge of the causation was still incomplete. Many factors other than tobacco smoking were undoubtedly, capable of producing the disease. For example, at least five industrial causes had been recognised.

The report stated that in 1955 the death rate from lung cancer reached a level more than double that recorded ten years earlier — 388 deaths per 1,000,000 of the population. In 1955, compared with 188 in 1945.

Mr. J. K. Vaughan-Morgan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, in his House of Commons statement, said that the Minister of Education included in his recently published handbook for teachers on health education advice about the dangers of smoking, a statement which read:

"Many adults who have become habitual smokers, have great difficulty in reducing their smoking; some deliberately take the risk of continuing the practice, while others do so against their judgment..... Adults can help younger people best by their own example, by not encouraging them to feel that to smoke is to be grown up; more generally, too, they can help to make it clear that self-control, or restraint, is not the same as submission to external authority, but represents something positive which comes from within."

On the basis of the report, the British Government has decided to circularise local authorities, advising them to "to ensure that this latest authoritative opinion is brought effectively to public notice, so that everyone may know the risk involved in smoking."

IMPLICATIONS

That, apparently, is as far as the Government is prepared to go at the moment. It will see that the facts are made known to everybody, but it leaves the individual smoker to make his own decision — to smoke less, to stop smoking, or to disregard the implications of the Report.

The tobacco companies themselves have subscribed a large sum of money to enable the Medical Research Council to do its work; and its work may be expected to continue not only until all the facts are known, but to the point at which the carcinogenic properties of tobacco smoke can be obliterated.

Unfortunately, that stage has not yet been reached; until it has been attained, tobacco, also, cannot be regarded merely a harmless indulgence.

POLICY ON CHINA

The impression has grown in recent months that the United States is contemplating some modifications of her rigid attitude towards Communist China. The latest statement by Mr. Dulles has beyond any reasonable doubt repudiated this impression.

The U.S. Secretary of State has said that United States would maintain its non-recognition of Communist China and its embargo on strategic goods remain unchanged. "Whatever others may do, surely the United States which has heavy security commitments in the China area, ought not to build up the military power of its potential enemy," he said.

The United States would continue to appraise its China policies with an open mind and without emotion. But, under present conditions, he rejected the argument that the U.S. should recognise the Communist regime because it had been in power for so long, or because diplomatic recognition was inevitable in the long run.

In a policy statement to the convention of the Lions International in Sanfrancisco, Mr. Dulles said that the United States could confidently base its policies on the assumption that international Communism's rule of strict conformity was, in China as elsewhere, a passing and not a perpetual phase. "We owe it to ourselves, our allies and the Chinese people to do all that we can to contribute to that passing," he added.

E.A. QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

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Mr. J. Rankin (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary the average acreage per farm consolidated under the Swynnerton Plan in Kenya; the average number of persons per household occupying those farms; how much cultivated land is available under the current consolidation plan; and how many households will be accommodated or displaced.

Mr. Profumo, replying for the Colonial Secretary, said that the Kenya land consolidation programmes was separate from the Swynnerton Plan, but related to it. In the Central Province, where work is most advanced, the average acreage per farm is five in the Kikuyu districts and eight in Embu; the average size of the rightholder's family is five; and just over one million acres of cultivable land will be consolidated. All rightholders will be accommodated.

Dr. H. M. King (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary on Thursday 27th June the number of leasehold fragmentary land holdings whose leases have been terminated under the Land Consolidation Scheme in Kenya, and the number of Africans affected by such terminations.

Mr. Profumo: It may take some time to collect this information, but I am asking the Governor to do this and will write to the Hon. Member.

Juvenile Delinquents

Mr. R.W. Sorensen (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary how many juvenile delinquents are now detained in Kenya; to what extent the punishment of whipping is still inflicted; how many juveniles have been placed in solitary confinement; to what extent children left without parents are associated with juvenile delinquents; and what are the existing provisions for the care of children or young people in difficulties in Kenya.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: In March, 1957, there were 893 juveniles in Emergency detention camps, 80 juvenile offenders in prisons and 504 juvenile offenders in approved schools in Kenya.

No juvenile detainee has been caned. Four juvenile offenders were caned for prison offences in 1955 and none in 1956. In 1955, which is the latest full year for which total figures are available, 3,177 juvenile offenders were awarded corporal by the courts as a punishment in itself and 17 were suspended whipping with a fine or imprisonment in addition. No juvenile detainee was awarded solitary confinement in 1955 and 1956; six juvenile offenders were awarded solitary confinement in 1955 and 34 in 1956.

Children without parents who are in need of care and protection are not associated with juvenile delinquents. Although some orphans are held in two camps which are admitted as both approved institutions and approved schools, they are segregated from the juvenile delinquents.

On the last part of the Question, it would refer to the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to and Neglect of Children Ordinance, 1955, a copy of which is in the Library.

There is a Child Welfare Society in the Colony, which is an approved authority under this Ordinance and has a trained children's officer on its staff.

In addition, 23 institutions have been approved under the Emergency (Welfare of Children) Regulations, 1954, the majority of which are Christian Mission Stations. Separate children save remain in the Missions under the auspices of the Save the Children Fund, and there is also provision for some 30 children at the Mathari Orphanage of Nyeri which is situated at the Catholic Mission.

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Mr. Profumo: There has been no such decision. A proposal is soweit to a grant an interest-free loan of £1m. from the Price Assistance Funds sanctioned by the Legislative Council in March was later debated, but the Motion was withdrawn.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 7)

"HOSTILE TO US"

"Internationally, the Chinese Communist regime does not conform to the practices of civilised nations, does not live up to its obligations, has not been peaceful in the past, and gives no evidence of being peaceful in the future. Its foreign policies are hostile to us and our Asian Allies.

"Under those circumstances, it would be folly for us to establish relations with the Chinese Communists, which would enhance their ability to hurt us and our friends."

Trade with China was not a free trade, he declared. It was wholly controlled by an official apparatus, and China's limited amounts of foreign exchange were used to develop, as rapidly as possible, a formidable military establishment and a heavy industry to support it.

The primary desire of China was for machine tools, electronic equipment, and, in general, what would help it to produce tanks, lorries, planes, ammunition and other military items.

Of the admission of China to the United Nations, Mr. Dulles said that this would not be in the interest either of the United States or of the United Nations. "The United Nations is not a reformatory for bad Governments," he commented.

CONSEQUENCES

United States recognition of Peking would have many consequences, including the discouragement of millions of "free" overseas Chinese, the withdrawal of support from the Republic of China on Formosa, and a weakening of Asian resistance to Chinese Communism.

Mr. Dulles said that, when the United States recognised the Soviet Union in 1933, it seemed that that Communist regime might be considered as that time as a peaceful member of society. "In the case of Communist China, we are forewarned," he added. "That regime fails to pass even those tests which after 16 years, the Soviet regime seemed to pass."

MIDDLE EAST DOCTRINE

It was rather interesting to learn that India's Premier, Mr. Nehru, told the Commonwealth Conference which has just completed its plenary session in London that the British Government should enlist the support of Middle East nations.

Mr. Nehru is reported to have dwelt on the necessity for reconciling Britain with the true leaders of Arab nationalism — Egypt and Syria.

Before going to London he had been to Damascus, and Mr. Krishna Menon, the Indian Defence Minister, had been to Cairo where he had seen Colonel Nasser, and the suggestion was put forward that Britain should re-assume diplomatic relations with both countries, it is understood. There had been reports from Damascus that the Syrian President, Mr. Kuwatly had asked Mr. Nehru to mediate between Syria and Britain.

It is understood that Mr. Nehru also pressed for Britain to confine herself to economic activities in the Middle East.

NEW PROPOSAL

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, is believed to have suggested the formulation of a Commonwealth doctrine similar to that of President Eisenhower. This bold proposal is believed to have been supported, to a certain degree, by concern for the prospects of the sterling bloc as a whole in the event of Britain's position in the Persian Gulf being undermined.

There is little doubt that Britain intends to defend with some vigour her interests in the protectorates in the Persian Gulf; Mr. Selwyn Lloyd is reported to have reassured the conference on that score.

Pressure to oust Britain from the "sterling oil area" comes not so much from the Communists as from Saudi Arabia, and that feudal kingdom is at present America's mainstay in the Middle East, a comment from American sources suggested.

American comment last week gave to understand that the resignation of Nuri-as-Said, the pro-British Iraqi Premier, was due to the desire to reconcile Iraq with Saudi Arabia, both being monarchies. The new Premier, Ali Jowlat, is strongly pro-American and could not be claimed to be at all pro-British.

Nuri-as-Said is very unpopular with the Saudi court and the Iraqi and Palestinian exiles who help to run affairs in Saudi Arabia

The removal of Nuri-as-Said has always been considered a pre-condition of Saudi Arabia adopting a more friendly attitude to the Baghdad Pact.

BRITAIN INSECURE

Now that Iraq has a more pro-American than pro-British Government, and relations between Iraq and Saudi Arabia have been much improved as a result, the British position is not as secure as it was within Iraq itself and in the Pact.

Two significant developments, therefore, have to be taken into consideration.

(a) The Governor should reserve for her Majesty's pleasure any Bill which in his opinion might have the effect

to have assured Commonwealth quarters that Britain would not abandon the sheikdoms for the sake of seeing Saudi Arabia join the Baghdad Pact, and the Turkish press has begun to comment adversely on the Baghdad Pact by saying that it is too much an instrument of Arab nationalism. The Pact would bring Turkey in conflict with Turkish interests.

The reasons for this sudden criticism is held to be the resignation of Nuri-as-Said. The Turks appear to feel that they cannot trust the new Government.

In this tortuous struggle for influence the need of an unequivocal support of the British position in the Middle East has been felt at the Commonwealth conference, but it remains to be seen how this will come out into the open at the end.

At the same time, definite concern is felt in Commonwealth quarters about the situation in Syria. Moves are expected there in the very near future that will establish the Left-wing pro-Nasser anti-pro-Soviet ruling groups still more firmly.

The pro-Saudi group is not considered strong enough to effect a change of Government, in spite of the money King Saud has been spending in Syria. But these forces are active enough to put up a show of resistance.

Fighting, however, is certain to lead to the destruction of the British and American-owned pipelines in Syria.

NIGERIAN AUTONOMY

Although the Nigerian Premiers in a joint statement expressed disappointment that no date has been fixed for their Independence as a day in 1960 (Mr. Lennox-Boyd announced at the Conference that the British Government would study again in that year to fix a date for complete independence) there were many indications that the Nigerians were in fact satisfied with the result of the Constitutional Conference which has just terminated its final sittings in London.

This conference, however, reached agreement on proposals for the constitution of the Western and Eastern Regions as self-governing regions forthwith, as follows:-

The Director of Public Prosecutions should be an officer in the public service with sole responsibility for the initiation, conduct, and discontinuance of prosecutions. Safeguards for the Federation are to be provided thus:-

(a) The Governor should reserve for her Majesty's pleasure any Bill which in his opinion might have the effect

Federal Government or endangering the continuance of Federal Government in Nigeria;

(b) The Governor-General, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may issue directions to a region as he might think necessary to ensure that the executive authority of the region was not used to impede or prejudice the Federal Government.

STRUCTURE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The present Federal House of Representatives should run its full course—that is, until about the end of 1959. Thereafter the House should consist of 320 representative members, elected on the basis of one member for about each 100,000 of the population.

A second legislative house would then be established, with the title of Senate. This should be composed of 12 members from each region and from the Southern Cameroons, four members from the Federal territory of Lagos, and four special members appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion.

The conference agreed to recommend the creation of a Prime Minister of the Federation. The Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary should cease to be members of the Council. Instead of the Chief Secretary, the office of Deputy Governor-General should be established.

Members of the House of Representatives should be elected by universal adult suffrage in the Eastern and Western Regions, Lagos, and the Southern Cameroons, and by adult suffrage in the Northern Region.

A Committee of the conference which, under the chairmanship of the Governor-General had been considering electoral arrangements will reassemble in Lagos to continue its work.

The conference agreed on the making changes in Legislative lists as between Federal and Regional Governments:-

(a) No police force should come under control of political parties.

(b) After independence, ultimate responsibility for law and order would be vested in the Federal Government. It would, therefore, always be necessary to have a Federal police force.

(c) Efforts should be made during the transitional stage to strengthen the Nigeria Police stationed in Regions, so that they could become the nucleus of the Regional forces.

(d) The Secretary of State, after consulting all the Nigerian Governments, should decide whether or not

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Direct Elections In Uganda

Direct elections next year for all areas of Uganda which want them, with the exception of Karamoja District, are recommended in a White Paper published last month. They are proposed for the election in 1958 of the 18 African representative members of Legislative Council.

These recommendations are an advance on an election statement made by the former Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen, in April 1956. At that time Government thought that, with the exception of Buganda, its immediate aim should be the direct election of the representative members on a common electoral roll in 1961, provided the arrangements recorded were acceptable to Her Majesty's Government.

The life of the present legislature is due to expire in January 1958, and, although the introduction of a common roll is still not envisaged before 1961, if the present proposals are acceptable to Legislative Council and to the Secretary of State, they will mean that many African women and virtually all adult African men will be eligible to vote next year, providing they are genuine residents of Uganda. Moreover, any man or women at least 27 years of age who is eligible to vote; is reasonably proficient at reading, writing and speaking English, and is a person of some recognised status (assessed by income or property) will be eligible to stand for election.

The publication of the White Paper follows the satisfactory conclusion of two distinct sets of talks, between the representatives of the Protectorate Government and the Kabaka's Government and a subsequent meeting between the Kabaka and the Governor.

The report stated that in Council to do its work; and its work may be expected to continue not only until all the facts are known, but to the point at which the carcinogenic properties of tobacco smoke can be obliterated.

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What's The Temperature 13 Miles Up?

Balloons carrying radio-transmitters will be released at 3 a.m. each day for the next eighteen months at the East African Meteorological Department's Nairobi headquarters to check the temperature, barometric pressure and humidity at heights of more than 13 miles as part of the International Geophysical Year's programme.

The Director of the Meteorological Department, Mr. J. H. Brazell, in an interview with Mr. Archie McPhee on Nairobi Radio last (Monday, July 1) night, said that on certain days of increased sunspot activity there would be another balloon in addition to the 3 a.m. one; and every day through the 18 months of the IGY the department would also send up a hydrogen-filled balloon which would be tracked by ground radar to provide wind measurements at heights up to 80,000 feet.

The IGY programme had been planned to coincide with maximum sunspot activity, Mr. Brazell said, and was world-wide in its coverage. His department was intensifying its radiation and evaporation and upper atmosphere programmes for the programme, and was also trying to measure the ozone concentration at heights between eight and fifteen miles.

This work was in conjunction with the Clarendon laboratory, Oxford, which have developed instruments for measuring ozone concentrations. Mr. Brazell said these observations, with all those being carried out in every part of the world, would be sent to the IGY centre in Geneva.

Mr. Brazell mentioned that the Meteorological Department is sending a meteorologist on the expedition to Mount Kenya which the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, is organising at Christmas; and is also helping the Sheffield University team which is exploring the glaciers of Mount Kilimanjaro soon.

Majesty's Government to agree to the introduction of direct elections for the African representative members from all parts of Uganda which want them other than Karamoja, for the next Legislative Council due to begin its life in 1958.

To allow adequate time to organise and hold the elections, it is proposed to make arrangements to prolong the life of the present legislature for the minimum period necessary to enable this to be done.

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our friends."

Trade with China was not a free trade, he declared. It was wholly controlled by an official apparatus, and China's limited amounts of foreign exchange were used to develop, as rapidly as possible, a formidable military establishment and a heavy industry to support it.

The primary desire of China was for machine tools, electronic equipment, and, in general, what would help it to produce tanks, lorries, planes, ammunition and other military items.

Of the admission of China to the United Nations, Mr. Dulles said that this would not be in the interest either

regime might be considered at that time as a peaceful member of society. "In the case of Communist China, we are forewarned," he add-ed. "That regime fails to pass even those tests which after 16 years, the Soviet regime seemed to pass."

MIDDLE EAST DOCTRINE

It was rather interesting to learn that India's Premier, Mr. Nehru, told the Commonwealth Conference which has just completed its plenary session in London that the British Government should enlist the support of Middle East nations.

Mr. Nehru is reported to have dwelt on the necessity for reconciling Britain with

to confine herself to economic activities in the Middle East.

NEW PROPOSAL

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, is believed to have suggested the formulation of a Commonwealth doctrine similar to that of President Eisenhower. This bold proposal is believed to have been prompted, to a certain degree, by concern for the prospects of the sterling bloc as a whole in the event of Britain's position in the Persian Gulf being undermined.

There is little doubt that Britain intends to defend with some vigour her interests in the protectorates in the Persian Gulf; Mr. Selwyn Lloyd is reported to have reassured the conference on that score.

Pressure to oust Britain from the "sterling oil area" comes not so much from the Communists as from Saudi Arabia, and that feudal kingdom is at present America's mainstay in the Middle East, as comment from American sources suggested.

American comment last week gave to understand that the resignation of Nuri-es-Said, the pro-British Iraqi Premier, was due to the desire to reconcile Iraq with Saudi Arabia, both being monarchies. The new Premier, Ali Jowdat, is strongly pro-American and could not be claimed to be at all pro-British.

Nuri-es-Said is very unpopular with the Saudi court and the Iraqi and Palestinian exiles who help to run affairs in Saudi Arabia.

The removal of Nuri-es-Said has always been considered a pre-condition of Saudi Arabia adopting a more friendly attitude to the Baghdad Pact.

BRITAIN INSECURE

Now that Iraq has a more pro-American than pro-British Government, and relations between Iraq and Saudi Arabia have been much improved as a result, the British position is not as secure as it was within Iraq itself and in the Pact.

Two significant developments, therefore, have to be seen against this background. British officials are reported

In this tortuous struggle of the need of for oil resources an unequivocal support of the British position in the Middle East has been felt at the Commonwealth conference, but it remains to be seen how this will come out into the open at the end. At the same time, definite concern is felt in Commonwealth quarters about the situation in Syria. Moves are expected there in the very near future that will establish the Left-wing pro-Nasser and pro-Soviet ruling groups still more firmly.

The pro-Saudi group is not considered strong enough to effect a change of Government, in spite of the money King Saud has been spending in Syria. But these forces are active enough to put up a show of resistance.

Fighting, however, is certain to lead to the destruction of the British and American-owned pipelines in Syria.

NIGERIAN AUTONOMY

Although the Nigerian Premiers in a joint statement expressed disappointment that no date has been fixed for their independence day in 1960 (Mr. Lennox-Boyd announced at the Conference that the British Government would study again in that year to fix a date for complete independence) there were many indications that the Nigerians were in fact satisfied with the result of the Constitutional Conference which has just terminated its final sittings in London.

This conference, however, reached agreement on proposals for the constitution of the Western and Eastern Regions as self-governing regions forthwith, as follows:-

(a) The Governor should reserve for her Majesty's pleasure any Bill which in his opinion might affect the effect of impending or prejudicing any of the functions of the

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mon electoral roll in 1961, provided the arrangements recorded were acceptable to Her Majesty's Government.

The life of the present legislature is due to expire in January 1958, and, although the introduction of a common roll is still not envisaged before 1961, if the present proposals are acceptable to Legislative Council and to the Secretary of State, they will mean that many African women and virtually all adult African men will be eligible to vote next year, providing they are genuine residents of Uganda. Moreover, any man or women at least 27 years of age who is eligible to vote; is reasonably proficient at reading, writing and speaking English, and is a person of some recognised status (assessed by income or property) will be eligible to stand for election.

The publication of the White Paper follows the satisfactory conclusion of two distinct sets of talks, between the representatives of the Protectorate Government and the Kabaka's Government which met in London during the end of 1959. Thereafter the House should consist of 320 representative members, elected on the basis of one member for about each 50,000 of the population.

A second legislative house would then be established, with the title of Senate. This should be composed of 12 members from each region and from the Southern Cameroons, four members from the Federal territory of Lagos, and four special members appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion.

The conference agreed to recommend the creation of a Prime Minister of the Federation. The Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary would cease to be members of the Council. Instead of the Chief Secretary, the office of Deputy Governor-General should be established.

Members of the House of Representatives should be elected by universal adult suffrage in the Eastern and Western Regions, Lagos, and the Southern Cameroons, and by adult suffrage in the Northern Region.

A Committee of the conference, which, under the chairmanship of the Governor-General, had been considering electoral arrangements will reassemble in Lagos to continue its work.

The conference agreed on the following changes in Legislative lists as between Federal and Regional Governments:-

(a) No police force should come under control of political parties.

(b) After independence, ultimate responsibility, for law and order would be vested in the Federal Government. It would, therefore, always be necessary, to have a Federal police force.

(c) Efforts should be made during the transitional stage to strengthen the Nigeria Police stationed in Regions, so that they could become the nucleus of the Regional forces.

(d) The Secretary of State, after consulting all the Nigerian Governments, should decide whether or not Regional Govts. should set up their own police forces, however, that any alteration in the programme for the election to the new Legislative Council in 1958 should not divert attention from its main objective which remains the introduction of the common roll in 1961.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

The recommendations of both committees regarding the qualifications and disqualifications of voters and candidates are virtually identical except for a slight variation in the residential clauses to allow for the differences in the system of land tenure throughout the country.

All voters are required to have three essential qualifications. They must be 21 years of age or over, not be disqualified from voting, and have a residential qualification in the constituency. In addition, voters must either own land there for agricultural purposes or have occupied land there for the previous two years. Alternatively, they must be able to read or write in their own language, or have had seven years continuous public service or seven years other specified service during the previous eight years; or have a cash income of at least £100 a year or own property worth at least £400.

Any man or woman may offer themselves for election if they are 27 years of age or over and can speak, read and write English with reasonable proficiency, and are registered voters in the tribal area concerned. In addition, they must have incomes of at least £200 a year or property worth at least £700. If they have these qualifications, they must then comply with regulations regarding nomination and deposit.

MINORITY REPORT

Appended to the recommendations of the Legislative Council Committee is a minority report signed by three of the African representative members who were on the committee.

The majority of the committee confirm that the introduction of the common roll in 1961, but will ask Her Majesty's Government to agree to the introduction of direct elections for the African representative members from all parts of Uganda which want them, other than Karamoja, for the first Legislative Council that is to begin its life in 1958.

To allow adequate time to organise and hold the elections, it is proposed to make arrangements to prolong the life of the present legislature for the minimum period necessary to enable this to be done.

ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT UGANDA

Soon after this view was expressed, however, a feeling rapidly developed elsewhere in Uganda that any new system of election in 1957 should apply to the whole of the country and not be confined to Buganda. There were country-wide discussions on the subject and the Legislative Council Committee was set up to consider the question.

As a result of the separate cult to see how the representation of non-African communities "fits in with the idea of a common roll." It appeared to retain the idea of communal representation which they say they intensely abolish.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

The minority report also states that the inclusion of the words "adequate and effective" in respect of non-African representation in Legislative Council implies that the committee fully understood the meaning of this term. It adds that Government had declined to explain exactly what was meant by this.

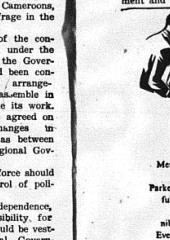
The minority conclude by saying that they wish to make it crystal clear that the system of direct elections on a common roll must be "one which offers equal opportunities to all who seek election" and not "one which is weighted in favour of certain sections of the population."

In connection with this, however, the majority report draws attention to, and approves of, an earlier Government statement to the effect that, early in the life of the new legislature, appropriate machinery should be set up in consultation with Legislative Council to consider the method and extent of non-African representation.

At a press conference to discuss the White Paper the Chief Secretary, when asked about this minority view, said Government held that it would be premature and improper for it to give an opinion of what it considered to be "effective and adequate representation." To determine this would be the prime task of the body to be set up when the new legislature was in existence.

IMPLEMENTATION

A special meeting of Legislative Council is to be held late in July or early in August to implement the recommendations in the White Paper, and a motion on the subject will be debated. It will seek endorsement of the overall policy of introducing direct elections on a common roll in 1961, but will ask Her



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VOICE OF AMERICA

Trusteeship Council On Tanganyika

United Nations, New York:— The Trusteeship Council last week concluded the general debate on conditions in Tanganyika.

Rikhi Jaipal of India said he had been "extremely impressed" by statement of the two petitioners — Chief Thomas Marealle, and Mr. Julius Nyerere. With one of them an "avowed nationalist" and the other an "avowed moderate" the striking fact, he commented, was the large extent of agreement between them.

Many specific statements made at the current session by the United Kingdom representative clearly gave assurance that Tanganyika's development would be toward a "democratic state" and that African representation would be increased gradually.

Mr. Jaipal felt that there could be an immediate expansion to the franchise. India's experience was that illiteracy need not be a bar to the vote. "A hundred million illiterate people have voted in India this year, and they have done so with common sense," he added.

Civil Rights Bill

Washington, — The House of Representatives has passed the Eisenhower Administration's Civil Rights Bill and sent the measure to the Senate.

The Bill would authorise the U.S. Attorney-General to take into Federal Courts the cases of persons whose civil rights were threatened or violated. Without first going to the State Courts, the Attorney-General could seek a Federal injunction against such violations. If the injunction is granted, the Court could then punish for contempt anyone who

The Bill would provide for establishment of a bipartisan commission to investigate civil rights complaints. It would have the authority to recommend new legislation and would also provide for establishment of a new Civil Rights Division under an assistant Attorney-General in the Justice Department.

Mal Whitfield, To Tour East Africa

Nairobi, — Mal Whitfield, 1952 Olympic 800 metre champion and 400 metre medallist, is to tour East Africa July 20 to September 6. He toured Kenya in 1955.

Whitfield's tour is under the auspices of the Educational Exchange Programme of the U.S. Department of State, and administered in East Africa by the U.S. Information Service and the Consulate-General, Nairobi.

In Kenya, Whitfield is tentatively sceduled to be in action at Nairobi on Saturday and Sunday July 20 and 21 at the P & T Track Meeting, Railway Sports Ground.

From Monday, July 22, through Friday, July 26, Whitfield will be coaching At the same time, however, he assailed various trade

and imports control and barriers, including exchange inconvertibility.

Sudan Official In U.S.

Syracuse, New York, — The American people have a sympathetic attitude toward Africa and a great curiosity about the continent, according to the Sudanese Under-Secretary of Interior, Meccawi Suleiman Akrat.

In an interview published here in the **Syracuse Herald Journal**, Akrat said that this is his first visit to the United States and he has found the Americans "very individualistic."

Akrat, who is making a two-month study of the United States, also described Sudanese problems and progress.

Akrat told the Syracuse newspaper that last year his nation's chief product, cotton, got a boost when Egypt made the deal to exchange its cotton with Russia for arms. The result, according to Akrat, was that the Sudan took over some of Egypt's markets in western Europe. Now, Akrat said, Egypt has to undersell the Sudan to regain the markets she had lost, but the Sudan still retains some of them.

Asked about Communist activities in the Sudan, Akrat minimized the danger from this source. He did note, according to the **Herald Journal**, that the Soviet Embassy in Khartoum has about three times more people attached to it than has the American Embassy.

Akrat's U.S. visit comprises a coast-to-coast tour which will include observations of soil conservation and irrigation practices, and discussions with various American colleagues.

Ruanda Urundi Gets World Bank Loan

Washington, — The World Bank has made a loan of $4,800,000 for improvement of transportation facilities in Ruanda Urundi, trust territory administered by Belgium.

The loan will help finance the construction of a modern port on Lake Tanganyika at the Usumbura, the administrative capital, and also the building of a 25 mile paved highway from Usumbura to the Central Plateau. The loan agreement was signed by the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Silvercruys, on behalf of Belgium, Baron Dhanis, the Belgian Congo Affairs Counsellor, on behalf of Ruanda Urundi, and by the World Bank Vice-President J. Burke Knapp.

The loan was made to Ruanda Urundi and is guaranteed by Belgium. It is for 20 years and bears interest 5½ per cent including the 1 per cent commission for each loan set aside for the World Bank reserve.

Amortization payments will begin January 15, 1961. The port and highway projects form a vital link between the trust territory and the rest of the world. Most of the exports and imports of Ruanda Urundi go through the port of Usumbura. The volume reached about 2,000,000 tons in 1956.

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Here And There

Terrorist Living In A Hole For 2 Years Surrenders

A terrorist who had been living in a hole dug deep underground for two years surrendered to an African headman about three miles from Tigoni Police Station.

During June 1957 nine terrorists surrendered to the father of one of them in Chuka village. For some months the aged father had been trying to persuade his son to give up his gangster existence. Suffering badly as a result of lack of food and the hard living conditions he had endured, the son eventually found his father at Chuka village, and, along with another terrorist, surrendered.

The terrorist who was captured was taken by

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Six of the surrenders took place in the Meru area. On area.

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Indian Admiral Thanks Coast Provincial Commissioner

On the departure from Mombasa of his flagship, the I.N.S. Delhi, Rear Admiral R. D. Katari, Flag Officer (Flotilla) Indian Fleet, in a letter to the Provincial Commissioner, Coast, Mr. Desmond O'Hagan, said:-

"On behalf of the officers and men of the Indian Naval Flotilla, I would like to thank you for the arrangements made for the visit of the ships to Mombasa and for providing so many facilities which have gone to make our stay so very pleasant.

"We take away with us happy memories of a very pleasant stay in Mombasa."

—:0:—

African Chief Inspector To Study In England

Chief Inspector Peter Okola Ochieng, the first African from Kenya to attend a course at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, leaves for England by air on Friday, July 5.

The six months' course at the Police College is primarily for junior officers and chief inspectors of the Colonial Police Service. The curriculum includes discussion groups on colonial Police problems and legal instruction.

Chief Inspector Okola attended a junior training course for inspectors at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon, Middlesex, in 1950.

A Jaluo from Rawa Village, Chief Inspector Okola joined the Kenya Police in 1938 when he was 18 years old. He is married and has three children.

Chief Inspector Okola's father, Sgt. Major Philip Ochieng, served for 24 years in the Force.

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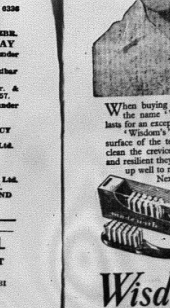
Open Day For The Technical High School

On the afternoon of Saturday 29th June the Technical High School, Nairobi, held its annual "Open Day" when the Principal Mr. J. H. Stewart made his annual report and Mr. W. D. Gregg the Deputy Director of Education presented prizes and addressed the school.

The school was open for parents and guests to inspect work in progress in the classrooms and workshops and the activities of numerous clubs and societies run by the masters and boys. The number of parents who troubled to attend was surprisingly small — less than a hundred for a school of over four hundred pupils. Members of staff, however, said they took encouragement from the fact that there were a few more parents present than at previous Open Days.

In his report the Principal expressed concern at the failure of many boys to take the learning of English seriously enough. He had found some boys who



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amounted almost to a form of "resistance" to learning English. For this state of affairs he felt the parents were in some measure to blame in that they failed to give sufficient encouragement to their sons at home. However, at the Technical High School Asian boys have a unique opportunity to learn English as the staff are well aware of the problem.

Speaking of the work of preparing boys for the School Certificate Mr. Stewart pointed out that, however important Technical skills may be educationally, the academic subjects are necessary in the School Certificate for the boy who wishes to carry his education beyond secondary school level. Unfortunately, as yet only a few firms in Kenya put much store by Technical skills sequired at school.

In discussing School Certificate work Mr. Gregg mentioned the possibility that in the future a general certificate might be awarded to every candidate who passed in at least one subject, or part of an income has been doubly taxed, a refund is given upto half of the Income Tax paid in Kenya. While the requirements for further Education would still have to be fulfilled the boy who found English or Maths. a stumbling block would have evidence of his achievements in other subjects.

Speaking of the Technical High School Mr. Gregg reiterated that although it had a vocational slant its academic aims were no lower than those of a conventional secondary school. He hoped

parents and the public would have recognised this.

On the vexed question of learning of English, Mr. Gregg suggested parents should set aside one or two days a week in which only English was to be spoken in their home. In this connection he mentioned the setting up of a special centre in Nairobi where a team of experts is to conduct an all-out drive to improve the teaching of English especially in Asian Primary Schools.

* * *

India Gives Relief From Double Taxation

Arrangements exist between the Indian Government and the governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar on the other to give relief to persons whose incomes have been taxed both in India and in any of these territories.

On satisfactory proof being furnished to the Indian Government that an income has been doubly taxed, a refund is given upto half of the Indian rate doubly tax according to a schedule of calculation.

But the relief given varies in the cases of "residents" and "non-residents" as defined in the Indian Income-tax Act.

For "residents" the refund is equal to the tax paid outside India provided this does not exceed half of the Indian rate of tax. If it does exceed half of the Indian rate of tax, the refund is to the

(Continued on page 12)

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Free Flow of Trade

Monticello, Illinois, — A U.S. official said recently that America is striving to establish conditions where "goods, services, capital and people can move more freely across national borders."

Mr. Loring Macy, foreign commerce director of the U.S. Commerce Department, speaking before the Institute of International Trade at the University of Illinois, said the U.S. encourages economic development of friendly countries through its economic and technical aid, its membership in the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation and through the leading facilities of the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Macy told the group that a "moderately protective tariff" must be accepted as "one of the facts of international business life." At the same time, however, he assailed various trade

United States, also described Sudanese problems and progress.

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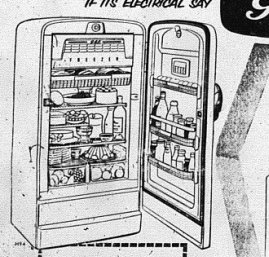

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WITH a range of sizes to choose from, G.E.C. refrigerators meet the needs of every household — from the smallest to the largest. You can't buy better — in efficiency, appearance or solid value for money! See these stylish models in our Showrooms.

G.E.C. DE32 3 cu. ft. model, with over 3 sq. ft. of shelf space. Chiller drawer, solador and two racks in the locking door.

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G.E.C. DE31 3 cu. ft. model. Over 11 sq. ft. of shelf space, plus freezer storing up to 40 lbs. of frozen food. Quick-chiller drawer for meat and fish, solador for vegetables. Locking door with 3 useful racks.

GUARANTEE: The sealed refrigerating unit of every G.E.C. refrigerator is guaranteed for 5 years.

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Thanks Coast Provincial Commissioner

On the departure from Mombasa of his flagship, the I.N.S. Delhi, Rear Admiral R. D. Katari, Flag Officer (Flotilla) Indian Fleet, in a letter to the Provincial Commissioner, Coast, Mr. Desmond O'Hagan, said:-

"On behalf of the officers and men of the Indian Naval Flotilla, I would like to thank you for the arrangements made for the visit of the ships to Mombasa and for providing so many facilities which have gone to make our

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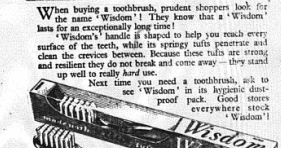
I choose 'WISDOM' for long hard use!

When buying a toothbrush, prudent shoppers look for the name 'Wisdom'! They know that a 'Wisdom' lasts for an exceptionally long time!

'Wisdom's' handle is shaped to help you reach every surface of the teeth, while its springy tufts penetrate and clean the crevices between. Because these tufts are strong and resilient they do not break and come away — they stand up well to really *hard* use.

Next time you need a toothbrush, ask to see 'Wisdom' in its hygienic dust-proof pack. Good stores everywhere stock 'Wisdom'!



Wisdom REGD. THE CORRECT-SHAPE TOOTHBRUSH stays springy LONGER!

Distributing Agents: CLARK, MORISON & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 196, Nairobi, Kenya. Branches at: Dar-es-Salaam, P.O. Box 650; Mombasa, P.O. Box 1077; Kampala, P.O. Box 1113.

Open Day For The Technical High School

On the afternoon of Saturday 29th June the Technical High School, Nairobi, held its annual "Open Day" when the Principal Mr. J. H. Stewart made his annual report and Mr. W. D. Gregg the Deputy Director of Education presented prizes and addressed the school.

The school was open for parents and guests to inspect work in progress in the classrooms and workshops and the activities of numerous clubs and societies run by the masters and boys. The number of parents who troubled to attend was surprisingly small — less than a hundred for a school of over four hundred pupils. Members of staff, however, said they took encouragement from the fact that there were a few more parents present than at previous Open Days.

In his report the Principal expressed concern at the failure of many boys to take the learning of English seriously enough. He had found among some boys what

tend a course at the Police College, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire, leaves for England by air on Friday, July 5.

The six months' course at the Police College is primarily for junior officers and chief inspectors of the Colonial Police Service. The curriculum includes discussion groups on colonial Police problems and legal instruction.

Chief Inspector Okola attended a junior training course for inspectors at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon, Middlesex, in 1950.

A Jaluo from Rawa Village, Chief Inspector Okola joined the Kenya Police in 1938 when he was 18 years old. He is married and has three children.

Chief Inspector Okola's father, Sgt. Major Philip Ochieng, served for 24 years in the Force.

—:0:—

Thika's Need For Secondary School Supported

Thika Primary School dramatic performance and 4th annual prize-giving function were held on 29th June, 1957 in Thika.

Both the above functions were attended by the District Commissioner, Mr. R. A. M. Birkett, the Hon. Mr. C. Madan Q.C., Minister without Portfolio and other distinguished guests of all the three races. Mrs. Birkett gave away 51 prizes for proficiency in studies, dancing, music and acting, 13 floating cups for games, gardening, classroom cleanliness and fine arts, and 12 certificates to the cadets successful in the Preliminary First Aid Examination.

The Principal in his annual report referred to the multifarious activities successfully run by the School and the 68.88% result achieved at the last (1956) Kenya Asian Preliminary Examination. He thanked the parents for their full support to the School.

Mr. D .M. Shah, President of the Indian Association and Chairman of the School Parents' Association congratulated heartily the Principal, Staff and children on the all round success achieved in various school activities and the impressive dramatic performance. He then stressed the need for the early establishment of a Secondary School at Thika.

The Hon. C. Madan congratulated the Principal, the School Staff and pupils for a very good performance and their zeal and enthusiasm. He said, he was aware of the strong need in Thika for a Secondary School and hoted and added that the Minister for Education was very sympathetic towards this problem.

The District Commissioner, Mr. R. A. M. Birkett said that he was very greatly impressed by the dramatic performance and the School report given by the Principal. He assured that he would give all reasonable support in , obtaining a secondary school for Thika.

Double Taxation

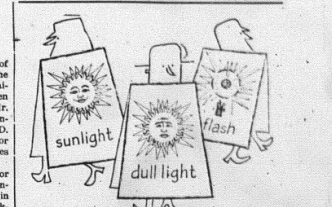
Arrangements exist between the Indian Government on the one hand and the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar on the other to give relief to persons whose incomes have been taxed both in India and in any of these territories.

On satisfactory proof being furnished to the Indian Government that an income or part of an income has been doubly taxed, a relief is given upto half of the Indian rate doubly tax according to a schedule of calculation.

But the relief given varies in the cases of "residents" and "non-residents" as defined in the Indian Income-tax Act.

For "residents," the refund is equal to the tax paid outside India provided this does not exceed half of the Indian rate of tax. If it does exceed, the refund is to the

(Continued on page 12)



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EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

INCREASED RAILWAY CHARGES

In pursuance of the recent indications given in the Press that railway charges will have to be increased to meet rising costs, the East African Railways and Harbours give notice that with effect from the 1st October, 1957, the following alterations will take place in the rates, fares and charges applicable to their rail and rail/lake services:-

1. PASSENGER FARES

The revised basis of passenger fares will be:—
(a) First class — 24 cents per passenger mile.
(b) Second class — 16 cents per passenger mile.
(c) Third class — 0-100 miles — 6 cents per passenger mile plus 4.25 cts. per passenger mile for each mile thereafter.

2. PARCELS AND LUGGAGE RATES

No change.

3. LIVESTOCK RATES

The existing livestock rates published in Sections 130 and 135 of Tariff Book No. 2 will be increased by approximately 13%.

4. GOODS RATES

(1) Traffic rated in Classes 1 to 6
No change.

(2) Traffic rated in Classes 7 to 10
The rates for traffic falling in Classes 7 to 10 inclusive will be increased by approximately 13%. Export coffee in wagon loads will be charged at the new Class 8 rate instead of at the Class 9 rate as at present. Milling-in-transit rates will be adjusted accordingly.

(3) Traffic charged at Special Rates, other than Export Traffic

The following rates will apply:—

WAGON LOAD RATES PER 100 LB.

COMMODITY	MILES								
	50	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.
Fertilisers	41	53	76	99	1.22	1.45	1.68	1.91	2.14
Cattle Cake	41	77	1.02	1.27	1.52	1.77	2.02	2.27	2.52
Coal)									
Fencing and Mining Poles)	47	87	1.21	1.55	1.89	2.23	2.57	2.91	3.25
and Trellis)									
Grains)									

(4) Traffic Charged at Special Export Rates
The following rates will apply:—

WAGON LOAD RATES PER 100 LB.

COMMODITY	MILES								
	50	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.	Sh. Cts.
Cattle Cake)									
Fertiliser)	41	77	1.02	1.27	1.52	1.77	2.02	2.27	2.52
Grains)									
Cotton Seed)									
Sugar)									
Timber)									
Wattle Bark and Extract)	47	87	1.21	1.55	1.89	2.23	2.57	2.91	3.25
Oil Seeds)									
Kyanite)									
Cashew Nuts)									

5. MOTOR VEHICLES

The following scale of charges will apply to vehicles chargeable at the vehicle rate:—

	Per Vehicle per Mile Shs. Cts.
First 100 miles	1.15
Second 100 miles	.90
Third 100 miles	.80
Fourth 100 miles	.65
For the remainder of the distance	.55

Minimum charge Shs. 20/- per wagon unit.

6. LOCAL HAULAGE

The charge for local haulage throughout the system will be 12 cents per 100-lb., subject to a minimum charging weight per 4-wheeled wagon of 22,400 lb. and per bogie wagon of 44,800 lb., exclusive of loading and unloading charges.

7. LOADING, OFF-LOADING AND TRANSHIPMENT CHARGES

The charges for the loading, off-loading and transhipment of goods (where these are not included in the rate) will be:—

	Per 100 lb.
Bagged, Baled and Cased Goods	10 cents
Bricks, Tiles, Timber and other loose traffic	20 cents

8. OUT OF GAUGE LOADS

In addition to the normal rates for carriage a surcharge of 25% will be applied.

AMENDMENT TO TARIFF BOOK No. 2

Further details of the changes will be published shortly as an amendment to Tariff Book No. 2 and will be issued to all registered holders of the Tariff Book.

APPEALS

A sub-committee of Transport Advisory Council has been set up to consider appeals against any particular rates increases. Appeals should be submitted in writing and sent to:—

The Secretary,
Railway Rates Appeals Sub-Committee,
P.O. Box 30121,
Nairobi.

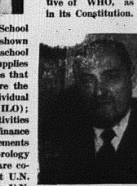
—so as to reach that officer not later than the 1st August, 1957.

A. F. KIRBY,
General Manager.

Nairobi,
25th June, 1957.

★The U.N.O. in Pictures★

This deaf-mute child at the Experimental School for Deaf-Mutes in Quito, Ecuador, is being shown how to understand speech through touch. This school is helped by the U.N. Children's Fund with supplies of powdered milk. In addition to the U.N. bodies that help promote better living standards for all are the Specialized Agencies working through their individual fields of health (WHO); labour conditions (ILO); agriculture (FAO); cultural and scientific activities (UNESCO); aviation (ICAO); banking and finance (The Bank and The Fund); postal arrangements (UPU); telecommunications (ITU); and meteorology (WMO). The activities of these organizations are co-Social Council which holds its 23rd session at U.N. Social Council which held its 23rd session at U.N. headquarters on April 16.



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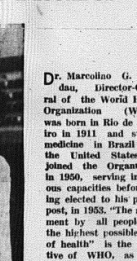

Dr. Marcolino G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1911 and studied medicine in Brazil and the United States; he joined the Organization in 1950, serving in various capacities before being elected to his present post, in 1953. "The attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health" is the objective of WHO, as stated in its Constitution.

NEW INFLUENZA VIRUS SPREADS OUTSIDE ASIA

The new influenza virus responsible for the present widespread epidemics in Asia has now been imported into Europe, Australia and is believed to have been seeded in the North American continent, according to reports reaching the World Health Organization up to now. So far, however, although the virus is believed to be extensively seeded in these new areas, it has caused no outbreaks of the disease, and it is hoped that it will not do so during the summer season.

Officially classified as Virus A/Singapore/1/57 (because it was first identified by laboratory tests in that city), the new virus has been isolated in Australia (Victoria and Cairns) and in the Netherlands (The Hague). In the United States, influenza cases were reported arriving by ship in San Francisco, California, but the presence of the virus has not yet been proved by laboratory tests.

All reports received by WHO continue to stress that the disease caused by this virus remains mild. Very few deaths have been scientifically proved to be due to this cause and are mostly among the elderly people suffering from chronic bronchitis. There is still no cure for influenza, as the virus does not respond to antibiotics or other treatment, but penicillin and similar drugs remain the weapon of choice against the complications (e.g. pneumonia) which may arise in the course of the disease.

In order to prevent further outbreaks of this new type and in two towns of Pakistan (Karachi and Lahore). It is a starting in Burma and abating in Cambodia and Borneo. No cases have yet been reported from Korea, East Pakistan and Ceylon.

(Continued from Col. 5)

for careless work in the galley (as a plane's kitchen is called) could run the work of the ground chef. The cold portions of meals are taken on board already on the trays for passengers. Hot portions are re-heated or actually cooked on the plane.

The plane's kitchens, though necessarily small, are amazingly well-equipped with thermos containers, refrigerator, hot and cold running water, two ovens and a hot plate.

In this small space are prepared the meals for the 61 passengers, meals with a new flavour to suit each new country.

Speedy air travel is an everyday occurrance now, and Air France have added fine food and good service to its advantages.

FLYING KITCHENS

LANGUAGE BREAKS THE BARRIER

The French are famous for good food and romance and the second is probably the outcome of the first. Certainly a young couple dining in Paris would be somewhat jarred to receive fish and chips in their candle lit restaurant by the Seine.

Though an Englishman, for example, might be very fond of fish and chips on his home ground, he expects better when he goes to France, and no doubt he gets it, for the variety and flavour of continental meals are a by-word.

When air travel came into its own, regular travellers wondered whether the standards of cooking would come down when the plane went up.

But the meals that came from the flying kitchens were a surprise to most hardened travellers and a positive delight to tourists.

Air France, one of the world's principal airlines, went to great pains to ensure that meals in the air would not detract from the excellence that people have come to expect from French cuisines.

The Epicurian London to Paris flight, established six years ago, set new standards for meals above the ground. Travellers on the flight which lasts little more than an hour, sample a menu which includes such appetising delicacies as caviare, and cog au vin, to say nothing of an aperatif and champagne.

The flight was so successful that Air France realised that here was a way to get over the language difficulties that are bound to arise on an international flight; they saw that to the passengers the language barrier was more important than the sound barrier, that the kitchen could mean more than the cockpit.

So they launched the Eastern Epicurian, which spans half the world, carrying passengers from London to Tokyo in 46 hours with stops on the way at places straight from a tourist's dreams: Paris, Rome, Beirut, Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon and Manila.

Food was again considered of primary importance on this flight. They made it an international flight with food of an international flavour. From Paris passengers have such dishes as veloute d'epinards aux fleurons; from Rome, escaloppe de veau-champignons; from Beirut, tournedos benjamin; and at Karachi, cotelette de Volaille Marechal appears on the menu.

As the plane comes to a new country so the food takes on the flavour of the scenery.

Wines to accompany the meals needed careful selection, for the flight of a bottle of wine round the world showed that some varities go sour quickly because of the altitude.

Providing such a variety of meals for 61 passengers on a thrice-weekly flight half way round the world is a huge task and one needing careful planning.

"Meals on the first part of the flight come from Air France's kitchens in Paris. Here chief chef Marcel Chemery (who was recently awarded the Prix de la Qualite Francaise, for maintaining French standards of excellence) and his staff of over 60 chefs prepare a million gueals every year to be served with half a million bottles of wine, 140,000 quarter bottles of champagne and 10,000 full bottles of champagne.

For the remainder of the flight, restaurants at which they stop point, were scrutinised and their food tested before the best were chosen to provide meals with a local flavour to go on board.

Getting the food on board is not enough — it still has to be prepared and served to the passengers. A chief steward, two stewards and a stewardess—plus a Japanese stewardess for the eastern part of the flight — make up the service crew.

They are carefully chosen,

(Continued on Col. 3)

આ ચિત્રમય જગત.....

ચિત્રોમાં સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘ

સંયુક્ત-રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘનું સભ્ય કોઈ પણ શાન્તિપ્રીય રાષ્ટ્ર કે જે તેના જાહેરનામાને સ્વીકૂલ રાખે અને તેની શરતો પ્રમાણે વર્તવા તૈયારહોયતે બની શકે છે. ૧૯૪૫માં આ વિશ્વ સંસ્થાની સ્થાપના થઈ ત્યારથી તેના મૂળ ૫૦ સભ્યોમાંથી અત્યારે ૮૦ સભ્યો થયા છે. આમ આ સંસ્થા એના પ્રથમ મુકામ વાસ્તવિક રીતે-વિશ્વ સંસ્થા બની રહી છે. સલામતિ-સમિતિની બહુમતીથી જે રાષ્ટ્રને જનરલ એસેમ્બલીના બે તૃતીયાંસ મત મળે તેને સભ્ય તરીકે સ્વીકારવામાં આવે છે.

નવાં રાષ્ટ્રોના સભ્યપદ વિષે લાંબી મથામણ બાદ ગયા વર્ષ દરમ્યાન ૨૦ નવાં રાષ્ટ્રોને સભ્ય તરીકે લેવામાં આવ્યાં હતાં. અત્યારે સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘનું ૧૨મું અધિવેશન ન્યુયોર્કમાં આવેલ તેના મથકમાં ચાલી રહ્યું છે. આ દરમ્યાન ૮૦ રાષ્ટ્રોના પ્રતિનિધિઓ પોતાની બેઠકો ઉપર બિરાજેલા દેખાય છે. આ ઉપરાંત પ્રેક્ષકો, દેશ પાછનારા અને અખબારનવેશોને માટે પણ અહીં અલાયદી સગવડો રાખવામાં આવી છે.

★

ઈજીપ્તમાં સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘના અત્યારે ૫૨૦૦ સૈનિકો છે. ગયા નવેમ્બરમાં જનરલ એસેમ્બ્લીએ નિર્ણય કર્યો ત્યારબાદ આ લશ્કર ઊભું કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. એનું કાર્ય મધ્ય પૂર્વમાં શાન્તિ જાળવવાનું છે. અહીં સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘના ચાર લશ્કરોએ ઝિમેલા બજાવ્યું છે જેમાંથી બે ભારતીયો અને બે યુગોસ્લાવીયન છે.

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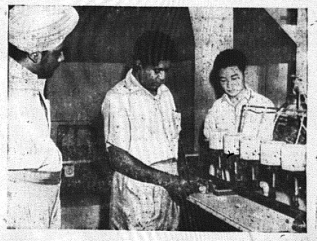

મલાયાના કર્મચારીઓ

ભૂસ્તર ગોજણીનું કામ મલાયામાં ઝડપભેર આગળ વધી રહ્યું છે. અહીં મી. એસ. ગોપાલ પીલ્લાઈ નામેના અફસર હાથી બાનુએ ઉભેલા મલાયન સિખ અને બ્રમણી બાબુએ ઉભેલા ઓની કર્મચારીઓને ભૂસ્તરશાસ્ત્રની એક રાસાયણિક ક્રિયા બતાવી રહેલા દેખાય છે.

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East African People's Own Weekly
Vol. 23. No. 1233. Editor: HABOON AHMED NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 19th JULY, 1957. Price -/50 cents

'ASIANS NOT JOINING RACIAL CAMPS'

Political Peace And Economic Stability Only Aim

Mr. Madan's Speech At Mombasa

"It is the declared policy of the Indian community that it will not stand in any racial camp as an ally of any group. We will stand in No Man's Land to prevent any racial group from directing its artillery against another group for to do so they will have to deal with us first, we who are innocent people, we whose only desire is to bring about a cease-fire so that the opposing camps can march together on routes converging on to the common goal of political peace and economic stability for this country," said Hon. C. B. Madan, Asian Minister Without Portfolio, in a public meeting held in Mombasa last week-end.

The Vias Oshwal Maha-janwadi Hall, where the meeting was held, was packed to its capacity and besides Hon. Mr. A. J. Pandya who also addressed the meeting Hon. Francis Khamisi, Mombasa, the African Member of the Both these African members were present.

Central Legislative Assembly were scheduled to address and President of the Mombasa African Democratic Union and Mr. Fredric Mulenga, the general secretary of the Trades Council in Mombasa.

A meeting of Africans the next day on Sunday, The main theme of both Hon. Pandya and Hon. Madan's speech was to reply to the slogan: 'Africa for Africans' raised by Mr.

Stand in 'No Man's Land'

Francis Khamisi at his meeting held here last week. Mr. Madan said it is

(Continued on page 3)

nauseating as well as grossly unjust to hear the African speak of the European and the Asian as the immigrant races. We are both no longer that. When the African emerged from the depths of darkness and had his first glimpse of civilisation, the Asian and the European was already here trying to unseal the lock placed on African mind. The European and the Asian has enabled the African mind to become acquainted with civilisation and progress and to break away from the tentacles of raw nature.

Stating that there will be a prominence of Africans in the country's political, economic and social life because as years roll by African will become educated and cultured, Mr. Madan said

AFRICAN DELEGATION BOARD PLANE IN TRADITIONAL COSTUME

Observing Africans Told: "To-day Is The Day"

● By "C. T." Correspondent

Messrs Tom Mboya and Ronald Ngala, the two African Members of the Kenya Legislative Council who are campaigning in Britain for more African representation, left Nairobi by air last Monday afternoon. They wore traditional tunics and other costume, tastefully decorated, above their western suits.

The two Members told the day;" and a few minutes Colonial Times: "We regard later after the plane had this as a very significant taken off, the Member for Central Nyanza, Mr. Oginga Odinga, besieged by a crowd of cheering Africans, led the song: "To-day is the day."

Asked if enough money had been collected to meet the expenses of the delegation, Mr. Mboya said: "Otherwise we would not be going."

Before their departure, whilst at the airport, the Members met the president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice-president of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisation, Mr. A. Philipp Randolph who had arrived at the airport from Rome a few hours earlier.

Mr. Randolph said that the delegation's going to Britain was "wonderful."

Answering a question by a pressman, Mr. Randolph said that he would not disclose either the purpose or the amount of the aid which was being received by the Kenya Federation of Labour from the American Labour Movement. It is understood that the aid will be used for educational purposes and for the building of a "Solidarity Labour Centre" in Nairobi.

The Kenya Federation of Labour has organised Mr.

(Continued on page 3)

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(Continued from page 1.)

that this will not happen either because this is primarily an African country or because of the numerical superiority of the African over the Europeans and the Asians. The change will be brought about because of a general change in the pattern of society in Kenya.

"The people of this country have to decide quickly either to be swayed by mob orators or to face the hard facts," Mr. Madan stated.

Mr. Madan mentioning the name of Mr. Francis Khamisi who was present in the meeting said that in making their decision the Africans in particular may be assured that no one is opposed to their legitimate aspirations. The Asian Community supported the African demand for an increase in their seats in the Legislature; the Europeans too have adopted a similar attitude although belatedly and the Arabs too have given their support.

This support from all the racial groups makes us to demand from the African members to give practical expression of their intention in the terms declared by them in a letter to the Governor on March 28 part of which read: "We have as our ultimate objective the development in the country of society, and government where all, regardless of race or colour have equal rights and opportunities. Thus we want to assure you and all the racial groups that our move in not motivated by any desire towards black domination."

Mr. Madan then went on to reiterate the attitude of the Indian Community. He said: "Because we visualise a common goal for all races living in this country, and it is not as nebulous as some people would seem to think, because we have no desire for power which is detrimental to the interests of the country and a constant source of friction between the racial groups, and because we do not wish to claim any privileges which may be denied to the common citizens of the country we will not enter into alliance with either the African or the European. We will stand only on the principles of fairness and justice for all, and in the pursuit of our path of righteousness, we will support the party which is in the right, be it the European or the African.

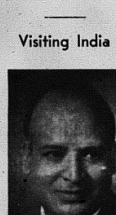
"Let it also be understood that we will not remain back to see the by in Northern India and good of the country, especially see the educational to see justice done, to institutions in Bombay and see a square deal for every- elsewhere in which East one. We will continue to act African boys and girls are as bridge of peace between studying.

the African and the European and although practically we are the weakest link, morally today we are the strongest force in the Colony to bring about a state of real understanding between all peoples of this country.

"The African demand for 15 extra seats has brought about a change in political thought in this country. It has awakened people from self-assumed assurance and instead of complacency there is alertness; it has shaken the sense of superiority in the minds of quite a few people; it has brought to the forefront a conscious interest in the existence of the difficulties of the African; it has focused the light upon evils such as colour bar, racial discrimination and the urgent need for the elimination of such evils. More than all the validity of the Lyttelton Plan has been challenged."

"The Lyttelton Plan constitution has been accepted by the Kenya Indian Congress as being in the interest of the community as it allowed the Indians for the first time active participation in the Government. This was not a gift but recognition of an entitlement. We Asians are no longer flotsam, disliked by the European and suspected by the African. We are a part of Kenya who can walk about in the country with our heads high, in dignity."

Visiting India



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African Delegation Leaves For U.K.

Continued from Page 1)

Randolph's tour of Kenya and, in consultation with the Tanganyika Federation of Labour's chief, Mr. Kawawa, the visitor's tour of the trust territory.

The Fat Cheque

At 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon, at the headquarters of the Kenya Federation of Labour in Victoria Street, Nairobi, Mr. Randolph presented to the Federation the fat cheque valued at 35,000 American dollars.

Officials of the Kenya Federation of Labour, among them Mr. Ochwada, the Assistant and Ag. General Secretary, were present at the ceremony which was crowned by thanks-giving speeches.

Mr. Randolph returned to Nairobi to-day from his short visit to Dar es Salaam. Tomorrow he leaves for the United States by air.

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COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

HOCKEY UNION GENERAL MEETING

Annual General Meeting of the foundation and life members of the Hockey Union will be held at the Sikh Union on Tuesday 23rd, July, 1957, at 4.15 p.m. Members are requested to attend.

MR. MBOYA'S ELECTION CONFIRMED

Mr. Tom Mboya has been officially confirmed as a Member of the Kenya Legislative Council.

After the African elections, held in March of this year, a petition was sent to the Governor alleging certain irregularities in the election of the African Member for Nairobi. The Governor in Council has carefully considered the matters brought to his notice by the petitioners and has decided that they were not such as to have affected the result of the election. Accordingly Mr. Mboya has been declared duly elected as the Member of Legislative Council for this constituency.

TRADING WITHOUT A LICENCE

In the Nairobi Resident Magistrate's Court this week, Mr. Laxman Dass Bhagareth c/o Laxman Store, Park Road, was charged with contravening Municipal By-laws for carrying on the trade of a vendor of vegetables without a licence and using unlicensed trade premises for the sale of foodstuffs.

He was sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment. There had been a previous conviction for the same offence.

In the same court Mr. Haji Mohamed Ishaq, of Juja Road, was also sentenced to seven days simple imprisonment for carrying on the business of a butcher without a licence.

ASIAN CIVIL SERVICE CLUB — FETE

The Asian Civil Service Club is holding a Fete on the 12th, 13th and 14th October, 1957 in aid of the Club's Building Fund.

BACK FROM BOMBAY

Dr. Arjan Dass Aggarwal s/o Mr. Jotu Ram has just returned to Nairobi after completing his M.B.B.S. degrees course from the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Group of hospitals Bombay. We are very glad to welcome him back home and wish him success in his future career.

NEW DEPARTMENT AT KING GEORGE VI HOSPITAL

A new out-patient department at the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi, built at a cost of £65,000, will open on July 23. On that date all services at present being provided at the Government European Clinic, Hospital Hill, will be transferred to the new building.

Designed to provide facilities for examination and treatment for all races, the new out-patient department will cater for Government servants and their dependants.

QUEEN'S DAY — PUBLIC HOLIDAY

A number of enquiries received by Government offices suggest that there is some confusion as to the date on which Queen's Day, which is a public holiday, falls this year. The holiday is always the second Monday in October, that is October 14, 1957, which will be observed in Kenya as a public holiday.

LICENSING OF DOGS

The City Inspector's Department has announced that the number of dog licences taken out in Nairobi for the first six months of 1957 was 2,400 — 306 less than in the equivalent period last year.

During 1956, 2,217 dogs were registered at the Town Hall.

Under the municipal by-laws, it is an offence to keep a dog over six months old within the city unless it has been registered. Dog licences taken out for the current year in other municipalities are valid in Nairobi.

The annual registration fee is shs. 5/- and a metal tag with the registration number is issued for attachment to the dog's collar. This is a useful means of identification if the dog strays or is impounded, as full records of all registered animals are kept at the Town Hall.

BANK OF INDIA DIVIDEND

The transactions for the six months ended 30th June, 1957, have after making the usual provisions for contingencies, resulted in a profit (subject to taxation) of £317,584-0-0. To this amount has to be added £116,619-0-0 brought forward from the last account, making a total of £434,203-0-0.

This sum the Directors have disposed of in payment of an interim dividend at the rate of twelve per cent per annum (Shs. 4.50 per share) free of Income Tax on the paid-up Capital of £2,250,000-0-0 for the half-year ended 30th June, 1957, which absorbs £135,000-0-0; carried forward to the next half-year £299,203-0-0 subject to taxation.

AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
2nd GLORIOUS SUNDAY,
SUNDAY, 21st JULY, 1957
at 10 a.m., 3-6 & 9 p.m.
ROOPNAGAR'S SOCIAL CRIME DRAMA
FULL OF THRILLS — ROMANCE & COMEDY
"FIFTY-FIFTY"
Starring:— NALINI JAYWANT, M. RAJAN, DAVID, LALITAKUMARI, MANMOHANKRISHNA, GOPE, SUNDER & OM PRAKASH
Music: MADAN MOHAN.
Direction: ROSHANLAL MALHOTRA.

Printed and Published by The Colonial Times Limited, P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

COLONIAL TIMES

'Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374
NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 19th JULY, 1957.

THE AGA KHAN

The Aga Khan whose death is being mourned throughout Asia and Africa was an uncommon phenomenon. East knows numerous saints and prophets — indeed, Asia is the continent that has given the world all the makers of religion — as well as man of the world. But the two classes have always been distinct. Saints have seldom, perhaps never, been successful men of the world. Leaders of religious thought have generally remained aloof from temporal activity.

His Highness the Aga Khan managed to combine with remarkably success the temporal and the spiritual aspects of life. He held undisputed sway over the hearts of his 20 million followers in all countries of the world: he was the head of a great religious sect. Yet he enjoyed to the full the life of a busy, modern, gentleman. He was unusually lucky on the race course but he contented himself with entering horses and refused to make bets. This shows that he realised his responsibility as the head of a religion.

He was a miracle of the twentieth century. The devotion that he received has no parallel in modern times. Man have been known to lead much bigger masses of people but few have commanded such unquestioned loyalty as the late Aga Khan.

Prince Karim who has stepped into the shoes of his grandfather at a comparatively young age has naturally assumed a heavy responsibility. But the organization of the Ismailia communities set up by the late Aga Khan and the assurances of continued devotion and co-operation received from all countries where Ismailis live should serve to smoothen the path of duty which the young Prince has to traverse.

The motives which prompted the departed Imam to appoint Prince Karim to the headship of the Ismailia communities are not only proper but also praiseworthy. It is only the leader brought up to appreciate the modern conception of life who can succeed in his work. If Ismailis have to live in a modern society as respectable equals, it is better that they are led by a person who knows that society and understands its requirements.

East Africa is an area where the Ismailis form an important element in population. Their co-operation in the working of the political, economic, and social institutions of this area is absolutely essential. We have no doubt that under the new Imamat inter-racial and inter-communal understanding and co-operation will not only continue but will also gain new strength.

HARMONIOUS LIFE

"Life has taught me one enduring lesson. The subject should always disappear in the object. In our ordinary affections one for another, in our daily work with hand or brain, most of us discover soon enough that any lasting satisfaction, any contentment that we can achieve, is the result of forgetting self, of merging subject with object in a harmony that is of body, mind and spirit. And in the highest realms of consciousness all who believe in a Higher Being are liberated from all the clogging and hampering bonds of the subjective self in prayer, in rapt meditation upon and in the face of the glorious radiance of eternity, in which all temporal and earthly consciousness is swallowed up and itself becomes the eternal."

"Never in my long life—I may say with complete honesty — have I for an instant been bored. Every day has been so short, every hour so fleeting, every minute so filled with the life I love that time for me has fled on far too swift a wing."

—H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

THE GREAT AGA KHAN

Spiritual Values

Spiritual values would be given the pre-eminence which is their inherent right. By spiritual experience I must make it clear that nothing in the nature of asceticism or renunciation of the responsibilities, as well as the enjoyment, of life is meant. Good and beautiful thoughts, kindness and gentleness towards others, as well as constant feeling of communion with the obvious soul in the universe around us — these, rather than absurd inhibitions and taboos, would be the meaning of religious education."

—H. H. The Aga Khan.

A CHRONOLOGY OF NOTABLE EVENTS

1877 Born at Tekri, Karachi, Pakistan, 2nd November.
1885 17 August, assumed the spiritual leadership of Ismailia.
1897 Married Shahzadi Begum.
1899 Visited Europe, met Queen Victoria, created K.C.I.E.
1899 Visited Africa, awarded Brilliant Star of Zanzibar; Turkey, Star of Turkey; Persia, Shamsul Humayun (Star of Persia).
1902 Attended Coronation of King Edward as guest of nation; created G.C.I.E.
1903 Nominated to the Imperial Legislative Council of India and acted as Chairman of Reception Committee of All India Moslem Education Conference.
1906 Headed the Moslem Deputation to Viceroy Lord Minto on Muslim demands.
1907 Elected Permanent President of the All-India Muslim League (resigned 1914).
1908 Married Princess Therese (Mother of Prince Aly Khan).
1911 13th June, Birth of Prince Aly S. Khan at Turin.
1911 Created G.C.S.I.; collected Rs. 3,000,000 for Aligarh Muslim University; called Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference at Allahabad.
1916 Granted a salute of eleven guns and rank of First Class Prince of Bombay.
1918 Published "India in Transition" (awarded LL.D' by Oxford).
1921 Vice-Chancellor to the Aligarh University.
1923 Created G.C.V.O.
1924 Council of State in India recommended him for Noble Peace Prize.
1928 Presided over All-India All-Parties Moslem Conference at Delhi.
1929 Married Mlle. Andree Carron (mother of Prince Sadruddin).
1930 Chairman to the British Indian Delegation.
1931 at the Round Table Conference.
1932 Represented India at the World Disarmament Conference; led Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (again in 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937).
1933 Birth of Prince Sadruddin.
1934 Created Privy Councillor.
1935 17th August Golden Jubilee (completed fifty years of holy Imamat).
1936 Golden Jubilee Cejebrated in India, weighed against gold at Bombay.
1937 Golden Jubilee celebrated in Africa, weighed against gold at Nairobi. Elected President of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Attended Coronation of King George VI as British India's first representative.
1944 Married Mlle. Labrousse, Om Habibeh, the present Begum.
1945 17th August, Diamond Jubilee. Presided over the East African Muslim Conference at Mombasa, and founded the East African Muslim Society, to which personal donations of over Shs. 3,000,000/- given by His Highness.
1946 10th March, Diamond Jubilee celebrated at Bombay, 10th August, Diamond Jubilee Ceremony at Dar es Salaam.
1948 Celebration of the completion of the longest period of Imamat by him, since the time of First Imam Hazrat Ali. Contributed Sh. 2,000,000/- as foundation fund for the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education.
1949 H.I.M. the Shah of Iran conferred upon him the title of "His Royal Highness" in recognition of his Royal descent and direct relation with the rulers of Persia.
1950 Announced a princely grant of Rs. 300,000 for foundation of Economic Research Institute in Pakistan.
1951 The Syrian Government conferred on him the "Order of Ommayiedh."
1954 Visited Pakistan for Platinum Jubilee Celebrations. Publication of His Highness's personal 'MEMOIRS' under title of 'World Enough & Time' with a preface from Mr. W. Somerset Maugham.
1955 Created G.C.M.G. by Her Majesty the Queen. Symbolic Platinum Jubilee Ceremony at Cairo on 20th February, 1955.
1956 H.H. The Aga Khan Platinum Jubilee Hospital building at a cost of about Shs. 10,000,000/- at Nairobi (under construction).
1957 Died — July 11th.
—Compiled by Rai A. M. Sadruddin.

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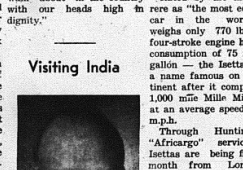

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THE SOCIAL WHIRL

G.O.C. Meets Nairobi Press

Maj.-Gen. N. P. H. Tapp, the new G.O.C., East Africa Command, met the Nairobi journalists on Friday last to establish contacts and to thank for their objective reporting, clear understanding of the many intricate problems and the general broad outlook.

In appreciating the co-operation his predecessor (Maj.-Gen. Tapp hoped it would be extended to him as well and in return he and his officers would always see that the press was given every facility. Mr. Kenneth Meadows thanked the G.O.C. for his courtesy in meeting the journalists so soon after his arrival in East Africa and assured him of continued support.

The "parish," as he humorously termed it, of Maj.-Gen. Tapp extends to Mauritius and Seychelles in addition to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and the new G.O.C. will have to make many decisions of vital importance when the East Africa Command is being reorganised and such questions as the proposed stationing of British troops in Kenya, using Kilindini as a secondary naval base, etc. are being evolved.

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A married man with six children, one of whom, a daughter, is well known in Mombasa as an Arab health visitor, Sheikh Ali has always been a keen public worker and was a member of the Advisory Council on Arab Education for over ten years.

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1948 and has also visited Bombay and other parts of India.

Kenya Teacher To Study In U.S.

Nairobi, — **Miss Mohini Chaddah,** a school mistress at the Sikh Girls' School, Kisumu, left Nairobi by air for further studies in the United States on Monday, June 8.

Miss Chaddah has been awarded a U.S. Government grant to study science at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

These grants are made available through the International Exchange Programme of the U.S. State Department, and are administered in East Africa by the United States Information Service, and the Consulate-General, Nairobi.

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Miss Chaddah will now be up post-graduate studies in science at the University of Arizona.

Upon completion of her studies, Miss Chaddah intends to take up teaching again, in Kenya.

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Nairobi, — **Mr. Nicholas C. Otieno,** B.Sc. (Durham), Teacher at the Government African School, Science Programme of the Kisii, left Nairobi by air on Thursday, July 11, for further studies in the United States.

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Mr. Otieno was educated at Maseno and Alliance High School, Kikuyu, before going to Makerere in 1946 where he passed the Teacher's Examination in 1948.

He joined the Education Department, Kenya, as a scholarship to go to England. There he studied science and became a B.Sc. of Durham University in July 1954.

Mr. Otieno returned to Kenya in 1954 and has been serving the Kenya Government as an Education Officer.

Mr. R. G. Turnbull Acting Governor

Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Kenya's Chief Secretary, was sworn on Sunday, July 14, as Acting Governor of the Colony during the absence in the United Kingdom of the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring.

Mr. Turnbull was sworn in at Government House, Nairobi, by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. G.W.B. Rudd.

Sir Evelyn Baring left Nairobi last Sunday night for London, where he is having talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir Evelyn is expected to be in the United Kingdom for about two weeks.

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(Extracts from the Hansard.)

(Continued from Col. 5)

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REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

Congress In Legco

The long awaited aspiration of the Muslim separatists was fulfilled when the Municipalities Ordinance passed last week made provision for the separate Muslim roll for three seats on the City Council of Nairobi. The Indian community can take solace in the fact that (Thanks to Mr. Mangat) their principle of common roll was preserved because of the five Asian seats would be filled "irrespective of creed" and the roll relating to them would be open to everyone including the Muslims.

On 29th May, the Minister for the Local Government told the Legco that the separate representation of the Muslims and the Indians had been brought about by him "at the direct request of the Asian Elected Members of the previous Council." For thirty three days this statement of the Minister was not contradicted by any of the three members, Mr. Patel being away in meditation, who are in the country and who were the persons the Minister alleged had requested him to arrange for separate seats for the Muslims. Eventually, on 2nd July, Mr. Mangat, while not being able to challenge the statement of the Minister which was standing uncontradicted by those former Members challenged the authority of the said members to make such a request which was against the policy of the Indian community and the Kenya Indian National Congress. He also quoted the Resolution of the Congress on the topic, and for the first time, perhaps, that any Member cared to bring on the record, word for word a Resolution of the Congress.

The Indian community and the Members of the former Council should be thankful to Mr. Mangat; the community for his being able to retain a common roll for the City Council for five Councillors, and the former Members for his forcing the issue to a point where the Minister for Local Government had to admit that the separation was not as a direct request of ALL THE ASIAN MEMBERS but ONLY of the Muslim Members. But for that the former Indian Members, by

AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
2nd GLORIOUS SUNDAY,
SUNDAY, 21st JULY, 1957
at 10 a.m., 3-6 & 9 p.m.
ROOPNAGAR'S SOCIAL CRIME DRAMA
FULL OF THRILLS — ROMANCE & COMEDY
"FIFTY-FIFTY"
Starring:— NALINI JAYWANT, M. RAJAN, DAVID, LALITAKUMARI, MANMOHANKRISHNA, GOPE, SUNDER & OM PRAKASH
Music: MADAN MOHAN.
Direction: ROSHANLAL MALHOTRA.

on record that they were a party to the shameful disintegration of the Asian community.

After all the President of the Congress has responsibilities in the Legco which probably others can afford to overlook. The Kenya Indian National Congress has now entered the Legco.

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Roads

More than half the Asian population of Nairobi robi lives in areas where the roads are the worst—in some places they do not exist. In these areas there are schools which are inaccessible during the rainy seasons, and long after as rain-water takes time to evapourate from the pools which are the ideal grounds for mosquitos to breed.

I recently visited the off Juja Road area and to my amazement I found about two deep ruts and pools of water. At several places water had gathered in deep holes which stretched across the roads. At one place the rain water had eroded the road more than about twenty inches deep in the ground while at another place the water had remained bogged up for more than a month. My car did not exceed the speed of four miles an hour. To protect the motor car springs the motorists often drive on wrong sides and frequently drive zigzag to arrive at the major road.

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THE INDIAN SCENE

● By Eleuterio Soares, 'Colonial Times' Special Correspondent In Bombay

NEW REVOLUTIONARY TAXATION PROPOSALS

● Nehru's Role in Commonwealth Conference

Bombay, 11th July, 1957.

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, India's unorthodox Finance Minister, who has already made his mark for some original and off-the-beaten-track thinking and action on economic problems has a few more surprises up his sleeves. Not content with being the first Finance Minister to introduce the wealth tax in India and the first in the world to go in for expenditure tax, Mr. Krishnamachari has a few other revolutionary proposals which, if implemented, may completely overhaul the taxation structure as well as the tax collection system in India. Nothing concrete has been yet formulated but T. T. K., as the Finance Minister is popularly known, dropped a few hints recently in Madras.

One of his proposals is the abolition of land revenue and the introduction of agricultural income tax. By this means, Mr. Krishnamachari is of the view, that two birds will be killed in one shot and the state governments will be in a position to collect fresh revenues to make up the deficits in their budgets and the abolition of land revenue which is based on the assessment of land and its replacement by income tax which will be collected on the basis of the value of the produce will help to induce a better care of the land and ensure increased agricultural production, which is the vital need of the hour. He proposes to exempt small landowners from the tax but they may be liable to a nominal quit rent.

The Moderating Influence

The tax collection machinery is considerably hampered in its work by the writ petitions which are brought before the high courts for the redress of real or imaginary grievances.

These cases have to take their turn and considerable time is consequently lost before they are decided. It very often happens that in the intervening period the culprit gains time to manipulate his affairs to suit his own interests.

The idea now is to set up special tribunals to try these cases. The appeals to high courts being permitted when the question of the interpretation of law or some provisions of the Constitution is involved. Similar measures to step up decisions of labour disputes are also being contemplated by the Government as it is fully realised that industrial peace is vital to the success of the Second Five Year Plan.

Speedy Justice

As a matter of fact the question of speeding up the course of justice is actively engaging the mind of the Government. The Home Ministry of the Government of India has in a recent circular to the States Governments outlined a number of procedural changes that may be effected in order to ensure a speedy disposal of pending cases.

In the meanwhile as curtailment in the duration of the vacations enjoyed by the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts is being

also the conditions of service of the Judges is expected to be placed before the Parliament during the ensuing session.

Foreign Affairs

The session apart from finalising the Budget and the ancillary bills is expected to handle a large volume of legislation. In view of Mr. Nehru's recent visit to European countries and the contemplated visit to Japan in October and the various developments that have taken place on the international arena, foreign affairs are likely to engage the mind of the Parliament for a considerable period.

The 'Nehru Touch'

The Commonwealth Conference which has just concluded will no doubt come for review. Fortunately nothing untoward has happened during the Conference and fears of India quitting the body need not be entertained. Contrary to the predictions of many British observers Nehru has been able to make a substantial contribution to the discussions and his views have received the same respect and attention as they did at the previous Conferences.

In fact the Nehru touch is clearly seen in the moderate and cinciliatory language used in the final communique even on such controversial issues like Hungary. It is true the absence of Mr. Saint Laurent and Mr. Anthony Eden, with whom Mr. Nehru had developed close personal friendship and the fact that Ceylon was not represented by her Prime Minister did make a lot of difference but from all reports available Mr. Nehru and Mr. Macmillan have got on well together and it is obvious that the British Government as a whole despite its resentment over India's stand on Suez values Mr. Nehru's moderating influence on West-Asian statesmen.

One of the outstanding developments during the conference is the close bonds

CONDEMNED MAN 'DONATES' EYES

Madurai, — A prisoner awaiting execution in the Central Jail here has offered to "donate" his eyes to the eye bank of the **Erskine Hospital.**

He is the second condemned prisoner to make such an offer.

and Ghana through the personal contacts established between the Prime Ministers of the two countries. The frequent meetings which Mr. Nkrumah had with Mr. Nehru during their stay in London were certainly more than mere courtesy calls and conversational sessions.

Increased Production Not 'Tightening of Belts'

The Indian Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, said in New Delhi that "tightening belts" and stowing up industrial development were not the answer to "India's economic malady."

He told the Central Advisory Council of Industries the only solution was increased production, not lower consumption. In a country like India, where people were living in extreme poverty, "tightning one's belt" could not yield much.

* * * *

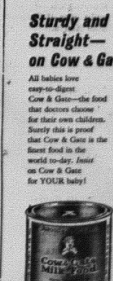
'MY LUNGS FELT ON FIRE WITH BRONCHITIS'
But PEPS
STOPPED THE CONGESTION and INFLAMMATION AT ONCE

PEPS Throat and Chest Tablets contain soothing, healing essences. As you suck PEPS, these essences vaporize, and are carried by your breath through throat and breathing passages to the lungs. They reach your trouble direct. That is why PEPS are so effective, and world-famous. PEPS stop coughs, soothe sore throat, break up phlegm and congestion, and are excellent for treatment of influenza and bronchitis.

PEPS
THROAT AND CHEST TABLETS
FROM ALL MEDICINE DEALERS

Sturdy and Straight— on Cow & Gate

All babies love easy-to-digest Cow & Gate—the food that doctors choose for their own children. Surely this is proof that Cow & Gate is the finest food in the world to-day. Insist on Cow & Gate for YOUR baby!



COW & GATE MILK FOOD

CHRONOLOGY OF NOTABLE EVENTS

1877 Born at Tekri, Karachi, Pakistan, 2nd November.

1885 17 August, assumed the spiritual leadership of Ismailia.

1897 Married Shahzadi Begum.

1898 Visited Europe, met Queen Victoria, created K.C.I.E.

1899 Visited Africa, awarded Brilliant Star of Zanzibar; Turkey, Star of Turkey; Persia, Shamsul Humayun (Star of Persia).

1902 Attended Coronation of King Edward as guest of nation; created G.C.I.E.

1903 Nominated to the Imperial Legislative Council of India and acted as Chairman of Reception Committee of All India Moslem Education Conference.

1906 Headed the Moslem Deputation to Viceroy Lord Minto on Muslim demands.

1907 Elected Permanent President of the All-India Muslim League (resigned 1914).

1908 Married Princess Therese (Mother of Prince Aly Khan).

1911 13th June, Birth of Prince Aly S. Khan at Turin.

1911 Created G.C.S.I.; collected Rs. 3,000,000 for Aligarh Muslim University; called Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference at Allahabad.

1916 Granted a salute of eleven guns and rank of First Class Prince of Bombay.

1918 Published "India in Transition" (awarded LL.D. by Oxford).

1921 Vice-Chancellor to the Aligarh University.

1923 Created G.C.V.O.

1924 Council of State in India recommended him for Noble Peace Prize.

1928 Presided over All-India All-Parties Moslem Conference at Delhi.

1929 Married Mlle. Andree Carron (mother of Prince Sadruddin).

1930 Chairman to the British - Indian Delegation.

1931 at the Round Table Conference.

1932 Represented India at the World Disarmament Conference; led Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (again in 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937).

1933 Birth of Prince Sadruddin.

1934 Created Privy Councillor.

1935 17th August Golden Jubilee (completed fifty years of holy Imamat).

1936 Golden Jubilee Celebrated in India, weighed against gold at Bombay.

1937 Golden Jubilee celebrated in Africa, weighed against gold at Nairobi.

Elected President of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Attended Coronation of King George VI as British India's first representative.

1944 Married Mlle. Labrousse, Om. Habibeh, the present Begum.

1945 17th August, Diamond Jubilee. Presided over the East African Muslim Conference at Mombasa, and founded the East African Muslim Society, to which personal donations of over Shs. 3,000,000/- given by His Highness.

1946 10th March, Diamond Jubilee celebrated at Bombay, 10th August, Diamond Jubilee Ceremony at Dar es Salaam.

1948 Celebration of the completion of the longest period of Imamat by him, since the time of First Imam Hazrat Ali.

Contributed Sh. 2,000,000/- as foundation fund for the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education.

1949 H.I.M. the Shah of Iran conferred upon him the title of "His Royal Highness" in recognition of his Royal descent and direct relation with the rulers of Persia.

1950 Announced a princely grant of Rs. 300,000 for foundation of Economic Research Institute in Pakistan.

1951 The Syrian Government conferred on him the "Order of Omaiyaeh."

1954 Visited Pakistan for Platinum Jubilee Celebrations. Publication, of His Highness's personal 'MEMOIRS' under title of 'World Enough & Time' with a preface from Mr. W. Somerset Maugham.

1955 Created G.C.M.G. by Her Majesty the Queen. Symbolic Platinum Jubilee Ceremony at Cairo on 20th February, 1955.

1956 H.H. The Aga Khan Platinum Jubilee Hospital building at a cost of about Shs. 10,000,000/- at Nairobi (under construction).

1957 Died — July 11th.

—Compiled by Rai A. M. Sadruddin.

HARMONIOUS LIFE

"Life has taught me one enduring lesson. The subject should always disappear in the object. In our ordinary affections one for another, in our daily work with hand or brain, most of us discover soon enough that any lasting satisfaction, any contentment that we can achieve, is the result of forgetting self, of merging subject with object in a harmony that is of body, mind and spirit. And in the highest realms of consciousness all who believe in a Higher Being are liberated from all the clogging and hampering bonds of the subjective self in prayer, in rapt meditation upon and in the face of the glorious radiance of eternity, in which all temporal and earthly consciousness is swallowed up and itself becomes the eternal."

"Never in my long life—I may say with complete honesty — have I for an instant been bored. Every day has been so short, every hour so fleeting, every minute so filled with the life I love that time for me has fled on far too swift a wing."

—H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

The Aga Khan whose death is being mourned throughout Asia and Africa was an uncommon phenomenon. East knows numerous saints and prophets — indeed, Asia is the continent that has given the world all the makers of religion — as well as most of the world. But the two classes have always been distinct. Saints have seldom, perhaps never, been successful men of the world. Leaders of religious thought have generally remained aloof from temporal activity.

His Highness the Aga Khan managed to combine with remarkably success the temporal and the spiritual aspects of life. He held undisputed sway over the hearts of his 20 million followers in all countries of the world: he was the head of a great religious sect. Yet he enjoyed to the full the life of a busy, modern, gentleman. He was unusually lucky on the race course but he contented himself with entering horses and refused to make bets. This shows that he realised his responsibility as the head of a religion.

He was a miracle of the twentieth century. The devotion that he received has no parallel in modern times. Man have been known to lead much bigger masses of people but few have commanded such unquestioned loyalty as the late Aga Khan.

Prince Karim who has stepped into the shoes of his grandfather at a comparatively young age has naturally assumed very responsibility. But the organization of the Ismailia communities set up by the late Aga Khan and the assurances of continued devotion and co-operation received from all countries where Ismailis live should serve to smoothen the path of duty which the young Prince has to traverse.

The motives which prompted the departed Imam to appoint Prince Karim to the headship of the Ismailia communities are not only proper but also praiseworthy. It is only the leader brought up to appreciate the modern conception of life who can succeed in his work. If Ismailis have to live in a modern society as respectable equals, it is better that they are led by a person who knows that society and understands its requirements.

East Africa is an area where the Ismailis form an important element in population. Their co-operation in the working of the political, economic, and social institutions of this area is absolutely essential. We have no doubt that under the new Imamat inter-racial and inter-communal understanding and co-operation will not only continue but will also gain new strength.

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(Continued on Col. 3)

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The Moderating Influence

A Novel Idea

The proposal is yet in the suggestion stage but it is more than certain that unless it had been deliberated upon by the Government the Finance Minister would have not made his announcement. Views expressed by the public and the various organisations will no doubt will have to be taken into account before the proposal is finalised but the suggestion is so novel that it has not yet caught the imagination of the public and a debate is yet to be initiated. But whatever may be the nuances of public opinion determined man like T.T.K. and the maner in which he has succeeded in selling the very unpopular but necessary 1957-58 Budget gives more than adequate indication of his drive and grit. The reform may in all probability become a fact by the next financial year.

Tax Disputes

Whether it will produce the results predicted by its author time alone will show but there need be no such doubts about the proposal of the Finance Ministry to set up special Income Tax prosals to speed up the disposal of tax disputes. It is an acknowledged fact that the tax collection machinery is considerably hampered in its work by the writ petitions which are brought before the high courts for the redress of real or imagiinary grievances.

These cases have to take their turn and considerable time is consequently lost before they are decided. It very often happens that in the intervening period the culprit gains time to manipulate his affairs to suit his own interests.

The idea now is to set up special tribunals to try these cases. The appeals to the courts being permitted when the question of the interpretation of law or some provisions of the Constitution is involved. Similar measures to step up decisions of labour disputes are also being contemplated by the Government as it is fully realised that industrial peace is vital to the success of the Second Five Year Plan.

Speedy Justice

As a matter of fact the question of speeding up the course of justice is actively engaging the mind of the Government. The Home Ministry of the Government of India has in a recent circular to the States Governments outlined a number of procedural changes that may be affected in order to ensure a speedy disposal of pending cases.

In the meanwhile a curtailment in the duration of the vacations enjoyed by the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts is being contemplated and a Bill to that effect embodying the recommendations of the Law Commission is likely to be introduced in the Parliament during the ensuing session.

Foreign Affairs

The session apart from finalising the Budget and the ancillary bills is expected to handle a large volume of legislation. In view of Mr. Nehru's recent visit to European countries and the contemplated visit to Japan in October and the various developments that have taken place on the international arena, foreign affairs are likely to engage the mind of the Parliament for a considerable period.

The 'Nehru Touch'

The Commonwealth Conference which has just concluded will no doubt come in for review. Fortunately nothing untoward has happened during the Conference and fears of India quitting the body need not be entertained. Contrary to the predictions of many British observers Nehru has been able to make a substantial contribution to the discussions and his views have received the same respect and attention as they did at the previous Conferences.

In fact the Nehru touch is clearly seen in the moderate and conciliatory language used in the final communique even on such controversial issues like Hungary. It is true the absence of Mr. Saint Laurent and Mr. Anthony Eden, with whom Mr. Nehru had developed close personal friendship and the fact that Ceylon was not represented by her Prime Minister did make a lot of difference but from all reports available Mr. Nehru and Mr. Macmillan have got on well together and it is obvious that the British Government as a whole despite its resentment over India's stand on Suez values Mr. Nehru's moderating influence on West-Asian statesmen.

One of the outstanding developments during the conference is the close bonds of friendship that have been established between India

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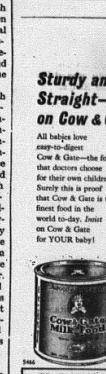

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

DISEMBARKATION OF PASSENGERS AT KILINDINI

It has always been the endeavour of those persons responsible for the clearance of passengers disembarking at Kilindini to ensure that this is carried out with the minimum possible delay, inconvenience and discomfort of the passengers themselves within the limitations provided by the facilities available and the necessary requirements of the Health, Immigration and Customs Laws. The following are the main points relating to the present procedure which may be of assistance in clarifying the position to the general public and avoiding unnecessary disappointment to them when they find they are unable to board vessels immediately upon their arrival.

2. Arrangements have been made for the total discharge and sorting of all accompanied baggage (including "Hold", "Wanted on Voyage" and "Cabin") in the Baggage Shed, Kilindini, before disembarkation commences. On disembarkation passengers should proceed direct to the Baggage Shed and effect clearance of their baggage as soon as possible.

3. No person will be allowed to board any vessel prior to the disembarkation of the bulk of the passengers, other than those legally entitled to do so, or any person engaged in business connected with the operation or discharge and clearance of the vessel concerned. These categories include:—

(a) Public officials on duty;

(b) Ship's Agents, Stevedoring and Engineering staff on duty;

(c) Specified Agents engaged exclusively in promoting the foreign tourist trade of the Territories.

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5. It is suggested that members of the public desirous of meeting friends or relatives arriving by sea at Kilindini first cohtact the local agents of the vessel concerned and ascertain from them the estimated time at which passengers are expected to disembark before proceeding to the docks.

E. R. WOOLCOCK,
Ag. Regional Commissioner of Customs and Excise Kenya.

Mombasa,
3rd July, 1957.

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VOICE OF AMERICA

PREVENTION OF WAR MY MAJOR OBJECTIVE, EISENHOWER SAYS

Washington:— President Eisenhower has reiterated that his major objective is to prevent war.

He told a news conference his efforts are directed towards building civilisation instead of "tearing it down."

President Eisenhower told reporters that he repeats in his sleep this belief: there can be no victor in a global war. He said any time we view war as an inescapable future event, we are pessimistic about humanity's future.

The President noted that only are popular in Kenya but also are playing an important part in bringing all races in the colony together, Archie Evans, colony sports officer for Kenya, stated in a recent interview here.

Now on a 10-week tour of the United Settes to study various recreational programmes, Evans said track and field events are the ideal way to bring all races together under a spirit of competition.

"Many sports are native to a certain area, but are strange to others," he said, "For example, cricket is familiar to all English and Indian people, but it is virtually an unknown sport to the Africans in Kenya. This puts the natives at a definite disadvantage and is no help in our efforts to bring the various races together.

"Everyone knows how to run, jump and throw. That's why track and field is becoming so popular in Kenya," Evans continued .

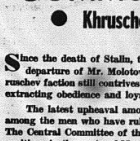
Speaking of his trip to this country under the Cooperative Community Recreation Exchange Programme, sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and the International Recreational Association, Evans said, "The object of my visit in to look into the various aspects of the work done here and see if I can introduce some of the ideas into my programmes."

"As far as organised sports are concerned," Evans continued, "I must say much clear picture of what to do. As soon as I return home I fully intend to begin work setting up a national recreation association for Kenya."

—:o:—

UNITED NATIONS DAY IN U.S.

Washington, — President Eisenhower has proclaimed October 24 as United Nations Day in the United States and urged all citizens to join in observances "which will demonstrate their faith in and support of the United Nations." The President in a proclamation of the Congress has responsibilities in the Legco which probably others can afford to overlook. The Kenya Indian National Congress has now entered the Legco.



President Eisenhower *Major objective: "No War"*

with increased effective-

—:o:—

U.S. OPENS I.G.Y. WITH ROCKET FIRING

Washington, — The United States began firing rockets into outerspace last week to study hydrogen explosions on the sun. This marked the start of the International Geophysical Year (IGY).

Fourteen rockets will be fired off the coast of southern California during a period lasting from two to three months.

Fitted with ultra-violet and X-ray detectors, the rockets will measure the intensities of radiation from solar flares, the tremendous outbursts of energy from the sun which interfere with shortwave radio broadcasts.

—:o:—

U.S.-SOVIET CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Atlantic City, New Jersey, —. Vice-President Nixon has urged broad cultural exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union as the best hope for a break-through for peace."

He said such exchanges could bring about understandings between the peoples of the two countries which would "enable us to have real peace, not just an armed truce."

Mr. Nixon made the statement in a speech before the annual Kiwanis International convention in Atlantic City.

He said he believed that a regular exchange of radio and television broadcasts as proposed by the Secretary of State and the Democratic Senate leader, Senator Lyndon Johnson, would be helpful in reducing misunderstandings and prejudice.

"We should put at least equal emphasis", he said, on America's cultural and personal exchange programme with the Soviet Union and its European satellites.

The Vice-President said that the United States should try to bring at least 25,000 leaders from over-

London Letter:

From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

COMMUNIST UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA

● Khruschev Defeats His Opponents

London, Tuesday, 9th July.

Since the death of Stalin, the struggle for power in Russia has never abated and the departure of Mr. Molotov and his friends seems to be a further proof that the Khruschev faction still contrives to rule the roost even though it does not always succeed in extracting obedience and loyalty from its opponents.

The latest upheaval among the Kremlin hierarchy is in fact the first open conflict among the men who have ruled Russia collectively since Stalin's death in March 1953. The Central Committee of the Communist party announced the expulsion from leading positions in the party of Mr. Molotov, Mr. Kaganovich, Mr. Malenkov and Mr. Shepilov.

Diplomatic circles in London are agreed on the latest implications that Mr. Khrushchev is certainly the victor and collective leadership as a principle of Communist Government has been dropped for all practical purposes. The strife between Mr. Khrushchev and his adversaries seems both a struggle for personal and disagreement over practical and political power and a genuine issues of home and foreign policy.

It is believed in London that, to start with at least, there will be little change in foreign policy. There may be changes in some satellite countries, but not in East Germany where the regime is irreplaceable. Mr. Gomulka's hands in Poland are certain to be strengthened in his struggle with the Stalinist group, which may now be purged drastically.

British sources are reluctant to give an opinion about the role China has played, or how the change would affect Soviet-Chinese relations.

NEW PURGE

Sources close to Eastern bloc circumstances differ in their appreciation from those indicated above. They point to the extremely favourable reaction in the speech of the Yugoslav Deputy Premier, General Alexsandar Rankovic, and foresee a rapid rapprochement between Yugoslavia and the Soviet bloc as an immediate gain for Mr. Khrushchev.

They expect a purge of the recalcitrant Stalinist elements in Rumania — where it has already started with the dismissal of two Stalinist members of the Politburo — Czechoslovakia, and on a smaller scale, in Bulgaria. Hungary, Albania and East Germany are ruled out.

There may be, it is thought, more aid for Hungary but no re-admission of the revolutionary Premier, Imre Nagy, and his supporters to the party or to the country. Relations with Poland are expected to improve, and the Soviet Union may be willing to let other countries follow Poland's example of seeking loans in the United States.

These sources do not hold that the collective leadership is at an end. They regard the long explanation of the Presidium about the purge as evidence of Mr. Khrushchev having succeeded in a long and patient struggle in securing a new collective leadership. His strength was revealed by his ability to deal at the same time with the "Old Guard" Stalinists, Mr. Molotov and Mr. Kaganovich—representing the traditionalist Central Party Bureaucracy — and Mr. Malenkow — representing the Technocrats.

Both of these groups have been enjoying solid privileges until now, and Mr. Khrushchev's master move was to decree decentralisation and dismissal of Ministers and industries, thus showing the disgruntled masses that he wanted to end these privileges and again gain their support.

It was significant that he referred time and again to the fact that his reforms had been discussed at all levels up and down the country when announcing, the dispersal, which was the decisive move for control. Here he had the support of the army. It is agreed that Mr. Malenkov was Mr. Khrushchev's real rival.

RUSSIAN VIEW

Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, a First Deputy Prime Minister, who was commenting on the changes in leadership, said: "Things are going to be the same as before — possibly better."

When asked if there would be policy changes, Mr. Mikoyan said: "They (those expeled) were the ones who wanted changes." The Government would follow the policy of the 20th Congress of the Soviet Party, he added.

Molotov and Kaganovich, on the other, were not asked for the same reasons. (2) That the batle among clans is still stern and is perhaps not ended. The editors of Communist publications would do well not to drag too much in the mud the traitors to whom they will perhaps have to burn incense tomorrow. (3) And above all, that dictatorship never allows the division of power. Khrushchev is at present the sole leader, and all those who had let them-

(Continued on page 8)

E. African Questions in Parliament

Tribal Police

Dr. M. M. King (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary for what purposes the tribal police are used in Kenya; what is the number of tribal police employed in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces; and on what basis they are recruited into the service.

Mr. Profumo: The primary functions of the tribal police are to support the local African Administration and to investigate and prosecute in African courts offences against native law and custom, African District Council bylaws and the Native Authority Ordinance.

I am obtaining and will communicate to the Hon. Member, the information on strength and recruitment.

Tanganyika Ministers

Mr. Stonehouse asked on what basis it is proposed to appoint Assistant Ministers in Tanganyika in the interim development of the Ministerial system.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: As I have previously said the people chosen for these posts are those who, in the Governor's view, are the individuals best fitted by experience and interest to address themselves to the aspects of government concerned.

Following is extract from the Governor's speech to the Tanganyika Legislative Council on 30th April, in which he announced the proposed appointment of six Assistant Ministers:

"At the same time, and again with the agreement of the Secretary of State and subject to the approval of this Council, I propose to appoint six Unofficial Assistant Ministers. These Assistant Ministers and administrative responsibilities for the departments which will be allocated to them, the Government having been chosen because the activities for their department in Legislative Council, and where matters affecting those departments are dealt with Executive Council, would attend meetings of Executive Council and take part in discussions. Finally, Assistant Ministers will have the duty of travelling widely in the territory and of acquiring first-hand information, assessing public opinion and explaining Government's policies. They will also in future be available to serve as chairman or members of committees, or to undertake enquiries. In the very near future I shall be inviting certain individuals to accept appointment as Assistant Ministers; the names of those who have agreed to accept together with the subjects assigned to them, will be announced. It is proposed to make these selections on a non-racial basis and no special significance should be attached to any racial balance which may emerge from those selected and prepared to serve."

Uganda Ginneries

Mr. J. Stonehouse (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary how many cotton ginneries have been made available for co-operative unions in Uganda under the Government's ginneries scheme; and how many more will be made available during the next five years.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: None, Sir. I hope that five more co-operative ginneries will be established in the next five years.

Mr. Stonehouse: Would the Secretary of State give an understanding that the transfer of these cotton ginneries will be made at a rate of compensation which will not prove an undue burden on the co-operative unions?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The Government would follow the same course in Uganda as it has followed in England and is still here, to

ment to them when they find they are unable to board vessels immediately upon their arrival.

2. Arrangements have been made for the total discharge and sorting of all accompanied baggage (including "Hold", "Wanted on Voyage" and "Cabin") in the Baggage Shed, Kilindini, before disembarkation commences. On disembarkation passengers should proceed direct to the Baggage Shed and effect clearance of their baggage as soon as possible.

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E. R. WOOLCOCK,
Ag. Regional Commissioner of Customs and Excise Kenya.

Mombasa,
3rd July, 1957.

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If such a weapon can be produced, the President said, it will then be a completely military weapon — for use on a battlefield with no fall-out to injure civilians. Moreover, Mr. Eisenhower continued, the scientists urged that nuclear tests continue if the full value of using atoms for peaceful purposes is to be secured.

He hoped the Soviet will learn how to make a bomb with substantially less fall-out. The Soviet delegates at the U.S. disarmament talks in London had talked about the acceptability of certain kinds of inspection and every avenue must be explored. But he said the inspection system must be sound and effective.

In all the current discussion of producing bombs with less fall-out, President Eisenhower emphasised, he concentrates on just one thing: to keep war from happening.

:o:

KENYA PRESS OFFICER ATTENDS SEMINAR

Boston, — A government information specialist from Nairobi, Kenya, is spending two months observing the press and radio fields in the United States and becoming acquainted with general aspects of American life.

Alastair Matheson, Press Officer, is taking part in the 1957 International Seminar on Radio and Television, sponsored by the International Educational Exchange Service of the United States Department of State. June 10-Oct. 11, at Boston University here.

Following the sessions here, the visitor will inspect network studios in New York City. At the conclusion of the stay in New York, Matheson will tour the United States visiting newspapers and radio stations on the West coast and in the Midwest.

:o:

KENYA SPORT OFFICER IN U.S

Spokane, Washington, — Track and field events not reduced fall-out.

Now on a 10-week tour of the United Settes to study various recreational programmes, Evans and track and field events are the ideal way to bring all races together under a spirit of competition.

Many sports are native to a certain area, but strange to others," he said, "For example, cricket is familiar to all English and Indian people, but it is virtually an unknown sport to the Africans in Kenya. This puts the natives at a disadvantage and is no help in our efforts to bring various races together.

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"The United States considers that the further development of the processes of the United Nations will enable it to promote justice under international law Washington. — The United States began firing rockets into outerspace last week to study hydrogen explosions on the sun. This marked the start of the International Geophysical Year (IGY).

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It is fitted with ultra-violet and X-ray detectors, the research rockets will measure the intensities of radiation from solar flares, the tenuous outfluxes of energy from the sun which interfere with shortwave radio broadcasts.

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U.S.-SOVIET CULTURAL EXCHANGES

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He said he believed that a regular exchange of radio and television broadcasts as proposed by the Secretary of State and the Democratic Senate leader, Senator Lyndon Johnson, would be helpful in reducing misunderstandings and prejudice.

"We should put at least equal emphasis," he said, on America's cultural and persons' exchange programme with the Soviet Union and its European satellites.

The Vice-President said that the United States should try to bring at least 25,000 leaders from overseas nations to the United States each year.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE COLONIAL TIMES

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 7)

selves be duped by speeches on collective—leadership should understand."

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party, in a resolution, said: "The extremely grave fact that comrades who occupied high up leading posts up to now in the Soviet Union Communist Party organised a group endangering the unity of the party and carrying out fractional work, merits the most severe denunciation and punishment."

In Rome, the former Prime Minister, Mario Scelba, said: "Free men must welcome the recurring crises of the Soviet Union." The Catholic paper, "Il Quotidiano," said: "Mr. Khrushchev apparently wants to get rid of his colleagues and, after drowning de-Stalonization in Hungarian blood, seems to be heading for personal tyranny."

INDIAN VIEW

Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of Inda, said at Press Conference in London that the news probably indicated a process which had been going on in the Soviet Union for some years.

"Every country which has gone through a major revolution gradually goes back to what might be called normality," he said. "The surprising thing about the Soviet Union is that it has taken a longer period to go back to relative normality."

MOLOTOV ACCUSED

The strongest attack on Mr. Molotov was in the field of foreign policy, for which he was responsible under Stalin and later, for 15 years. The whole group, "in particular Comrade Molotov" had "hampered in every way" measures intended by the Soviet Government to reduce international tension and promote peace.

Mr. Molotov opposed the reconciliation with Yugoslavia, raised obstacles to the conclusion of the Austrian peace treaty, and was against the normalisation of relations with Japan.

"He opposed the fundamental proposition worked out by the party of the possibility of preventing wars in present conditions, of different ways to Socialism, and of the need for strengthening contacts between the Soviet Communist Party and progressive parties abroad.

"In particular he denied the advisability of establishing personal contacts between Soviet leaders and the statesmen of other countries."

The communique added: "On many of the above points Comrade Molotov's opinion was supported by Cohrade Kaganovich and in a number of cases by Comrade Malenkov."

UNANIMOUS DECISION

Mr. Molotov and his fellow-accused were said to have admitted their opposition activity and committed themselves to complying with the party position.

The communique said the Committee consisting of 250 members, had decided unanimously to expel Mr. Molotov, Mr. Malenkov and Mr. Kaganovich from the Presidium of the party, and from membership of the Central Committee.

Mr. Shepilov was removed from his position as a candidate member of the Presidium and as one of the secretaries of the Central Committee.

For all of them, as leading Russian Communists, this action is the gravest punishment. Mr. Molotov and Mr. Kaganovitch are two of the few surviving members of the Old Guard among the leaders, who were both closely associated with Stalin throughout their careers.

Both had held high positions in the party and the Government ever since the revolution of 1917.

Mr. Malenkov belonged to a younger generation of revolutionaries who grew up in the party machine dominated by Stalin. When Stalin died he succeeded him both as Prime Minister and as the party secretary. He lost the party secretaryship in 1953, and the post of Prime Minister in 1954.

Mr. Shepilov was of an even younger generation. He rose through the ranks of the party to become leader of the Communist youth organisation and editor of Pravda. For a brief period last year he succeeded Mr. Molotov as Foreign Minister, but was removed early this year.

NEW BLOOD

Mr. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party Secretary, has taken advantage of the defeat of the opposition group to enlarge the party Presidium and bring in much new blood. The new Presidium, whose names were broadcast consists of A. B. Aristov, N. I. Belayev, L. I. Brezhnev, N. Bulganin, W. Furtseva, N. G. Ignatiy, A. I. Kirichenko, N. Khrushchev, F. R. Kozlov, O. Kusinen, A. Mikoyan, N.M. Shvernik, M. A. Suslov, K. Voroshilov and G. Zhukov.

The last-named, Marshal of Zhukov, Minister of Defence, was promoted from candidate to full membership and thus become the first professional soldier to reach the highest level of the party ledership.

Mrs. Furtseva, 52, is similarly promoted. She becomes the first woman ever to hold a position in the body which used to be known as the Politburo.

The Presidium is thus now dominated by relatively new men who mostly owe their promotion to Mr. Khrushchev.

PRAVDA WARNING

The first indication of the split was given in a special editorial article in the Communist newspaper Pravda. It condemned in the strongest terms those among the party leaders who wanted to revert to the methods used before the Party's 20th Congress, when Mr. Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party leader, condemned Stalin and his policies.

The article proclaimed that no Opposition groupings could be tolerated within the party and made it abundantly clear that it was directed primarily against the Stalinist Old Guard leaders.

It said of the men who opposed the party policy: "They are detached from the life of the party and the country, they are the captives of backward ideas. They fail to see the new situation, display conservatism, stubbornly cling to outdated forms and methods of work, and reject what is being born out of experience."

The editorial insisted on the need for discipline throughout the party, from both the leaders, the rank and the file. Unity was essential, and the party must fight relentlessly for it.

"Our party's strength lies in the fact that it has always conducted, and continues to conduct, an irreconcilable struggle against those violating the discipline and unity of its highest ranks, and those who regard their group sectarian interests above the general party interests."

KHRUSCHEV CAREER

It may be recalled that after the death of Stalin in 1953, the first three men in Russia were Mr. Malenkov, Mr. Beria and Mr. Molotov. Mr. Khrushchev was a plain member of the party Presidium.

In July of that year, Mr. Beria, who had striven for absolute power was arrested and later executed. Mr. Khrushchev followed Mr. Malenkov as Secretary of the party in September, and succeeded in removing him from the post of Prime Minister in 1954.

In 1955, on the eve of the reconciliation with Marshal Tito, Mr. Molotov was forced to make an "admission of error" in theory, and was removed from the post of Foreign Minister.

It was at the Central Committee meeting in July, 1955, however, that the real battle between Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Molotov flared up. Mr. Khrushchev then threatened him with dire penalties if he refused to change his ways. It has taken nearly two years for the battle to be won.

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EAST AFRICAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

EAST AFRICAN TAXATION--REVENUE RAISED

(From C. T. Parliamentary Correspondent)

Mr. Brockway (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary what indirect taxation is levied in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika; what are the minimum wages for African labourers in each of these territories; and what is the estimated average annual cost of direct and indirect taxation to African labourers in each territory.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd gave the following information:

The revenue raised from indirect taxes in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika during the East African financial year 1955-56 and the revised estimates for 1956-57 are as follows:

	KENYA		UGANDA		TANGANYIKA	
	1955-56	Revised Estimates, 1956-57	1955-56	Revised Estimates, 1956-57	1955-56	Revised Estimates, 1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties	9,375,674	7,700,000	4,379,138	3,758,000	5,527,430	5,100,000
Excise Duties	2,805,112	3,000,000	1,770,893	1,970,000	1,608,516	1,850,000
Consumption Tax	65,183	80,000	—	—	90,405	120,000
Export Duties	1,689,229	120,000	5,225,993	5,994,000	28,139	35,000
Petrol Tax	512,393	496,000	—	—	—	—
Stamp Duties	592,898	590,000	169,478	175,000	166,174	160,000
Total:	15,052,490	11,967,000	11,545,302	11,894,000	7,415,655	7,265,000

In Kenya the basic minimum wage has been changed in some urban areas and is now as follows:

BASIC MINIMUM WAGES PER MONTH

AREA	Male Employees Aged 21 years and over		Other Employees	
	Sh.	Cts.	Sh.	Cts.
Eldoret	82	50	72	50
Kisumu	82	50	72	50
Kitale	82	50	72	50
Nairobi	79	50	70	00
Mombasa	85	00	75	00
Nakuru	85	50	73	50
Nanyuki	83	00	72	00
Nyeri	83	00	72	00
Thika	82	50	72	50

The rates of housing allowance have not been changed. In Tanganyika, wage regulation in the Municipality centres of Dar es Salaam came into force on the 1st April, 1957. These rates include a statutory minimum weighting for housing.

In Uganda a statutory minimum wage of 33/- per month, which includes weighting for housing and rations, has been in force in the Municipalities of Kampala and Jinja since 1949. Actual wages have however approximately doubled in this period and the lowest wages in these municipalities are now well above the legal minimum.

Cost of Taxation to African Labourers

It is impossible to make more than a very rough estimate of the average annual cost of direct and indirect taxation to African labourers in the three territories. Direct taxation varies according to district and, in some cases, according to income.

It is even more difficult to estimate the amount of indirect taxation paid by any particular class of taxpayer, at least without detailed surveys of individual budgets which are not available.

The amount paid is of course related closely to cash income which varies considerably between different categories of African labourers, especially between those working in urban and rural areas. But, making allowances for all these factors, it is estimated that the average African urban labourer would pay in taxation somewhat over £3 per annum in Kenya and Uganda and about £2.10s. in Tanganyika. Direct taxation alone on African labourers varies in Kenya between Shs. 19/- and Shs. 25/- per annum and in Tanganyika between Shs. 16/- and Shs. 33/- per annum, while in Uganda the average labourer in Kampala would pay about Shs. 40/- in direct taxation.

wage ranges from -/16 cents per hour in the case of girls of 15 years of age up to -/42 per hour for men of 18 years of age and over.

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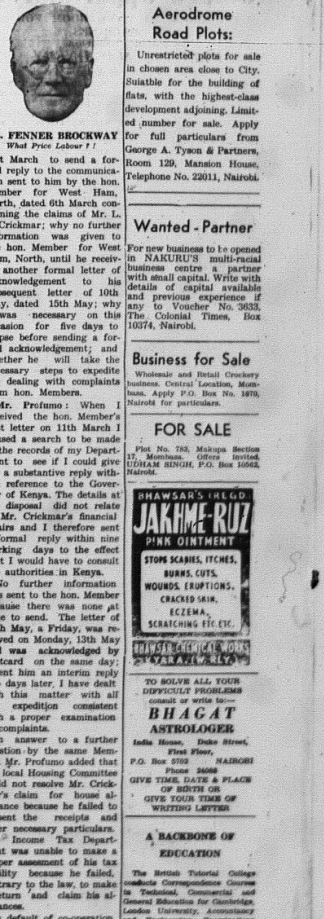
Mr. L. J. Circkmar's Claims—Unnecessary Delay?

Mr. A. W. J. Lewis (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary why it took him until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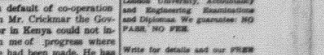

E. African Questions in Parliament

Tribal Police

Dr. H. M. King (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary for what purposes the tribal police are used in Kenya; what is the number of tribal police employed in the Central and Rift Valley Provinces; and on what basis they are recruited into the service.

Mr. Profume: The primary functions of the tribal police are to support the local African Administration and to investigate and prosecute in African courts offences against native law and custom, African District Council bylaws and the Native Authority Ordinance.

I am obtaining, and will communicate to the Hon. Member, the information as to strength and recruitment.

Tanganyika Ministers

Mr. Stonehouse asked on what basis it is proposed to appoint Assistant Ministers in Tanganyika in the interim development of the Ministerial system.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: As I have previously said the people chosen for these posts are those who, in the Governor's view, are the individuals best fitted by experience and interest to address themselves to the aspects of government concerned.

Following is extract from the Governor's speech to the Tanganyika Legislative Council on 30th April, in which he announced the proposed appointment of six Assistant Ministers:

"At the same time, and again with the agreement of the Secretary of State and subject to the approval of this Council, I propose to appoint six Unofficial Assistant Ministers. These Assistant Ministers and administrative responsibilities for the departments which will be allocated to them, the departments having been chosen because the activities affect a large section of the population, for any case it is important that Ministers, if they are to devote themselves to policy, should be free as far as may be possible from such executive and administrative work. The Assistant Ministers would, furthermore, speak for their department in Legislative Council, and where matters affecting these departments came before Executive Council, would attend meetings of Executive Council and take part in discussion. Finally, Assistant Ministers will have the duty of travelling widely in the country and of acquiring first-hand information, of assessing public opinion and explaining Government's policies. They will also be available to serve as chairmen or members of committees, or to undertake enquiries. In the very near future I shall be inviting certain individuals to accept appointment as Assistant Ministers; the names of those who have agreed to accept together with the subjects assigned to them, will be announced. It is proposed to make these selections on a non-racial basis and no special significance should be attached to any racial balance which may emerge from those selected and prepared to serve."

Uganda Ginneries

Mr. J. Stonehouse (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary how many cotton ginneries have been made available for co-operative unions in Uganda under the cotton reorganisation scheme; and how many more will be made available during the next five years.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Nine, Sir. I hope that five more co-operative ginneries will be established in the next five years.

Mr. Stonehouse: Would the Secretary of State give an understanding that the transfer of these cotton ginneries will be made at a rate of compensation which will not prove an undue burden on the co-operative unions?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The Governor, who recently came to England and is still here, is very conscious of the importance of securing that the co-operative unions are required to provide one-third of the capital cost of the ginneries, the balance of capital cost being met by the Government at the rate of 5 per cent to make up the balance.

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MR. FENNER BROCKWAY

What Price Labour ? !

21st March to send a formal reply to the communication sent to him by the hon. Member for West Ham, North, dated 6th March concerning the claims of Mr. L. J. Crickmar; why no further information was given to the hon. Member for West Ham, North, until he received another formal letter of acknowledgement to his subsequent letter of 10th May, dated 15th May; why it was necessary on this occasion for five days to elapse before sending a formal acknowledgement; and whether he will take the necessary steps to expedite the dealing with complaints from hon. Members.

Mr. Profumo : When I received the hon. Member's first letter on 11th March I caused a search to be made in the records of my Department to see if I could give him a substantive reply with my working days to the effect that I would have to consult the authorities in Kenya. No further information was sent to the hon. Member because there was none at time to send. The letter of 10th May, a Friday, was received on Monday, 13th May and was acknowledged by postcard on the same day; I sent him an interim reply two days later, I have dealt with this matter with all the expedition consistent with a proper examination of complaints.

In answer to a further question by the same Member, Mr. Profumo added that the local Housing Committee could not resolve Mr. Crickmar's claim for house allowance because he failed to present the receipts and other necessary particulars. The Income Tax Department was unable to make a proper assessment of his tax liability because he failed, contrary to the law, to make a return and claim his allowances.

In default of co-operation from Mr. Crickmar the Governor in Kenya could not inform me of progress where none had been made. He has answered my communications as promptly as the necessary information could be secured.

સંપાદકની શબ્દસૃષ્ટિ

વર્ષ: ૨૫ ૧૯ મી જુલાઈ, ૧૯૫૭ અં: ૧૨૫૪

રજમા વર્ષમાં : કેલેન્ડરિયક હાઝમા આ ત્રિમાસ અંકની સાથેજાતથી ૨૪ પુરાં કરી રજમા વર્ષમાં પ્રવેશ્યું. આ રજની ચિંતિ-ચન વસાહત ઐકાંતિક વહ-ગેતરોમાંથી આ આપણાકિ પત્ર પોષક થયું પડ્યું છે. પણ એ હતી મધુ છે. એ વિના આ રજના એકિયન ઉપર માર્ટે બોજ લેય. જેવી મહાય. એની પ્રગતિ એકપણી રહી સારી નથી. તેજનાં ઉત્તુંગ શિખરો એવું સર કર્યો છે અને તજીની મુંજાવનારી અકલ્પનાયો એવું આ માળા દરમ્યાન અનુભવી છે. તેજનાં તા હોવે કેમ સાથ આપે પરંતુ તજીના કપરા કાળમાં જે સજ્જનોએ અમને સપ્પારો આપ્યો હતો તેમનો આજે અહીં આભાર માનીએ છીએ.

વર્ષ : ગુજરાતીનાં પાનાં આ અંકોપિ ૧૮માંથી વધારીને ૨૨ કર્યાં છે. વાચન-સામગ્રીની વિવિધતા જાળવવાનો પ્રયત્ન સતત કરતા રહીશું. વાચકો અમારા પ્રયાસોનો નોંધ લે અને ઘટે તો સહકાર આપે એવી આશા સખીએ છીએ.

કો. ટ. ની નીતિ : અમારા વ્યવસ્થાપક કે તંત્રી મંડળ-માંથી કોઇને રાજકીય આંકાક્ષાઓ નથી. અમારું છાપું કોઇ પક્ષનું નથી. કોઇ રંગ યા ધર્મ પ્રત્યે અમને પૂર્વગ્રહ નથી. આ પત્ર પ્રગતિનું છે. બિનપક્ષી છે. બિનધર્મી છે. બેશક આર્થિક સુધરવતા એ કોઇપણ પત્રોના વૈસપ્રાણ ગણાય, એટલે આ પત્ર પોતાના પગ પર ઊભું રહે એ ખાસ જરૂરી છે. છતાં કોઇપણ સારાનરસા માર્ગે એમાંથી બને તેટલું નાણું ખેંચી લેવાની અમારી નેમ નથી. વાચકો આ પત્રને પોતાનું માની એમાંની ક્ષતિઓ અમને જણાવે અને જ્યાં સુધારા થવા ઘટે ત્યાં અમારું ધ્યાન ખેંચે. કૂકત ૨૫ એપ્રિલ મીન સેવવાથી કોઇનોય કશો અર્થ સરે નહિ. સારૂ'નરસું' જે કે' લાગે તે અમને લખો એવી અમારી માગણી છે.

હુવાઇ આપૂર્ત્તિ : ઝંગાનીકાનાં વધાં ગોયાં કેન્દ્રો અને ઝંઝીબારને હુવાઇ આપૂર્ત્તિ પહોંચાવવાની વ્યવસ્થા અંગે 'ફ્લાય ઝાફ્રિકન એર વેઝ'ના સહકાર સહકારથી ફ્રેરી શકયા છીએ. અમારા એજન્ટો પાસેથી હવાઇ આપૂર્ત્તિ ૮-૧૦ સેન્ટમાં મળી શકશે.

હારૂન અહમદ
સંપાદક મંડળ વતી

આ અંકમાં

હાથકડી વાતો	૧૪-૧૫	જૂના શહો અને નવી કેડીઓ	૨૧
વિજ્ઞાન	૧૬	નામદાર આગાખાન	૨૨
કરસદનું પાનું	૧૭	ભારત	૨૩
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કહાપણ અને રાહકહાપણ		આંતર-રાષ્ટ્રીય	૨૪
સિને સમાચાર	૧૮	પૂર્વ આફ્રિકા	૨૫
પુણે-સવાલ જવાબ	૧૯	અમલેખ, આડવાકિ નોંધ	૨૬
ચર્ચાપત્રો	૨૦	સંસ્થાઓ અને વ્યકિતઓ	૨૭
		ખુબપુખ પાનું	૨૮

સંયુકત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘની સલામતી સમિતિનું કાર્ય આંતર-રાષ્ટ્રીય શાન્તિ આબની રાખવાનું છે. બ્રિટન, ચીન, ફ્રાન્સ, રશિયા અને અમેરિકા એના કાયમી સભ્યો છે અને બીજા ૭ સભ્યોની નિમણુક બબ્બે વર્ષના ગાળા માટે કરવામાં આવે છે. સંયુકત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘની જનરલ એસેમ્બલી આ સલામતી સમિતિની બરાબરીથી નવા સભ્યોને રજીસ્ટર કરે છે. ગયા વર્ષમાં યુગાન્ડા, મોરોક્કો અને ટ્યુનિશિયાને નવા સભ્યો તરીકે સ્વીકારવામાં આવ્યા હતા. ઉપરના ચિત્રમાં સલામતી સમિતિની બેઠક બતી રહેલી દેખાય છે.

ઉપરની તસ્વીરમાં કાકાસાહેબની ઝૂંપા-ઝૂંટાંની ગાળાનો એક વિદ્યાર્થી કપાર્ડ દ્વારા વાવા પારખવાની તાલિમ મેળવી રહ્યો છે. આ નિશાળને સંયુકત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘના બાલ-ઝાળાંમાંથી ખરડ આપવામાં આવે છે. આ ઉપરાંત સં. રા. સં.ની બીજી પ્રવિા-સંસ્થાઓ જગતના લોકોનું જીવનધોરણ ઊંચું લાવવા કાર્ય કરી રહી છે. આમાં વિશ્વ-આરોગ્ય સંસ્થા, વિશ્વ મજુર સંઘ, વિમાની સંસ્થા, સાંસ્કૃતિક અને વૈજ્ઞાનિક સંસ્થા, ખેતીવાડી સંસ્થા: પોસ્ટ, બેન્ક અને હવામાન સંસ્થાઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

UN

ઉપરની તસ્વીર રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘની વિશ્વ આરોગ્ય સંસ્થાના જનરલ ડોકટર ગેહર મારકોલિનો લુકાસાહેબની છે. ડો. કાકાસાહે ૧૯૨૧માં ગ્રીક ૬' અનેરામાં જન્મ્યા હતા અને આજિલ તેમજ અમેરિકાના સંયુકત રાષ્ટ્રમાં ડોકટરની તાલીમ મેળવી લાંબી લાંબી સેવાની ૧૯૫૩માં તેમના અત્યારના જવાબદાર હોદા ઉપર નીમાયા હતા.

થોડાક વિસેન્ના વિદેશ-પ્રધાન મિ.સ વાન વડથાયકેન ૭૬ ૧૯૪૭થી સંયુકત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘ ઉપર એમના દેશનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ કરી રહ્યા છે. ૧૯૫૫માં એમને જનરલ એસેમ્બલીની એક રાજકીય સમિતિના પ્રમુખ તરીકે ચૂંટવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

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East African People's Own Weekly
Vol. 25. No. 1256. SEP 6 1957 Editor: HAROON AHMED NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 26th JULY, 1957. Price -/50 cents

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AFRO-SHIRAZI VICTORIOUS IN ZANZIBAR ELECTIONS

Nationalists Suffer Crushing Defeat

The Afro-Shirazi Union, — the anti-Arab and pro-British party, led by Abeid Amani Karume has given a crushing defeat to its rival Nationalist Party led by Ali Mubarik. As we go to the press the results so far announced indicate that the Afro-Shirazi Union has won three of the six seats while one has been won by the Muslim Association.

The Results are: Nagambo Town, Afro-Shirazi candidate, Mr. Chowdhary date, poled 3328 votes gainst the Nationalist candidate, Party rival by a narrow who polled only 918 votes; margin of 25 votes. Mr. in Zanzibar South, Mr. Amir Mussa (Afro-Shirazi) has Tajo, the Afro-Shirazi candi- emerged victorious in the date, defeated the Nationalist North Pemba division. He candidate Mr. Amir Zahor defeated Mr. R. H. Athuma-Said. Mr. Tajo was voted by ni, the Nationalist candidate 3200 people while Mr. Said by 300 votes.

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'AFRICA FOR AFRICANS' SLOGAN COSTS MEMBERSHIP

Khamisi Expelled From Capricorn Africa Society

Mr. Francis Khamisi, the Nominated member of the East African Central Legislative Assembly, has been expelled from the Capricorn Africa Society, as he has been found not to be a genuine supporter of the Capricorn ideals. The committee of the Mombasa branch of the Society considered him to be a "mono-racial leader."

Mr. Khamisi is reported to have enunciated the notorious slogan "Africa for Africans" at meetings held in Mombasa. His colleague on the African Advisory Council, Mombasa, has come out with a challenging statement. He is Mr. Abdulla, the proprietor of the Mombasa Book Stall. Mr. Abdulla asked Mr. Khamisi that instead of raising slogans it would be advantageous if some practical work is done in educating the Africans towards the responsibility of their ultimate goal.

Mr. Abdulla who is running a large book stall in Mombasa has employed only Africans to distribute the newspapers. He contended that despite paying hand- some wages he has failed to find honest "boys" to do the job. Therefore he asked Mr. Khamisi to provide him with a number of African workers who could be honest. Africans need to be taught to be honest and sincere in doing their jobs. They must also be trained to undertake responsibilities. Mr. Abdulla added that this was what the Africans needed most now and not the meaningless slogans like "Africa for Africans."

Educational Insurance For Africans

In order to give old-age security to Africans and to assure higher education to African youth, the Rhodesia African Assurance & Provident Corporation Ltd. is extending its activities to Kenya immediately and to whole East Africa at a later date. Their activities have the blessings of higher authorities.

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The Corporation at present works in the Central and South Africa, and after East Africa it intends expanding towards Ghana and Nigeria.

Once the assurance business gets going, the Corporation will start a subsidiary to invest all local monies locally to help Africans own homes and similar other social benefits.

Indian Cricketers To Tour East Africa

At the invitation of the Kathiawar Sports Club, a team of Indian Test Cricketers of All India repute will tour East Africa during August/September this year. Some prominent members of the team are: S. Mushaq Ali, M. J. Contractor, Ram Patel, Prakash Bhandari and Vinoo Mankad.

The team will arrive in Nairobi by air on 18th August and will play its first match against the Asians XI on S.V.I.G. ground on 17th, 18th and 19th. On 21st the team will play against the Combined Schools and against the Coast Combined on 24th and 25th. The Kenya team will meet the Team in the first week of September on the S.V.I.G. grounds.

21 Mau Mau Detainees Escape

Twenty one hard core Mau Mau detainees of Z category escaped on Tuesday night from a train which was taking them from Athi River to Manyani.

The Police and Prisons authorities reported on Wednesday, that seven of the escapees had been recaptured. All the recaptured men were injured. One had a broken arm and another a swollen face. Details of the injuries to the others are not yet available.

A Million Pound Memorial To The Late Aga Khan

Commenting on the news broadcast from Radio Pakistan that Muslim leaders had suggested a million pound memorial to His late Highness the Aga Khan in the form of a Muslim University or a General Hospital, Mr. A. M. Sadaruddin, President of the East African Muslim Students' Federation, said in a statement issued in Nairobi that if either of the suggestion was approved, nothing could be more fitting to his memory as he had preached for an enlightened soul in a healthy body.

Mr. Sadaruddin suggested that to the best use. His late Highthe entire Muslim world should be ness had described Arabic as llowed to contribute to the fund gua frances of the Muslim world. ns, a token of homage to the late If the memorial is to take the Aga Khan for his services to shape of a University, then as Islam, storywhere. As later Arabic University to promote up for it and the site be selected advancement should go a long way somewhere in the Middle East to meet the need in the countries where such facilities can be got of the Middle East.

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The Results are: Nagambo Town, Afro-Shirazi candidate, polled 3328 votes gainst the Nationalist candidate, Party who polled only 918 votes; in Zanzibar South, Mr. Amir Tajo, the Afro-Shirazi candidate, defeated the Nationalist candidate Mr. Amir Said. Mr. Tajo was voted by 3681 people while Mr. Said only received the support from 1679. The Town seat was won by the ed on Wednesday.

Muslim Association whose candidate, Mr. Chowdhary defeated his Nationalist rival by a narrow margin of 25 votes. Mr. Mussa (Afro-Shirazi) has emerged victorious in the North Pemba division. He defeated Mr. R. H. Alhuma-ni, the Nationalist candidate by 200 votes.

The result of the two constituencies were still await-

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Prince Karim Visiting East Africa

Prince Karim, the new Imam and the IV Aga Khan, is reported to have said, that after visiting Karachi, the birth place of his grand father and where his coronation is likely to take place, is also likely to pay a visit to East Africa. Prince Karim is expected by the local Ismaila Community to be in East Africa in October this year.

Last week some 800 Ismaili leading members of the sect attended the funeral ceremony at Aswan of their spiritual head the late Aga Khan, who was buried at his villa on the bank of the Nile. A contingent of 75 leading Ismailis also flew to Aswan from Nairobi in two chartered planes. Unfortunately they were delayed at Cairo for about four hours and the ceremony had to be delayed for them.

Sir Edward Twining, a long-time friend of the Aga Khan family, who represented British Government at the burial ceremony at Aswan, told Prince Karim: "We hope Britain's friendly relations with the Aga Khan and his community throughout the world would be continued in the same form as with the late Ismaili leader." Later Sir Twining had lunch with the new Imam, Prince Karim.

Muslim Maulavi Arrives In Nairobi

Maulana Ehtesham Ul Haq a Muslim Maulvi who arrived in Nairobi last week comes from a religions family of Thana U.P. India. He is a scholar of Theology and other Islamic subjects of Deoband. After partition he migrated to Pakistan, and became a leading member of Jameat E Ulemaa Pakistan. His erudite knowledge and progressive outlook was utilised by the Government of Pakistan and appointed him on various committees, foremost being "Constitution Basic Principals, Zakaat & Marriage Legislation."

He is accompanied by his brother Aziz Ul Haq B.A.B.T. who was born in 1907, and joined the Government of India in 1931. He was awarded the title of Khanasahib for his meritorious services in 1945. He is the nephew of Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi, and at the present is Deputy Secretary in the Government of Pakistan. He is managing the secretariat of Jamia Mosque Karachi, a President of Jameat E Ansar Ul Muslemeen which looks after the Education of 1500 children. He is a great writer and a poet.

Both these maulanas are to stay in East Africa till the end of August and during their stay they will visit Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

At the airport they were met by Mr. Zafar-Ud-Deen, President, and Rasheed Chaudhri, Secretary, Anjuman Himayat E Islam, Mohamed Yusuf Mr. Mohey-ud-deen, representing Commissioner for Pakistan and leading members of the Muslim Community of Nairobi.

Meeting Disembarking Passengers At Kilindini

Every one is extremely anxious to meet relatives and friends disembarking at Kilindini as soon as a ship arrives. It is, however, essential that the requirements of Health, Immigration and Customs Laws must be met before disembarkation could begin and members of the public are allowed to board a vessel.

The first thing a person desiring to meet a relative or a friend should do is to contact the local agents of the Shipping Company to whom the vessel belongs and ascertain the time when the passengers are expected to begin disembarking. No person, even if in possession of an Immigration Pass, is allowed to board a vessel until Health and Immigration formalities are completed and their respective flags lowered.

A notice detailing arrangements made for the disembarkation of passengers is published by the Commissioner of Customs which should be carefully studied by every person intending to meet passengers arriving at Kilindini.

Nyanza Muslim's Tribute

The President of the Nyanza Muslim League, Mr. Basheer-ud-Deen, M.L.A. told a crowd of over 2,000 at the Coronation Sports Ground, Kisumu, this week that His Highness the late Aga Khan's vast knowledge of the world, acquired by extensive travel and international contacts, his ripe experience and personal prestige were used through decades to promote the spiritual, political and economic well-being of his followers all over the world.

He was a pillar of strength to the Muslims of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent during the course of their political struggle, and his advice, always sound and moderate was frequently sought and freely given.

The meeting passed a resolution of condolence to the Ismaili Community and to Her Highness the Begum Aga Khan and members of the family.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

KENYA POLICE SPORTS

The Kenya Police annual inter-provincial athletic meeting will be held this year at the African Stadium, Nairobi. Heats will be run off on Friday, August 2, and the finals will take place on Saturday, August 3, starting at 2 p.m.

Once again the Kenya Amateur Athletics Association is providing officials to judge the finals of the meeting.

The open events are 120 yards hurdles, tug of war and 880 yards. It is hoped that the world famous American athlete, Mel Whitfield, will take part in an invitation 440 yards race.

BICYCLE LICENCES

A recent survey by the Council's Licensing Officer indicates that about 800 new cycles are purchased in Nairobi every month.

18,208 bicycles were licensed in Nairobi during 1956.

The number of cycle licences taken out during June 1957 was 847, or about 500 less than during the corresponding month last year, and the Licensing Department warns the users of unlicensed bicycles that they are liable to prosecution under the city bylaws.

The licence fee is Shs. 5/- per annum, payable at the Town Hall. A metal disc bearing the registration number is provided for attachment to the bicycle.

HONOUR FOR VIRUS RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Dr. A. J. Haddow, Director of the East African Virus Research Institute, a High Commission service at Entebbe, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science of Glasgow University for a thesis on the history of yellow fever in East Africa, and notes on insect borne infections.

PLANE SERVICES FOR E.A. SCOUTS

B.O.A.C. are operating on 26th and 30th July two special services to London to carry members of the Boy Scouts Associations of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and the Kenya Girl Guides Association to the World Jubilee Jamboree.

T.H.S. OLD BOYS ASSOCIATION

A short general meeting of the association will take place on 27th July after the school sports. All the old boys are requested to attend both the function and the meeting.

DOUBLE BILL BY SURYA PATEL

Mr. Surya Patel, the best actor of the year at the Kenya Drama Festival, is presenting Jean Anouilh's ANTIGONE and Anton Chekove's THE BEAR with the European and the Asian casts. Both are classical plays. ANTIGONE being modern version in English translation. Mr. Patel's team consists of Rodney Chilton, Nancy Roe and Neva Sequeira.

The plays will be staged at the Kenya National Theatre. The first night will be on Friday August 16, 1957.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The total earnings from railway and harbours services in the month of June, 1957, were approximately £1,785,000 compared with £1,728,000 for June, 1956, and £1,814,000 in May, 1957. Railway earnings were £113,000 below the level estimated for June, and harbour earnings were £4,000 short of the estimated figure for the month. Total earnings for the first six months of 1957 were £10,800,000 as against £11,120,000 in the same period last year.

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COLONIAL TIMES

'Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374

NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 26th JULY, 1957.

Policy Statements

The African members of the Legislative Council are a determined team and they are going ahead with remarkable speed. Two new African seats were created this year, although they were counterbalanced—which makes the whole affair look absurd — by the creation of two new European seats. It was the intention that the latter two seats should safeguard the special interests — if any! —of agriculture and commerce and industry. The practical effect of the step, however, is — and this is what makes the European case so weak and indefensible — that the European community has got two more seats, when there was no demand and no need for any.

As a result, the African case today is stronger than it was before the recent elections. And this is admitted by most people in public life. When the African Elected Members first made their demand for an increase in representation, both the Government and the European Elected Members seemed to find something wrong with every word in the statement containing the demand. It was not long, however, before opinions started changing. Mr. Vasey openly supported the demand for an increase. Then came the European Elected Members who in a public statement conceded the demand subject to conditions some of which were reasonable and others unreasonable. Mr. Cooke now gives his support to the giving of five extra seats to Africans.

The opposition to African demand is, thus, falling to pieces. One fine morning in the (?near) future readers of newspapers may come across a statement to the effect that agreement has been reached on the creation of so many additional seats for the African community. May we hope that on that occasion a footnote to the statement will announce the creation of two more seats for Asians, thus restoring the old ratio (5 Asians to 11 Europeans)!

What has happened during the past few years, especially during the past few months, and what is expected to happen in the not too distant future should serve as an eye-opener to Asian leadership. The position of the proverbial sandwich is not a happy one. It would be better and wiser to see the writing on the wall and to interpret it fearlessly.

The announcements of our political institutions have generally always taken a sound line. We wish we could say the same thing with regard to the utterances and doings of all our leaders. Even if the Asian community decides to be utterly selfish, there is only one path open to it. That is the path of "progressive" changes that have taken place in Great Britain and in India, the two countries for whose policies we care most. The balance of power is to turn in favour of the majority. Sooner or later — sooner than many expect — the African community is to have a controlling voice in the political affairs of the Colony. That is one thing it would be extremely unwise to forget.

There is no question of our acting as a referee in a boxing match. We are in the fight itself. We have to throw our weight — however small it is — on the side of democratic forces. Once we realise this, we shall cease regarding ourselves as a small contingent sandwiched between two powerful armies ranged against each other. True we must support the right. But what is right, if not democracy of the British type?

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

by: KARCUS

Empire Breakers

Especially for our unwelcomed Empire Loyalists I wish to quote below Walter Lippmann, the most distinguished and influential American journalist;

"To dramatise the rapid changes in the past hundred years, we might say that through most of the nineteenth century the world capital was London. After the First World War, the world capitals were Washington, Moscow and London. Now the world capitals are Washington, Moscow, London, Peking, New Delhi, and who knows, perhaps eventually also Cairo."

These Loyalists, who are indirectly helping to break the Empire sooner than it would otherwise, received a "hot reception" at the Torr's Hotel last week from the Capricornists before they would given one to Mr. Mboya at home.

The Goats Club

To help 4,000 foreign students studying at the London University, Miss Mary Traveiyan founded the Goats Club which has a membership of some 46 nationalities, each country being represented by not more than six persons.

There are waiting lists for some countries' representation; others like Togoland, for instance, are not quite complete.

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"But why so sad?" he was asked.

"Well you see," he replied, "without you we would all be like lost goats."

Nairobi's youth dirstully needs a Club — a Sheep Club. But the tragedy is that there is no shepherd around.

A Moth Or A Butterfly?

My friend who is studying in U.K. wrote to me: "I have often wished to be in Kenya to see the process of evolution it is now being subjected to. Politicians, with a good deal of breath taking, are awaiting to see whether the cacoon brings forth a butterfly or a moth."

My reply: "Let us hope that it would be a shimmering butterfly. That, of course, will depend on whether our local politicians will handle the cacoon with maternal care or expose it to the merciless buffetting of racial storms."

(Letters are invited from the readers on this subject. They should not be of more than 250 words.)

Efficiency Bad?

"A man who saved the nation millions of pounds is going around London this week in search of a job. Ernest Gethin, 49-year-old purchasing expert, lost his £4,000-a-year job with the British Transport Commission last April — because he was too efficient."

— News item in Reynolds News.

Sayings Of The Week

"The Kenya settlers are often, undoubtedly, recalcitrant."

— The Economist.

"Tories tend to believe that our railways are bad because they are nationalised."

— J. B. Priestley.

"Fit the boxes with stamp machines. Few people carry stamps around with them and therefore have to make greater use of the G.P.O."

— G. Boswell.

"The party leadership must not be divorced from the ranks of the party and must not become divorced from the masses."

— Khrushchev.

"Marx and Engels taught that in any conflict a Socialist must side with the more progressive forces. Between Nasser and Ben Gurian, I made my choice."

— Ex-Premier Mollet at the International Socialist Conference.

"He first read a book of hers when he was 15 or 16, and she 31 or 32, and announced promptly: 'I am going to marry that woman.' In 1935, after ten years' intimate friendship with Colette, he did."

—A book review in TIME.

"I think the strength of the Commonwealth lies in its ability to change. It is not breaking up, it is growing up; and growing up to its full stature."

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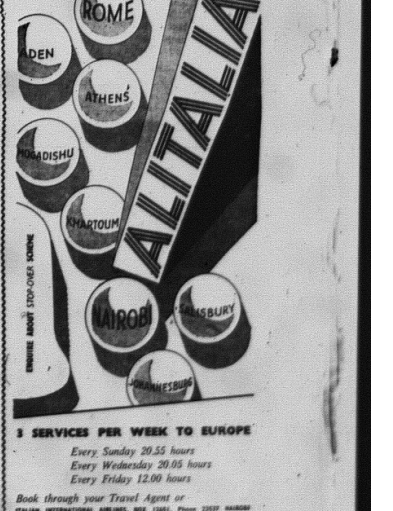

3 SERVICES PER WEEK TO EUROPE

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family, who represented British Government at the burial ceremony at Aswan, told Prince Karim: "We hope Britain's friendly relations with the Aga Khan and his community throughout the world would be continued in the same form as with the late Ismaili leader." Later Sir Twining had lunch with the new Imam. Prince Karim.

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committees, foremost being "Constitution Basic Principals, Zakaat & Marriage Legislation."

He is accompanied by his brother Aziz Ul Haq B.A.B.T. who was born in 1907, and joined the Government of India in 1931. He was awarded the title of Khanasahib for his meritorious services in 1945. He is the nephew of Sir Ashraf Ali Thanvi, and at the present is Deputy Secretary in the Government of Pakistan. He is managing the secretariat of Jamia Mosque Karachi, a President of Jamaat E Ansar Ul Muslemeen which looks after the Education of 1500 children. He is a great writer and a poet.

Both these maulanas are to stay in East Africa till the end of August and during their stay they will visit Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

At the airport they were met by Mr. Zafar-Ud-Deen, President, and Rasheed Chaudhri, Secretary, Anjuman Himayat E Islam, Mohamed Yusuf Mr. Mohey-ud-deen, representing Commissioner for Pakistan and leading members of the Muslim Community of Nairobi.

begin disembarking. No person, even if in possession of an Immigration Pass, is allowed to board a vessel until Health and Immigration formalities are completed and their respective flags lowered.

A notice detailing arrangements made for the disembarkation of passengers is published by the Commissioner of Customs which should be carefully studied by every person intending to meet passengers arriving at Kilindini.

Nyanza Muslim's Tribute

The President of the Nyanza Muslim League, Mr. Baseer-ud-Deen, M.L.A. told a crowd of over 2,000 at the Coronation Sports Ground, Kisumu, this week that His Highness the late Aga Khan's vast knowledge of the world, acquired by extensive travel and international contacts, his ripe experience and personal prestige were used through decades to promote the spiritual, political and economic well-being of his followers all over the world.

He was a pillar of strength to the Muslims of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent during the course of their political struggle, and his advice, always sound and moderate was frequently sought and freely given.

The meeting passed a resolution of condolence to the Ismaili Community and to Her Highness the Begum Aga Khan and members of the family.

CANCELLATION OF SATURDAY TEA PARTY

In view of the number of cases of Asian type influenza amongst the staff of the Shell Company of East Africa Limited and BP (East Africa) Limited, the General Manager has regretfully decided to cancel the Tea Party arranged in honour of Mr. S. J. Vyas. Separate advices have been sent by post to all recipients of invitations.

AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
3rd GLORIOUS SUNDAY,
SUNDAY, 28th JULY, 1957.
at 10 a.m., 3-6 & 9 p.m.
ROOPNAGAR'S SOCIAL CRIME DRAMA
FULL OF THRILLS — ROMANCE & COMEDY
"FIFTY-FIFTY"
Starring:— NALINI JAYWANT, M. RAJAN, DAVID, LALITAKUMARI, MANMOHANKRISHNA, GOPE, SUNDER & OM PRAKASH
Music: MADAN MOHAN.
Direction: ROSHANLAL MALHOTRA.

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Printed and Published by The Colonial Times Limited, P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

No Nairobi during 1956.

The number of cycle licences taken out during June 1957 was 547, or about 500 less than during the corresponding month last year, and the Licensing Department warns the users of unlicensed bicycles that they are liable to prosecution under the city bylaws.

The licence fee is Shs. 5/- per annum, payable at the Town Hall.

A metal disc bearing the registration number is provided for attachment to the bicycle.

HONOUR FOR VIRUS RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Dr. A. J. Haddow, Director of the East African Virus Research Institute, a High Commission service at Entebbe, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science of Glasgow University for a thesis on the history of yellow fever in East Africa, and notes on insect borne infections.

European and the Asian casts. Both are classical plays, ANTIGONE being modern version in English translation. Mr. Patel's team consists of Rodney Chilton, Nancy Roe and Neva Sequeira.

The play will be staged at the Kenya National Theatre. The first night will be on Friday August 16, 1957.

RAILWAY EARNINGS .

The total earnings from railway and harbours services in the month of June, 1957, were approximately £1,785,000 compared with £1,728,000 in June, 1956, and £1,814,000 in May, 1957. Railway earnings were £113,000 below the level estimated for June, and harbour earnings were £4,000 short of the estimated figure for the month. Total earnings for the first six months of 1957 were £10,800,000 as against £11,120,000 in the same period last year.

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THE SOCIAL WHIRL

PRATIBHA & SAROJ

To Study Science

Miss Pratibha, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. Harmandra Moolraj, left Nairobi for India to study for a B.Sc. degree in Science at the Sophia College, Bombay. She is the former pupil of the Arya Girls' High School, Nairobi, from which she passed her Cambridge School Certificate Examination in December 1956.

Miss Saroj Kumari Kochar also joins the same college to study science. She is the daughter of Mr. S. R. Kochar of Nairobi. She passed her Cambridge School Certificate Examination with credits in five subjects from the Duchess of Gloucester School, Nairobi.

R.A.F. Middle East Commander-in-Chief In Nairobi

Fifty men of the Royal Air Force, Eastleigh, Nairobi, mounted a guard of honour for Air Marshal Sir Hubert L. Patch, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East, when he arrived in Nairobi from Cyprus on Saturday last. The Commander-in-Chief, who travelled in a Hastings of Transport Command, was accompanied by Lady Patch.

He was greeted on his arrival by the Kenya Minister for Defence, Mr. J. W. Cusack, and Group Captain E. G. Palmer, Senior R.A.F. Officer, East Africa. Also at Eastleigh to meet him were C. D. Newbold, Legal Secretary to the East Africa High Commission; Mr. Richard Catling, Commissioner of Police; Alderman Mohan Singh, Deputy Mayor of Nairobi; and Mr. J. Riseborough, Town Clerk, Nairobi.

The Commander-in-Chief's visit to East Africa is described as "routine," the East African territories coming under his command. He left Nairobi on Tuesday, July 23 for visits to Uganda, Tanganyika and Mauritius. He is due to return to Kenya on July 29 and to leave for Aden on July 31.

Seen above is a group of leading East African Ismailis who flew from Nairobi to Aswan to attend the funeral ceremony of the late Aga Khan. (Inset) Sir Edward Twining, the Governor of Tanganyika, who represented the British Government at the funeral.

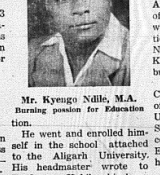
First In M.A. At Indian University

Nairobi, — An African student who went pennyless to India eight years ago — determined to educate himself, has brought the story of his remarkable academic achievements to a climax with a first class first in M. A. (Philosophy). The Government of India has been pleased, as a consequence, to extend his scholarship for one further year to enable him to do his Bachelor of Education at the Delhi University.

"This is a success story — the more remarkable because Mr. Kyengo Ndile had chosen a number of papers from Indian Philosophy for examination in which he beat all his Indian competitors at the Aligarh University this year. He had also stood first in his M.A. (Previous) examination at the University. He also had a first in his B.A.

Mr. Ndile is now back in Machakos, Kenya, — his home.

When eight years ago, Mr. Ndile went to India he had no money. He did not have a scholarship. He had no idea where he will sleep or get his next meal. But he had one thing — a burning passion for education.



Mr. Kyengo Ndile, M.A.
Burning passion for Education

He went and enrolled himself in the school attached to the Aligarh University. His headmaster wrote to Professor Habib, his benefactor:

"A more stoical and dour example of a youngman, away from his country and removed from his clan — fighting odds of life single handed, I have yet to meet."

Ndile writes: "I have tried very hard to penetrate, to understand Indian culture and I am grateful to say that it is a very fertile culture, worth emulating. I hope I shall in future be able to contribute my little bit towards the unification of Indian people in the continent of Africa and the African people."

Ndile's story, we have no doubt, is the one that will inspire every African young man.

Letter From Zanzibar

C. T. Correspondent

Zanzibar Goes To Poll

The first general elections based on the common roll took place in Zanzibar last Monday. About 75 per cent of the total voters registered their votes; of the 250,000 people living on the island only 40,600 were qualified to be on the voters list, which was written by hand as there are no Arabic type writers.

The 17 candidates who campaigned for the six of the 12 Unofficial seats had only two major issues at hand. The Nationalist party led by Ali Muhsin, thinks that racial issues should not be made the instrument to win the seats. His Party's policy is based on the slogan: "Zanzibar for the Zanzibaris." Nationalist Party wants to see the end of the British rule over the island as soon as possible. It wants to establish an Arab Sultanate.

Muhsin's rival, Abeid Amani Karume, the leader of the Afro-Shirazi Union wants to end Arab domination. Inspired by the TANU's Neyerere, which he denies, Karume favours the British, but fears the Arabs.

The Zanzibar Legislative Council at present consists of 25 seats of which 12 are Unofficial and 13 Official. Since only six seats were contested for during the Election, eleven candidates have been disappointed.

No case of emotional outbursts was reported. Nevertheless the Zanzibar Radio was on the air during the election to prevent the emotional outburst caused by the rumours.

(Results in front page)

Mr. Oliver Leaves For U.K.

Mr. Oliver Lucas, the acting assistant Commissioner of Police, left Zanzibar with Mrs. Lucas for United Kingdom on leave. They are expected back in Zanzibar towards the end of this year. Several functions were arranged in honour of Mr. & Mrs. Lucas including a luncheon party given by the Priest of the Bohora Community at Janab Mosque.

Prayers For The Aga Khan's Soul

Under the chairmanship of Mr. K. S. Talati, the chairman of the Town Council, a mass prayer meeting was held at Seyyid Khalifa Hall, Zanzibar. The speakers paid tributes to the services rendered to the mankind by His late Highness the Aga Khan. Fateha Prayer was offered and a resolution was passed and sent to the Family and the successor to the Aga Khan.

The following cable has been received from Her Highness the Begum by the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, in answer to their cable of condolences. "Please convey my deep appreciation to the Indian community for your message of sympathy".

The Zanzibar Muslim Association has also received a similar reply from the Begum.

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THE INDIAN SCENE

• By Eleuterio Soares, 'Colonial Times' Special Correspondent In Bombay

LABOUR UNREST CAUSES CONCERN

Bombay, 18th July, 1957.

The growing labour unrest in the country is causing serious concern both in official and non-official circles. It is almost a truism that increased productivity is the only means which will enable the country to successfully bear the strains of the Five Year Plan, the taxation proposals and the austerity programme and the country can ill afford at this stage any serious interruption in production.

It is true that there have been no major strikes or stoppages of work in recent times but the general restlessness which is now evident and which has produced a number of strike threats by employees of the Post and Telegraphs Department, the Civil Aviation Department and the Office Staff of the Central Government are dangerous portents which may seriously jeopardise the process of economic reconstruction.

Causes of Unrest

Many factors are responsible for this unrest. There is undoubtedly ground for the dissatisfaction at the wage structure particularly in view of the recent spurt in prices and heavier taxation proposals. There is also substance in the contention that the effect of the increase in national wealth as a result of the implementation of the First Plan have yet to be passed on to the common man who it is felt is entitled for a share in the country's prosperity.

These are substantial reasons but they do not wholly explain the restlessness on the labour front and this the sinister role of labour leaders who are also political leaders in trying to make political capital out of the situation created by the peculiar circumstances constitutes an important factor. Behind all these moves on the labour front there is the hidden purpose of improving the political fortunes of some party or the other.

For objectively speaking no sensible person can advocate strikes and stoppages of work as means of redress of the distress of the working and the middle classes. The Government is equally aware of the difficulties of the people and is as interested as any other group in seeing a contented and satisfied labour population but the administration, to use a cliche, is on the horns of dilemma. For any increase in wages at this stage inevitably means rise in costs which in turn leads to a lowering of the real wages and further discontent among the people. Nor can the easy solution of deficit financing be resorted to with equanimity because it would produce precisely similar results.

Productivity Only Cure

The reluctance of the Government to consider a general rise in wages at this stage therefore springs neither from any callousness and disregard of the interests of the people or financial stringency but from sound economic reasons which clearly indicate that liberalisation of wages would entail more hardships on the working classes. The authorities are anxious to put the emphasis on increased productivity which alone can correct the present imbalance by both increasing the supply of consumer goods as well as bring down the prices and thus raising the real wages.

A silver lining in the dark clouds, however, is the broad agreement arrived at at the Indian Labour Conference on the means of ensuring industrial peace during the plan period.

No Strikes, No Lockout

This body which comprises representatives of the Govt., industry and labour have pledged its full-hearted support for the implementation of the plan and arrived at certain tentative decisions which if implemented should go a long way to ensure uninterrupted industrial production. Among other points of agreement it has been resolved that there should be no unilateral strikes or lockout and that neither labour nor capital should embark on any action on its own without mutual consultations in matters such as rationalisation, wage structure and retrenchment.

While the question of wage freeze has not produced any agreement labour has given up the claim for a general wage increase and capital has accepted the pegging of profits. It has also been decided that both industry and labour and Government as employer in the public sector should make the fullest use of the existing machinery for the settlement of labour disputes and agreed decisions should be expeditiously implemented.

Congested Ports

The agreement has created an atmosphere of conciliation and has been perhaps partly responsible for averting the strike in Bombay harbour which would have paralysed the country's foreign trade already crippled due to congestion in the ports.

Labour's Share

It is more important that labour should share its responsibility of seeing the plan through and labour leaders, who are fully in agreement with the plan would think twice before encouraging any course of action which is likely to be prejudical to the implementation of the plan. Simultaneously the Government is contemplating legislation including the amendments to the Constitution to introduce a new set of tribunals to decide labour disputes and thus avoid writ references to the High Courts and the Supreme Court which cause considerable delay in settling disputes.

French Model

Under the new dispensation the High Courts and the Supreme Court will have jurisdiction only in points of law and not in of fact as at present. The Labour Tribunal which may include appellate bodies as well as a Supreme Tribunal to correspond to the Supreme Court will be under experienced judicial and administrative personnel and will function more or less on the model of the French institutions of the type.

Close Attention

The Labour situation is undoubtedly receiving close attention from the Government. The anxiety of the Government was reflected in the Home Minister's remarks in the Parliament in reply to adjournment motions outlining the dangerous after effects of strikes and appealing to all concerned to increase productivion as a constructive way of overcoming the present difficulties.

The Communications Minister is also likely to review the situation in the Parliament shortly, and in the meantime one of the first acts of the Prime Minister on his return from the Commonwealth Conference has been a detailed discussion with the Labour Minister on the various aspects of the situation and some concrete moves for a compromise on the demand of the Government employees for the appointment of new pay commission are expected in the near future. While the Government cannot contemplate any general rise in salaries without a corresponding increase in taxes the Government may agree to undertake a process of rationalisation so as to level down the differences between different categories of staff and the different departments of the Central Administration.

Improvement

A representative body to go into the question whether the present circumstances permit any rise in salaries may also be appointed as it is felt that such a high powered inquiry should go a long way to emphasise the inherent difficulties of the present situation and tone down the attitude of employees.

At the same time as a result of the various measures taken by the Government the general economic situation has shown a distinct improvement. Prices have started going down and the foreign exchange position has also brightened up.

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Sayings Of The Week

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— News item in Reynolds News.

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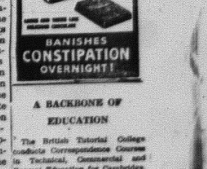

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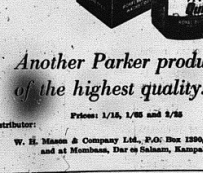

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Late Aga Khan

Tributes were paid to His Highness Sir Sultan Mohamed Shah, the late Aga Khan, for the services rendered by him to his community and to India, by prominent citizens at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Indo-Arab Society, in Bombay last week.

Mr. M. M. Pakvasa presided.

Mr. Naval Tata, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, said that the late Aga Khan was respected both in the East and the West as a political leader. He was a man of great ability and could put forward his viewpoint most lucidly.

He hoped that the late Aga Khan's life would be a source of inspiration to his followers.

Mrs. Gulestan Billimoria, Sheriff of Bombay, said that the late leader of the Ismaili community was not only a spiritual head, but a friend, philosopher and guide. He was like a "prince in a fairy tale" who was respected for his wisdom and universal knowledge.

Women's Welfare

Mrs. Billimoria said that the late Aga Khan took a keen interest in women's welfare and encouraged Ismaili women to go to schools and colleges.

Mr. Ghiyassuddin Kazi, Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies, said that the late Aga Khan represented all that was good in the East and the West.

Mr. Pakvasa said that during his meeting with the late Aga Khan he found that he was a man of character and nobility.

Mr. R. S. Pandya, Secretary of the B.P.C.C., Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, and Dr. K. A. Hamid associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by other speakers.

A resolution expressing deep sorrow at the death of the Aga Khan was passed. All those present stood up and observed a minute's silence.

The resolution described the late Aga Khan as "a great champion of Indian progress and a person who worked tirelessly in bringing Indians and the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Middle East together."

The meeting authorised the Secretary of the Society to send a message of condolence to Aga Khan.

Imposter In Lok Sabha!

New Delhi, — The Lok Sabha ordered an imposter, who "committed contempt of the House" by taking the oath as a Member of the House and signing the members' roster, to be sent to a medical board for examination of his mental state.

The House, on a motion of the Prime Minister, authorised the Speaker to take such action as he deemed fit after receipt of the board's report.

The imposter, who described himself as Birendra Kumar Mazumdar and claimed to have been elected from West Bengal, was among a group of nine members, who that morning took their seats in the House. He existed no suspicion or curiosity when the Speaker called on members Saudi Arabia, who expressed their grief at the death of the Aga Khan.

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who had not taken oath, to do so.

Before being discovered, 'Mazumdar', a moustached man of about 35, dressed in a dhoti and kurta, went through the customary process of shaking hands with the Speaker, signed the members' register and took his seat.

Meanwhile, the Secretariat, on a check up, found that there was no person of that name elected to the House from West Bengal. Soon after, Mazumdar was called to the lobbies for questioning.

This was the second time that a stranger had walked into the House non-chalantly and occupied a seat. The first incident occurred two years ago.

Sentences

Mr. Stonehouse asked the Colonial Secretary the number of members of the Tanganyika African National Union who are serving prison sentences for breaches of the law, the nature of their offences and their positions in the Union.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Nine persons serving prison sentences are known to have been members of the Tanganyika African National Union.

Their sentences relate to the following offences:

Robbery; uttering a false document; assaulting a police officer; illegal practice of medicine; stealing National Union funds; usurping judicial powers; false assumption of authority; assaulting local authority messenger; holding an illegal meeting and running an unregistered school.

In some cases sentences are being served in respect of more than one offence.

Of these 9 nine, five were ordinary members of the Tanganyika African National Union. The remaining four held the following positions at the time the offences were committed:- Chairman, Bukoba Branch. Propaganda Secretary, Tanga Provincial Branch. Vice-Chairman, Tanga Provincial Branch. Clerk, T.A.N.U. Headquarters.

Central Assembly Meeting

Mr. Creech Jones (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would consider, in order to remove continued widespread African doubts about the purpose of the High Commission in East Africa, that the sittings of the Central Legislative Assembly might profitably meet in each of the East African capitals and that the practice of having as chairman the Governor of Kenya may be altered so that Governments of the other two territories may also occupy the Chair in turn.

Mr. Profumo: It has in fact been the practice of the Central Legislative Assembly to meet from time to time in Uganda and, Tanganyika as well as in Kenya, and this practice may well commend itself to the recently enlarged and more representative Assembly.

As regards the second part of the Question, there are obvious difficulties in that it would be a considerable period.

Uganda Constitutional Developments

Mr. Hector Hughes (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he will state his plans for further constitutional developments in Uganda.

Mr. Profumo: I have placed in the Library of the House proposals recently published by the Uganda Government, which envisage, holding an, illegal meeting and running an unregistered school.

Cairo Propaganda

Mr. J. Johnson (Labour) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he is aware of the intensity of anti-British propaganda spread by Radio Cairo in East Africa and particularly Zanzibar; and what he is doing in this matter.

Mr. Ian Harvey: The Foreign Secretary is aware of the broadcasts and their contents, which are characteristic of Cairo Radio. But I think people are now becoming so accustomed to these outpourings that their effectiveness is steadily diminishing. I am informed that the Colonial Governments in question are not seriously perturbed by the effects of these broadcasts, although they are watching them carefully.

Meanwhile, the House will be aware that at the instance of the Foreign Office the British Broadcasting Corporation's broadcasts in Arabic, which can reach the Arabic-speaking population of East Africa, have been increased from 4½ to 9½ hours a day with effect from 1st April.

Whitehall Statement

Of defence, Mr. Profumo said that when the Minister for Defence had completed his examination a statement would be made. Any changes in Britain's assessment of the military facilities needed would be taken into account in the current talks.

The Minister told the House that partition could not be ruled out. It was not an ideal solution, but it was possible. The Government's policy on this point was, however, more clearly defined later in the debate by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd.

After a Labour Member had commented that partition had been universally condemned from the Socialist benches as one of the most dangerous possible solutions, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "Our view is that it would be unfortunate if Ireland were divided, but if there were to be self-determination it would have to be on the basis of self-determination for the Greeks and for the Turks. That is the policy of the Government."

SAFE-CONDUCT

Mr. Profumo declared that if Colonel Grivas and his colleagues were to accept the safe-conduct offer, the result would be that Cypriots could live and speak their true thoughts without fear. Thus, real headway could be made in consultations about the Constitution.

"With the lifting of one little figure, Archbishop Makarios could bring this step about. He has already had three months to do so. Is the absence of a lead from him to Grivas, I can only assume that it suits his personal aims to have a smouldering EOKA organisation gagging and terrorising his unfortunate countrymen," he said.

Mr. Profumo rejected accusations of alleged brutality by British forces in Cyprus. Those who had attempted to discredit the forces of law and order, he said, could hardly be expected to pay scrupulous attention to accuracy, and some of the accusations made were of the wildest nature.

The other source of allegation came from Archbishop Makarios himself. He had been spending time in Athens giving prominence to what he called alleged atrocities. "For any man who claims to be a responsible statesman deliberately to promote a smear campaign of this sort is serious enough," said Mr. Profumo, "but for a leading figure of the Church to do so, without first assuring himself of the facts is, to my mind, to throw all responsibility to the winds."

Of allegations by Cypriots detained at Wormwood Scrubs (a British prison) Mr. Profumo said that some of them had been in Britain for over six months, some getting on for a year. At no time did they make any complaints about brutality until this campaign of alleged atrocities built itself up. He would be more inclined to support demands by Members for an independent inquiry if he could see any hope of it taking place under conditions that would enable the truth to be established.

"I suggest that the only result of such an inquiry would be to provide a perfect forum for EOKA to repeat and elaborate allegations which nobody would attempt to come forward and contradict." Therefore the Colonial Secretary could not make himself responsible for such a travesty of justice."

LABOUR CHARGE

Mr. James Callaghan (Labour) the Opposition's opening spokesman, accused the Government of indecision and drift in handling the Cyprus situation. All it had done had been to give EOKA the opportunity to re-group; to Archbishop Makarios the propaganda field, and it had not taken one single, positive step to bring a period of pacification and some measure of constitutional reform to the island.

"I do not understand why the Government are so choosy about Makarios," said Mr. Callaghan. "If I read the press aright there are discussions which will bring the Government and Colonel Nasser closer together. Why can we stomach Nasser and not treat with Makarios ?

"The truth is that the Colonial Secretary discovered, like many other jailers before him, that it is far easier to lock a man up than it is to find a good reason for releasing him if he will not recant. Unless he gives a clear and categorical affirmative answer that he is ready to discuss the future of the island with the Greek and Turkish Cypriots he is guilty of the grossest bad faith."

Another unrealistic question concerned the future of Cyprus as a strategic base. The £12,500,000 which the Government had spent or had committed in the last three years to translating Cyprus into a base must bring tears to the eye of any Chancellor grubbing around for a few hundred thousands in economies.

STRATEGIC VALUE?

Yet when the Minister of Defence returned recently from the Middle East he said that what the Government really needed was not a base after all but a couple of air strips from which atomic bomberr might take off in pursuance of our defence against the U.S.S.R.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Sandys, intervened to protest that Mr. Callaghan was referring to a television interview in which Mr. Sandys gave details about the location of the Middle East headquarters. This was quite a different thing.

Mr. Callaghan retorted that the House would see how far it was "a different thing" when the Government's new defence policy became an accomplished fact.

The Government were guilty not only of a great waste of public money, of straining Britain's relations with her allies unnecessarily, but also of sacrificing the freedom of the people of Cyprus to choose their own government for a non-vital British strategic interest. That seemed to be the very height of folly and of madness.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 7)

would be more advantageous to the future of Cyprus to replace him with a civilian who had some knowledge of political matters. If the shooting part of the operation was over, a governor was now wanted who was able to judge the political issues as a politician.

All members of the House wanted Britain to have a close and confident relationship with the Turks, but they should not allow the Turks to blackmail them, or anyone else. Britain could not afford to put the Turks into the position where, by using 20 per cent of the population of Cyprus they were able to stop any move forward for the remaining 80 per cent.

The Socialist party believed that there should be a period of self-government during which political parties should be allowed to grow up so that there might be the growth of political freedom and expression of opinion in Cyprus with the full understanding that at the end of that period of self-government the Cypriots should have the right to determine their own future. The length of the period must clearly depend on a number of factors but this would be a considerable period.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY

Miss Lee (Labour) referring to a reply given by the Home Secretary to questions about the alleged illtreatment of Cypriot prisoners now at Wormwood Scrubs, asked on what authority he had said there were no bruises or scars on these prisoners that could have been caused by improper action.

This morning, she said, in the presence of the Governor of Wormwood Scrubs, the Assistant Governor, the chief medical officer, one of the doctors, and two of her M.P. colleagues, she had asked if there were marks and bruises, as alleged, on certain men when they came into the prison. She had asked this question first of the doctor in regard to one prisoner in particular whose back was very noticeably scarred.

The doctor said that he had examined this prisoner. — Renos Kyriakides — when he came in but did not remember seeing any scars. Later the chief medical officer of health joined the conference — he was not present when the doctor made that remark — and turning up the record on this prisoner read out that he had marks and scars. Would the doctor have access to the record he originally made before attending the conference? She would have thought it strange if he had not had access to this document.

GUNSHOT WOUND

Replying, the Colonial Secretary said that Kyriakides was brought to Wormwood Scrubs on August 28, 1956. It seemed astonishing that until a campaign was organized by Archbishop Makarios no notice had been drawn to this case. The note upon when the prisoner arrived said that there was a healed gunshot wound on the right shoulder—after all, they were dealing with people, who had been under arms — and there was no muscle wasting.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that we should remember we were not dealing with kid-glove types, but with people who live very rough lives. There had been a tremendous amount of mutual fighting among the prisoners themselves in Cyprus before they came to Britain. "I decline to accept that these wounds can be, or were caused by actions by our own troops."

Winding up the debate for the Opposition, Sir Frank Soskice said that although there had been violence in Cyprus since March, the Government had sat back in a state of absolute paralysis. The Opposition suspected that once again the Secretary of State was going to muff an opportunity.

The Opposition had often had to reproach the Colonial Secretary for violent and wrong headed decisions, but this was the first time they had ever complained that he had retreated into an ice box and frozen himself; it was hoped he would unfreeze himself, otherwise the heat of the circumstances would soon do it.

INQUIRY NEEDED

There should be some sort of independent inquiry made. If it had been simply brutality that had been put into the allegations of bishop Makarios he would agree at once that they were suspect.

He did not, nor did his friends, associate himself for one moment with the allegations that had been made. But they had been made to have their reputations cleared by an outside inquiry.

CYPRUS TANGLE

Replying, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the Government were doing something to cut through the Cyprus tangle, but, as he had warned a number of people privately, and as the Under-Secretary had warned the House publicly, there was no question of a quick solution.

He could not allow to pass unanswered the charge that the Government had not taken in recent months every considerable initiative. They were dealing with the destinies of great nations, and they had to allow these matters to be seriously pondered in three capitals, and it was out of the question for hasty conclusions to be arrived at, without the most mature consideration. It was now up to Archbishop Makarios and others to show also some initiative themselves.

Of course, the Turkish people were concerned about minorities, but more important than that was the proximity of Cyprus to the Turkish mainland. It was not the problem of minorities but the historical geo-political, strategic arguments that really operated in the minds of the Turkish people. These great anxieties could not be dismissed.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE

He had put in the library of the House a first statement giving answers by the Government and the Cyprus Government to certain charges. He had been asked whether the Government and the Cyprus Government would agree to a public inquiry in Cyprus to these charges. It would be out of the question for there to be a public inquiry of any kind involving the summoning of witnesses, whose lives would be in danger if brought to give public evidence.

He was fully satisfied that there had been no ill-treatment of the prisoners now in Wormwood Scrubs and proposed to place in Hansard the convincing letters the Governor of the prison had received from the two medical officers. "I have," he said, "the utmost confidence in the integrity and powers of observation of these two devoted officers and I accept implicitly the statements they make in their letters.

He was fully satisfied that there were the true facts. He had urged Miss Lee to go into more detailed information about prisoners whom she had seen. Nothing seemed to please some of the members opposite more than to engage in general charges and to run away when asked to specify who the individual was.

Greek and Greek-Cypriot intransigents were at the moment enjoying the mistaken belief that the Opposition, if returned to power, would adopt a policy more favourable to them. He did not believe this to be so, for "elegant evasion."

Pilgramages To Mecca

In answer to a question by Mr. J. Johnson (Rugby) the Colonial Secretary said that no accurate statistics were kept of British Colonial Territories' frontiers on pilgrimages to Mecca, and similarly on their return.

CHARGES ANSWERED

The detailed refutation of some of the charges of brutality and torture made by Archbishop Makarios in Athens on June 19 was lodged in the Library of the Commons last night.

According to the Archbishop, "unspeakable and abominable atrocities" have been committed by the British authorities in Cyprus. The Government statement disposes of eight of his specific charges point by point.

...It adds that in no case has cause been found to take disciplinary proceedings against any member of the security forces.

The following are typical examples of the charges made by the Archbishop and the Government answers:

Allegation: : "About Iraisos of Mahaira was cruelly beaten on head, abdomen and sides. He was pulled by the hair and beard. There was pitting on his face accompanied by grave insults. When the beating was stopped they inserted needles in his chest, and blood was running out. The abbot, overcome by the tortures, fainted.

Answer: The Abbot stated that until "the church" sent Mr. Clerides, a Nicosia lawyer, to see him he had no intention whatever of making any complaint. But "the church" was very powerful, and he had to find some excuse for admissions he had made to the police regarding his association with the terrorists.

In his own writing he furnished a statement saying: "I wish to withdraw the complaint I made to Mr. Clerides and do not want any further action taken on it."

Complaint: "Miss Loulla Kokkinou lost her front teeth after a rough blow by a sadist tormentor."

Answer: A Medical certificate, dated June 20, 1957, states that Miss Loulla Kokkinou has all her natural front teeth in place except one, which is false. Her dental records show that she lost this tooth at some date prior to June 24, 1955. She was arrested for the first time on May 23, 1956.

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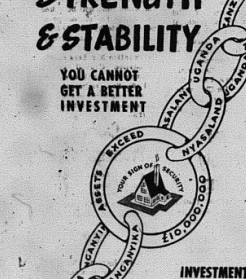

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INDIA'S TRADE WITH EAST COAST OF AFRICA IN FIRST CENTURY A.D.

by Chanan Singh

Commercial links between India and East Coast of Africa may be 3000 years old, but the first authentic proof of it exists in a book entitled the "Periplus of the Erythraean Sea" which is commonly regarded as the work of an Egyptian Greek written about A.D. 60. The author appears to have travelled in a ship along the East African Coast as far as "Rhapta" which was "two days' sail beyond" Menouthias (that is, Zanzibar or, perhaps, Pemba). He also visited the Persian Gulf as well as the western coast of India.

An English translation of the "Periplus" with exhaustive notes (so necessary for understanding a book written nearly 1900 years ago) by Wilfred H. Schoff, Secretary of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, the was published by Longmans many years ago and has been relied on and extensively quoted by writers on East Africa. My quotations below are also from Mr. Schoff's edition.

After describing the ports of Egypt on the Red Sea, the author gives an account of the trade of the coastal towns of Abyssinia and Somaliland. The imports to these towns included "Indian iron and steel and Indian cotton cloth." India was famous for steel in ancient times. According to Schoff, "Indian wootz was in the list of dutiable articles under Marcus Aurelius and Commodus; there was a Greek chemical treatise "On the tempering of Indian steel." He also quotes Edrisi as saying: "The Hindus excel in the Manufacture of iron. They have also workshops wherein are forged the most famous sabres in the world. It is impossible to find anything to surpass the edge that you get from Indian iron and steel."

Indian iron and steel went into the farthest corners of the world. In the fifth century B.C. a well-known Greek traveller and author, Ctesias, recorded a visit to Persia when the king and the queen of that country presented to him two "exquisite swords made of Indian steel." India was, however, later eclipsed by Europe because of that continent's superior resources supplemented later on by scientific advance and political power.

In the manufacture and export of cotton cloth, on the other hand, India reigned supreme until nearly the first half of the nineteenth century. In mid-nineteenth century, India was the chief source of cotton cloth for East Africa.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Periplus mentions the imports of Indian iron and steel and cotton cloth in the first century of the Christian era. India had practically no competitors then.

That Indian names and products were well known in those days is clear from other references in the Periplus. One of the commodities exported from the eastern coast of Africa was tortoise-shell. The author adds a qualification by saying that this was "in best demand after that from India."

The author next describes the ports he visited between the "Cape of Spices" (which is the modern Cape Guardafui) and Opone (identified by commentators as Ras Hafun). He mentions the various ports he visited in this area and lists the distances and the imports and exports of the coast. He says that "The voyage to all these market-towns is made from Egypt about the month of July," and mentions the export to Egypt, inter alia, of "slaves of the better sort."

"And ships are also customarily fitted out from the places across this sea from Arisca and Barygaza." Note the word "customarily" which obviously suggests frequency. The ships were not present on the east coast of Africa for the first time on the occasion of the Greek author's visit. They were coming to these ports "customarily," that is they had been visiting those places frequently in the past.

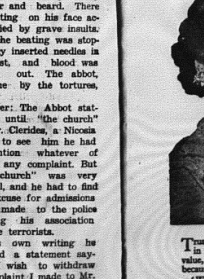
Readers should remember that this was in the first century A.D. Ships from the two places named must have been visiting East Africa for several hundred years before Christ.

The places from which ships came customarily were situated "across this sea", that is, across the Indian Ocean. The reference is to places in India. "Ariaca" or Aryaka was the general name given to the north-west coast of India. As Schoff suggests this area must have been one of the strongholds of the Indo-Aryan races in those days. From the point of view at least of India's trade with the West, it must have been an important area, as the best known to the outside world. The names Cambay, Gutch, and Kathiawar which were to become commercially famous belong to this part of India. "Barygaza" is supposed to be the modern Broach, the word being a corrupt form of the Sanskrit name for Broach.

The ships from "Africa" and "Barygaza" brought "to these markets towns the products of their own places: wheat, rice, clarified butter, sesame oil, cotton cloth, girdles, and honey from the reed called sacchari." Clarified butter is, clearly, Indian "ghee".

Every Indian knows that "ghee" is just the fat content of butter. It is obtained by

Continued on page 10



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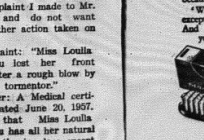

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MOTORING NEWS

Hillman Estate Car

A new four door estate car to be known as the Hillman Estate Car has been announced by the Rootes Group. The first shipments are expected in East Africa towards the end of this month, according to the local agents. The price will be about £850.

Ford's Production and Export Records

British Ford Vehicles produced during May totalled 35,000, of which no fewer than 20,000 were shipped to overseas markets.

The May export record included the despatch of 4,000 shipments of nearly 400 units to Beirut — the heart of the American motor industry.

Madras to London

Wootz is one of 12,000 mile trip from Madras to London in a Triumph TR2 is Mr. A.T. Rajah of Seremban, Malaya.

Mr. Rajah and a companion covered the distance, 12,317 miles in 36 running days, an average of 324 miles per day with a petrol consumption of 26.5 m.p.g. despite hours of continuous second-gear driving over some of the worst roads in the world. All this was accomplished without a single mechanical defect.

The journey took the travellers through India, Persia, Europe and finally to London.

Mr. Raja is buying a Triumph TR3 which he will transport back to Malaya by sea.

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close and confident relationship with the Turks, but they should not allow the Turks to blackmail them, or anyone else. Britain could not afford to put the Turks into the position where, by using 20 per cent of the population of Cyprus they were able to stop any move forward for the remaining 80 per cent.

The Socialist party believed that there should be a period of self-government during which political parties should be allowed to grow up so that there might be the growth of political freedom and expression of opinion in Cyprus with the full understanding that at the end of that period of self-government the Cypriots should have the right to determine their own future. The length of the period must clearly depend on a number of factors but that until a campaign was organized by Archbishop Makarios no notice had been drawn to this cause. The note taken when the prisoner arrived said that there was a healed gunshot wound on the right shoulder—after all, they were dealing with people, who had been under arms — and there was no muscle wasting.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that we should remember we were not dealing with kid-glove types, but with people who live very rough lives. There had been a tremendous amount of mutual fighting among the prisoners themselves in Cyprus before they came to Britain. "I decline to accept that these wounds can be, or were caused by actions by our own troops."

Winding up the debate for the Opposition, Sir Frank Soskice said that although there had been no violence in Cyprus since March, the Government had sat back in a state of absolute paralysis. The Opposition suspected that once again the Secretary of State was going to muff an opportunity.

The Opposition had often had to reproach the Colonial Secretary for violent and wrong headed decisions, but this was the first time they had ever complained that he had retreated into an ice box and frozen himself; it was hoped he would unfreeze himself, otherwise the heat of the circumstances would soon do it.

INQUIRY NEEDED

There should be some sort of independent inquiry made. If it had been simply brutality that had been put into the allegations of bishop Makarios he would agree at once that they were suspect.

He did not, nor did his friends, associate himself for one moment with the allegations that had been made. But they had been made to have their reputations cleared by an outside inquiry.

CYPRUS TANGLE

Replying, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the Government were doing something to cut through the Cyprus tangle, but, as he had warned a number of people privately, and as the Under-Secretary had warned the House publicly, to-day was inevitably one of the days most mature consideration. It was now up to Archbishop Makarios and others to show also some initiative themselves.

Of, course, the Turkish people were concerned about minorities, but more important than that was the problem of Cyprus to the inability to understand that it was not the problem of minorities but the historical geo-political, strategic arguments that really operated in the minds of the Turkish people. These great anxieties could not be dismissed.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE

He had put in the library of the House a first statement giving answers by the Government and the Cyprus Government to certain charges. He had been asked whether the Government and the Cyprus Government would agree to a public inquiry in Cyprus to these charges. It would be out of the question for there to be a public inquiry of any kind involving the summoning of witnesses, whose lives would be in danger if brought to give public evidence.

He was fully satisfied that there had been no ill-treatment of the prisoners now in Wormwood Scrubs and proposed to place in Hansard the convincing letters the Governor of the prison had received from the two medical officers. "I have," he said, "the utmost confidence in the integrity and powers of observation of these two devoted officers and I accept implicitly the statements they make in their letters."

He was fully satisfied that there were the true facts. He had urged Miss Lee to go into more detailed information about prisoners whom she had seen. Nothing seemed to please some of the members opposite more than to engage in general charges and to run away when asked to specify who the individual was.

Greek and Greek-Cypriot intransigents were at the moment enjoying the mistaken belief that the Opposition, if returned to power, would adopt a policy more favourable to them. He did not believe this to be so, and if that was firmly realized the chances of a solution became quite possible.

CHARGES ANSWERED

The detailed refutation of some of the charges of brutality and torture made by Archbishop Makarios in Athens on June 19 was lodged in the Library of the Commons last night.

According to the Archbishop, "unspeakable and abominable atrocities" have been committed by the British authorities in Cyprus. Government statement disposes of eight of his specific charges point by point.

It adds that in no case the cause been found to take disciplinary proceedings against any member of the security forces.

The following are typical of the charges made by the Archbishop and the Government answers:

Allegation: "About Irinaios of Mahaira was cruelly beaten on head, abdomen and sides. He was pulled by the hair and beard. There was pitting on his face accompanied by grave insults. When the beating was stopped they inserted needles in his chest, and blood was running out. The abbot, overcome by the tortures, fainted.

Answer: The Abbot stated that until "the church" sent Mr. Clerides, a Nicosia lawyer, to see him he had no intention whatever of making any complaint. But "the church" was very powerful, and he had to find some excuse for admissions he had made to the police regarding his association with the terrorists.

In his own writing he furnished a statement saying: "I wish to withdraw the complaint I made to Mr. Clerides and do not want any further action taken on it."

Complaint: "Miss Loulla Kokkinou lost her front teeth after a rough blow by a sadist tormentor."

Answer: A Medical certificate, dated June 20, 1957, states that Miss Loulla Kokkinou has all her natural front teeth in place except one, which is false. Her dental records show that she lost this tooth at some date prior to June 24, 1955. She was arrested for the first time on May 23, 1956.

The other examples given seem to just as firmly refute the allegations made.

of an Egyptian Greek written about A.D. 60. The author appears to have travelled in a ship along the East African Coast as far as "Rhapta" which was "two days' sail beyond" Menouthias (that is, Zanzibar or, perhaps, Pemba). He also visited the Persian Gulf as well as the western coast of India.

An English translation of the "Periplus" with exhaustive notes (so necessary for understanding a book written nearly 1900 years ago) by Wilfred H. Schoff, Secretary of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, was published by Longmans many years ago and has been relied on and extensively quoted by writers on East Africa. My quotations below are also from Mr. Schoff's edition.

After describing the ports of Egypt on the Red Sea, the author gives an account of the trade of the coastal towns of Abyssinia and Somaliland. The imports into these towns included "Indian iron and steel and Indian cotton cloth." India was famous for steel in ancient times. According to Schoff, fer rum indicum was in the list of dutiable articles under Marcus Aurelius and Commodus; there was a Greek chemical treatise "On the tempering of Indian steel." He also quotes Idrisi as saying: "The Hindus excel in the Manufacture of steel. They have also workshops wherein are forged the most famous sabres in the world. It is impossible to find anything to surpass the edge that you get from Indian steel."

Indian iron and steel went into the farthest corners of the world. In the fifth century B.C. a well-known Greek traveller and author, Ctesias, recorded a visit to

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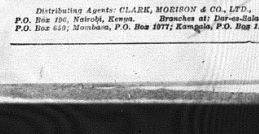

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E.E.C. F.34036 Wooden Table Standard, Lamp only. Height 24 ins.

India's Trade With East Coast Of Africa In First Century A.D.

(Continued from page 9)

the simple process of heating butter. The butter itself may have been obtained from any milk, goat, cow, or buffalo, but European writers have found it somewhat difficult to understand the mystery. The Concise Oxford Dictionary by the well-known grammarians and lexicographers, the Fowler Brothers, defines ghee as "Indian buffalo-milk butter clarified to resemble oil". If cow-milk can give butter, why cannot it give ghee ? Mr. L. W. Hollingworth on page 20 of his popular book "A short History of the East Coast of Africa" written for and widely used in schools (at least by teachers) comments on the Periplus passage in question. He says: 'By the term "clarified butter" the author of the Periplus probably means ghee, called "Samli" in the Swahili language. Ghee is formed by heating butter for about 12 hours and then taking off the oil, after the water has been evorted. If it is carefully enclosed in leathern skins or earthen pots while it is still hot it may be preserved for quite a long time. This explains why it was possible to carry ghee on such a long joinery.'

This is sufficient to mystify the common man over ghee ! Mr. Hollingsworth who has written an extremely clear and objective history of the East African coast has apparently spent more time than was needed on studying ghee-making.

The commodities that India used to send here 1900 years ago were all essential articles of diet and clothing. In due course East Africa came to produce locally all those commodities with the exception of cotton cloth. Certain cheaper varieties of cotton cloth are also now being produced in Uganda.

The Periplus makes one further remark in connection with ships from India. It says: "Some make the voyage especially to these market towns, and others exchange their cargoes while sailing along the coast." This method of commerce was in vogue until quite recently. Dhows went from port to port selling their trade goods and taking others in exchange.

The export of "a little palm-oil" is mentioned from shores roundabout Zanzibar. Schoff comments as follows:

"17. Palm Oil. The word in the text, nauplios, is corrected to nargilios, a word which appears in modified forms in other Greek geographers. This is the Sanscrit narikela, nariker, Prakrit nargil. "cocoanut." and the appearance of the word on the Zanzibar coast is of course a confirmation of Indian trade there. (See Lassen, op. cit., I, 287.) The Greek word was kokk, whence the adjective koukiophoros, Latin cucifera, from which the Periplus, 19, coins the Greek adjective koukinos.

"This palm oil was from Cocos nucifera, Linn., order Palmeae; probably native in the Indian archipelago, and carried by natural causes as well as Hindu activity to

most of the tropical world. It is one of the most useful plants known, providing timber for houses and ships, leaves for thatch and fiber for binding and weaving, aside from the food value of the nut, fresh and dried, and the oil. As a medicine also it was of importance to the Hindus, the pulp of the ripe fruit being mixed with their **nedikela-khanada**, a specific for dyspepsia and consumption. The nut was described by Cosmas Indicopleustes in the 6th century as a grape-like vine: and by Marco Polo in the 13th century (I, 102; II, 236, 248) as Indian nut. (See also Watt, op.cit., 349-363.)"

Other writers (e.g., Hollingsworth, op. cit., p. 25, F. B. Pearce: "Zanzibar" p. 26) agree that the coconut tree was introduced by Indians. The export of coconut oil in the first century A.D. shows the antiquity of Indo-African trade relations.

SUPREME COURT STABILISING INFLUENCE

Washington, — President Eisenhower has described the United States Supreme Court as a great stabilising influence which keeps the country from swinging to one extreme or the other.

He told his news conference that he believes the people of the United States support the Court for that reason.

The President's remarks were in reply to a question about criticism the Supreme Court has received in recent weeks. The questioner said the Court, unlike the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government has no effective way to reply to its critics.

Mr. Eisenhower said that the Court does defend its views by its decisions. He noted the decisions lay out the logic and conslusions of the majority as well as of any dissenters. He said some dissenting opinions in the history of the Court have had greater impact than the majority's.

On the Court's recent decisions upholding individual's rights under the Constitution, Mr. Eisenhower said the public may have had more difficulty understanding those decisions than usual. But he said the Court is of equal importance to the Presidency and the Congress and the people must not forget this fact.

President Eisenhower said he believes in and relies upon a fully independent

★The U.N.O. in Pictures★

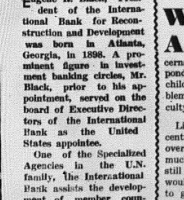
UN

One of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System, as defined in the U.N. Charter, is to prepare the millions of people living in Trust Territories for self-government or independence. The Trusteeship Council, composed equally of States which administer Trust Territories and those which do not, is the organ chiefly concerned with the task of supervising the administration of these Territories.

The people in these Territories enjoy the unique right of laying their problems directly before the United Nations. Sometimes petitioners, such as these from the French Cameroons, present their cases directly to the Council during its discussion of conditions in the Trust Territory.

Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1898. A prominent figure in investment banking circles, Mr. Black, prior to his appointment, served on the board of Executive Directors of the International Bank as the United States appointee.

One of the Specialized Agencies in the U.N. family, the International Bank assists the development of member countries by promoting the international flow of investment capital for productive purposes.



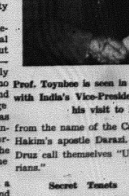
THE UNITARIAN SHEIKHS

By ARNOLD TOYNBEE

In search of dead cities of the Roman age, I had made my way into Jabal Druz — the isolated mountain, that juts out into the North Arabian desert to the east of the undulating fields of the Hauran. There I had found myself among a hard-working people, still wearing their own distinctive dress and clinging tenaciously to a fastness that had given them asylum in a world that has been intolerant of minority religions.

I longed to learn something of the inner spiritual life of this impressive but uncommunicative nation — for such the Druz virtually are, though they have no States of their own, and speak no other language than Arabic. My desire was granted. I was hospitably invited to Moukhtars, the former political capital of the Druz community in the Lebanon.

I was shown through a door, and suddenly found myself face-to-face with a row of majestic grey-bearded figures that might have



Prof. Toynbee is seen in the above picture shaking hands with India's Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan during his visit to India last February.

from the name of the Caliph Hakim's apostle Darazi. The Druz call themselves "Unitarians."

Secret Tenets

How does one become a Unitarian Sheikh? Apparently there is no set system of apprenticeship or initiation. An unsystematized consensus gives the entry. And what are the beliefs and ideals of which these accepted Sheikhs are the guardians and exponents ? Here I must borrow a tantalizing phrase that flows rather coldly from the pen of Herodotus: "Though I know

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO WRITE A LETTER?

A letter to a friend doesn't take long to write; it's like talking to him. But if what you have to say concerns important business for your firm, then your correspondence may take considerably longer. The five-year-old child knows this agony, but in a different form. His problems are the bluntness of his pencil and a certain difficulty in remembering the alphabet !

Literary men of the 17th century also took hours over their letters and, while much of what they wrote still survives, their methods would hardly do to-day. Nor, to go to another extreme, would those of the cavemen. These gentlemen were more artists than writers, with blunt instruments as "brushes" and cave walls as "canvasses". Their pictures were certainly a form of communication, but could hardly be described as writing.

No, next time you have a tricky letter to write — blame the Chinese and Egyptians for your trouble. It was they who started to convey ideas by pictures — which enterprise they abetted with other tribes such as the Mayas and Aztecs in America, and elsewhere the Samaritans, Babylonians and the Hittites. The pictures became symbols and the symbols turned into letters and the letters made up the alphabets. Q.E.D.

In the New World, picture writing survived until quite recently: it was especially popular among the Red Indians, who drew simple pictures on beach bark. The Dakotas went further and invented a kind of historical calendar or winter "count", in which each year was recorded by a picture of some important event. Thus when a chieftan named Red Jacket was killed in the winter of 1807-8, the fact was recorded by the image of a red coat with two arrows piercing it and the blood dripping.

From such pictures, inscribed on walls or tablets, sprang writing as we know it to-day. But the art was slow to spread. The scribes of the New Testament were paid to write letters for those who could not do their own, and the practice still continues in parts of the Middle East.

By the time of King Charles II two types of hand writing were current in Britain—Roman and Secretary. "Secretary" died out but Roman went on, and its influence is seen in all the printed matter we read to-day.

How long does it take to write a letter ? Well, our headline can be taken another way. Look at some of the exquisitely hand-written Bibles produced by the monks hundreds of years ago, and you can see that the degree of one letter alone must have taken days, if not weeks. And oddly enough, that problem is still with us. An architect, draughtsman or engineer, to take only three instances, sees well face the problem of lettering his plans neatly and effectively — a job that could take hours.

In modern times the stencil has done much to solve this problem. One British firm, A. J. West and Partners Ltd. produces for countries Overseas a whole range of ingenious devices—many of them specially designed for use by scientists, Servicemen, schools (masters as well as children!), horticulturists, clerks, radio engineers, stamp collectors even housewives.

All these are ink stencils, the operator using a pen instead of a brush. They enable a job to be done neatly, quickly, and without mess and are a real boon to those who have to work at speed.

So there is something in common between the five-year-old and the monk in the cell, between primitive man and the business executive: it's the problem of "writing a letter" quickly. For How long does it take? The answer is: it depends on what means you adopt!

Ford's Production and Export Records

British Ford Vehicles produced during May totalled 35,000, of which no fewer than 20,000 were shipped to overseas markets.

The May export record included the shipment of nearly 400 units to Detroit — the heart of the American automobile industry.

Maderas to London

Modest hero of a 12,000 mile trip from Madras to London in a Triumph TR2 is Mr. A.E. Rajah of Seremban, Malaya.*

Mr. Rajah and a companion covered the distance, 12,317 miles in 36 running days, an average of 324 miles per day with a petrol consumption of 26.5 m.p.g. despite hours of continuous second-gear driving over some of the worst roads in the world. All this was accomplished without a single mechanical defect.

The journey took the travellers through India, Baroach. the word being a corrupt form of the Sanskrit name for **Broach.**

The ships from "Africa" and "Barygaza" brought "to these markets towns the products of their own places: wheat, rice, clarified butter, sesame oil, cotton cloth, girdles, and honey from the reed called sacchari." Clarified butter is, clearly, Indian "ghee".

Every Indian knows that "ghee" is just the fat content of butter. It is obtained by

Continued on page 10

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વર્ષ: ૨૫ ૨૬ મી જુલાઈ, ૧૯૫૭ અંક: ૧૨૫૪

૧૫ મી ઓગસ્ટનો ખાસ અંક

ભારત અને પાકિસ્તાન ૧૫ ઓગસ્ટે આઝાદ થયા તેના સ્મરણમાં એક ખાસ અંક ૧૫ મી ઓગસ્ટ-૧૯૫૭ નાં રોજ બહાર પાડવાનું અમે નક્કી કર્યું છે. આ અંકમાં બે પ્રકારની અનુસાંધિક બાબતો લેખો, ચિત્રો, ઇત્યાદિ સાહિત્ય પીરસવામાં આવશે. આ અંકનો વહેલો પ્રચાર થવાનો હેતુ આકર્ષી પ્રથમથી જ પોતાની નકલ અંગ્રિમ કરાવે એ જરૂરી છે. લાંબા ગાળાના ગ્રાહકોને માટે પણ આ અંક લાંબાગાળે એક જબરું આકર્ષણ બની જશે. એટલે ગ્રાહકોએ પોતાની જગ્યા અનામત કરાવવા લાંબાગાળાના ફોર્મ ભરી મોકલી આપવા વિનંતી છે.

એજન્ટો: 'ફ્રી. પ્રે.' ના સમસ્ત પૂર્વ ગ્રાહકોના લવાજમ ચેમ્પ્સ ગયા છે. એજન્ટોને વિનંતી છે કે 'ફ્રી. પ્રે.'નાં વધારે નવા ગ્રાહકો બનાવે અને ૧૫મી ઓગસ્ટના ખાસ અંક માટે વધારે માલની ખાતરીમાં લાંબા વર્ષોની નકલોની વધારે ખાતરી ૮ આપી દેવી.

લેખકોને: ખાસ અંક માટે લેખો તા. ૫ સુધીમાં મોકલવા લેખક બહેન ભાઈઓને અરજ છે કે એમણે કુંકાં, મુલાકાતનાં ભાષણ વગેરે મોકલવાં. ભાષાંતર અને ઇતિહાસમાં મુળ વગેરેનું ટાંકણું નાંધ દોરવું તેવા લેખો ખિસ્સામાં સ્વીકારવામાં નહિ આવે.

હારૂન અહમદ
સંપાદક મંડળ વતી

આટલું વિચારજો

પ્રેમધર્મ

એ તો બધાનો અનુભવ છે આ સંસારમાં પ્રેમથી ચડિયાતી ને પ્રેમથી વધુ મળવાન બીજી કોઇ ચીજ નથી. ક્રિ'ક ધર્મ કહે છે કે આપણામાં રહે છે તે જ આત્મા વસ્તુમાં વ્યાપી રહ્યો છે. તેથી જીવમાત્રને પોતાના આત્મા ગણીને 'બાલવું' ને અર્ધા ઉપર પ્રેમ કરવો. ખ્રિસ્તી ધર્મ કહે છે કે માનવી માત્ર એક પ્રભુ પિતાનાં છોરુ છે તેથી આપણે પિતાના પર કરીએ તેટલો જ પ્રેમ આપણા પડોશી પર કરીએ. આમ બીજા ત્રીજા બાબતોમાં જુદા જુદા ધર્મવાળા વચ્ચે ભલે ફરક હોય. કોઇ નાક ઝાલીને સંખ્યા કરે તો કોઇ ચુંટીખણીને નમાજ પર પણ પ્રેમની બાબત માનવામાં ને પ્રેમનો મહિમા કબુલવામાં કોઇ ભેદ નથી.

એટલે જુદા જુદા ધર્મના ભેદને હું વજૂદ નથી દેતા. હું તો માનવીમાત્રનો એક જ ધર્મ સમજું છું અને તે પ્રેમ. ભગવાને બધાને ભુખ-તરસ આપી છે તેથી માણસમાત્રને ખાવા પીવાનું' મળવું જોઇએ. એટલે કે ભુખ્યાને રોટી ને તરસ્યાને પાણી દવું' એ દરેક માણસનો ધર્મ થયો. માણસનું શરીર રાંધ્યા ધાન જેવું છે. કોઇવાતાં વાર ન લાગે. કયારેક ને કયારેક દરેક જણ માંદું પડે જ. એટલે જે કોઇ માંદું પડે તેની સારવાર કરવી એ આપણો ધર્મ થયો. આપણે એક ગામમાં એક જગ્યે રહીએ છીએ. વેળ - વગેરે પ્રસંગે એકબીજાની મદદે જઇ ઉભા રહેવું' એ આપણો પડોશી ધર્મ થયો. વળી એકબીજા માટે કામ પાડવામાં લુચ્ચાઇ ન કરવાં. એ વાત પણ તેટલી જ દીવા જેવા છે. ક્રિ'ક, મુસલમાન, ઇસાઇ ગમે તે ધર્મવાળો હોય પણ આ સારી માણસાઇનો ધર્મ બધાએ માનવો જ રહ્યો.

—વિનોબા ભાવે

UN

સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘની આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રજાકીય વિમાની સંસ્થા (ICAO) જગતના વિમાન વ્યવહારનું સંચાલન કાર્યક્ષમ, સલામત અને સસ્તું બનાવવામાં સહાયરૂપ થાય છે.નીચેના ચિત્રમાં આ અતિ મહત્વની આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાના મહામંત્રી સ્વીડીનનિવાસી મી. અરન્સ્ટ જુન્નબમ' દેખાય છે.

ઉપરના ચિત્રમાં નુ ગીનીના ઉદ્યોગોને કાપીના પાક અંગે સલાહ-સુચના આપી રહેલા યુગોસ્લાવિયાના એક સભ્ય શ્રી. એરોન દેખાય છે. ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયાના વસિયા નીયેના નુ ગીનીના આ પ્રદેશ સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર સંઘની સલામતી સમિતિની દેખરેખ તળેના જગતના ૧૦ દેશોમાંનો એક છે. સલામતી સમિતિ પોતાના આ પ્રદેશોમાં અવારનવાર નિરિક્ષક અને સલાહકાર મંડળો મોકલી ત્યાંના મુળ વતનીઓને સહાયરૂપ થાય છે.

જુલમવૃત્તના અંત વિનોબા ભાવે

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COLONIAL TIMES

East African People's Own Weekly

Vol. 25. No. 1257. Editor: HAROON AHMED NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1957. Price -/50 cents

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SIR EVELYN RETURNS

RESULTS OF TALKS NOT DISCLOSED

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and Lady Mary Baring returned to Nairobi from London last Wednesday.

Sir Evelyn, who had been in London for talks with the Secretary of State and other Colonial Office officials, declined to make any comment to the Press on the outcome of his discussions.

Sir Evelyn Baring had been in London for routine talks with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Alan Lannox-Boyd. Also in London for unofficial talks at the Colonial Office were Mr. Michael Blundell, Minister for Agriculture; Mr. W. B. Havelock, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing; and Group Capt. Lionel Briggs, Minister without Portfolio in the Kenya Government. Mr. Ronald Ngala and Mr. Tom Mboya, African Members of the Kenya Legislative Council, also had talks with the Colonial Secretary.

Talks covered wide range of subjects including Kenya's constitutional framework and economic and social problems following the end of present Emergency.

Commenting on the political situation in Kenya, the editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia", said: "Kenya's need is an agreement between representatives of various races which will reduce political temperature, encourage interracial confidence, promise a period of political peace and permit concentration on task of strengthening economy of the country."

East Africa's Ancient History

Mr. Neville Chittick of the recently formed Tanganyika Government Antiquities Department has recently been excavating a small part of the site of a mediaeval Arab town at Ras Kisimani on Mafia island which was being washed away by the sea.

The main building proved to be a mosque which was built about the twelfth century and subsequently rebuilt or renovated four times. Imported pottery including Islamic and Chinese stoneware was found at all levels and provides valuable evidence for the date of local pottery.

Some hundreds of coins of the Sultans of Kilwa were also found including one of gold which is thought to be the first recorded from Tanganyika.

Mal Whitfield Coaches Coast Athletes

Mal Whitfield, the American athlete, told Coast athletes that it was the duty of each top-class athlete to help and teach others to improve their standards, emphasising that athletics was a team event. That was how international athletic champions were produced, he added.

Mr. Whitfield, who spent pressed with the improve- several days giving demon- ment in standard since his strations and coaching Coast last visit to Kenya in 1955. athletes, said he was im- Describing the improvement in track events as "phenomenal", he stressed that field events were some way behind and required a lot more work.

During his visit Mr. Whitfield gave a concentrated course on latest training methods to athletes, coaches and school teachers. At a special meeting at the Mombasa Stadium he demonstrated correct and incorrect techniques to a large crowd of athletes and interested spectators. He told those present that the development of athletic standards and a spirit of sportsmanship could be achieved only by leading local athletes teaching others less proficient the methods they themselves had learned.

Mr. Whitfield gave a coaching lesson to Alfred Vianna, the Coast's shot-put record holder, before a gathering of athletes of all races, mainly from the Asian community. Mr. R. Batchelor, the Provincial Sports Officer, said afterwards he believed that, as a result of Whitfield's coaching, Vianna had exceeded his best performance.

KENYA LABOUR FEDERATION CHALLENGES GOVERNMENT

The Kenya Federation of Labour has strongly challenged the Kenya Government to state why it has found it fit to found an Association of African Teachers in Kenya. In a statement issued last week in Nairobi from its head quarters, the Federation has stated:

"The appointment by thestates: "There are able Tea- Government of Mr. B. A. chers who command the re- Ohanga, a defeated Minister spect of their colleagues, and in the so called Kenya's who should be given the op- Multi-racial Government, to portunity to determine the sponsor the formation of an type of organisation most Association of African Tea- suitable for their colleagues, chers, a body with whom and acceptable to the African government intends to deal population as a whole." with on all profesional mat- "If Government wanted ters, causes very great con- to honour Mr. Ohanga for cern about government's at- the services he rendered to titude towards trade unions them during his term of in Kenya." office, this could have been The statement further (Continued on page 2)

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Multi-Racial Mass Meeting In Mombasa

"C. T." Correspondent in Mombasa

The discussions for the proposed council status for Mombasa and the proposals put thereto by the Minister for Local Government are proving a rallying point for the people of Mombasa of all races.

These proposals having already been rejected by the Asian, African and Arab members of the Board, a public endorsement of this action is to be sought by them at a public meeting to be held on Sunday August 4 at the Regal Theatre at which members of all races have been invited to attend and express their views.

In the context of the racial compartment in which Kenya affairs are divided, only two meetings were held in the history of Mombasa which were in their true sense inter-racial and at which members of all races attended and expressed their views.

Sunday's meeting will be addressed by stalwarts of the Municipal Board like Dr. M. A. Rana and Mr. C. H. Patel from the Asian side, Mr. Ali Abdulla from the Arab side and Mr. Francis Khamisi from the African side.

AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
SUNDAY, 4th August
at 10 a.m., 3-6 & 9 p.m.
NAVKALA-NIKETAN'S DEVOTIONAL CLASSIC
"DASHERA"
Starring:— NIRUPA ROY, SAHU MODAK, GOPE, RUPKUMAR, JAGIRDAR & YASHODHARA KATJU
Direction: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI.
Music: N. DUTTA. Lyrics: PRADEEP.

At the GREEN CINEMA
Bank Holiday Attraction
SATURDAY, 3rd August: 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 4th August: 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
MONDAY, 5th August: 10 a.m. 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
SIPPY FILMS DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL COMEDY
'SHRIMATI 420'
Starring:— MEENA SHOREY, JOHNY WALKER, OM PRAKASH, KAMAL, HELEN, MANORAMA.
Music: O. P. NAYYAR. Direction: G. P. SIPPY.

'Asiatic Influenza Germs Virus Research

Doctors at the East African Virus Research Institute, a High Commission service at Entebbe, have made plans to isolate and identify "Asiatic" 'flu' virus in the event of an epidemic in Uganda.

The Institute has issued to medical officers in the territory an information leaflet giving methods of diagnosing the new type of influenza, how to deal with it, and details of the way in which the Virus Research Institute will deal with blood samples and isolations of the virus in the laboratory.

If Asiatic 'flu' reaches Uganda — and so far it has not — the Institute will carry out checks and will send its findings to the London-based international centre dealing with the epidemic.

Mount Kenya Glacier Team

The names of all but one of the fourteen members of the Mount Kenya expedition in December which will survey the glaciers as part of the International Geophysical Year programme have been issued by the expedition's leader, Dr. I. S. Loupekine, Senior Lecturer in Geology at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

The expedition has been divided into seven teams dealing with glaciology, surveying, geology, hydrology, meterology, biology and organization. With Dr. Loupekine on the organization side are Mr. B. Grindrod and Mr. I. G. Desai, of the Royal Technical College, and a doctor still to be named.

Dr. Loupekine is at present on his way back from a reconnaissance on Mount Kenya during which his party will select a site for the 13,500-foot base camp, and secondary camps at 16,000 feet. The main expedition will be from December 10 to January 24th next, and is assisted by a grant of £150 from the Royal Society.

Appointment Of Town Clerk

Following the decision of the Nairobi City Council to defer making an appointment when two United Kingdom candidates for the post of Town Clerk were interviewed during the week ending the 6th July, further discussion on the filling of the vacancy took place at a meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee held this week.

It was later announced by the Chairman, Councillor G. G. Grieve, that the Committee had agreed that the Mayor, Alderman H. Travis, should make a further approach to Sir Colin Campbell regarding the appointment of a Town Clerk.

WANTED
One responsible Gujarati lady Teacher able to teach English, Arithmetic and Gujarati upto Standard VI.
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Kenya Labour Federation Challenges Government

Continued from Page 1)

best be done otherwise than interfering with the Free Trade Union Movement. The Free Trade Union Movement is prepared to work with Governments but it does not accept government sponsorship of its working machinery," the statement concludes.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

POLIO CASES IN KENYA

Following cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the week ending 27th July, 1957: Europeans: 2, 1 Nairobi County; 1 Nakuru; Asian: Nil; African: 17, 1 Nairobi City; 1 Nairobi County; 5 Fort Hall; 1 Machakos; 2 Kerugoya; 1 Limuru; 1 Kiambu; 1 Kisii; 1 Thika; 2 Nakuru; 1 Msambweni.

ESCAPED DETAINEES RECAPTURED

Two more of the 21 Mau Mau detainees who escaped from a train between Athi River and Manyani have now been re-captured, leaving only two unaccounted for. The search is continuing for these remaining two.

One of the additional two recaptured had gone to his brother's house in Kiambu area. The brother persuaded him to give himself up and took him to a local headman, who handed him over to the Police. The other detainee was picked up by a Police General Service Unit platoon near Marimbeti railway station in the Athi River area.

COAST SCHOOL'S ATHLETICS SUCCESS

Boys of the Coast Secondary School, Shimo-la-Tewa, won the Jethabhai Championship Trophy for the third year in succession at the fourth annual inter-secondary schools athletic competition held at the Mombasa Municipal Stadium. The runners up were the Arab Secondary School, who were beaten by a very narrow margin.

The Jeseby Championship Trophy for Girls was won by the Star of the Sea School.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

The profit of the Bank of Baroda Limited for the half-year ended 30th June 1957, subject to audit, including Rs. 4,75,752/34 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 20,40,950/93.

The Directors have resolved to declare an ad interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free of income tax which will absorb Rs. 6,00,000/- and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 14,40,950/93 to the next account.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER SCHOOL PLAYS

The Principal, Duke of Gloucester School, Nairobi, regrets that the school plays which were to be staged from the 29th July to 4th August will now be staged from September 4 to September 10, owing to many players being ill with influenza. Tickets for the various original dates will be valid for the dates noted below:-

Original Date	New Date
29th July	4th September
30th July	5th September
1st August	9th September
2nd August	6th September
3rd August	7th September
4th August	8th September

The performance for July 31 is postponed to September 10.

DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER SCHOOL

At the Annual General Meeting of the Duchess of Gloucester School Parents' Association held on 17th July, 1957, the following were elected.

Mr. K. D. Travadi: President; Mr. Ambalal S. Mistry: Vice-President; Mr. S. M. Akram: Vice-President and 15 Committee Members.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF MAKERERE COLLEGE COUNCIL

Mr. R. E. German, Postmaster General of East Africa, has been appointed by the High Commission as Chairman of the Makerere College Council as from the 1st September 1957, when Sir Joseph Hutchinson, the present Chairman, leaves East Africa.

Sir Joseph Hutchinson is to become Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University.

Mr. German has been Vice-Chairman of the College Council since 1954.

THANKS

We have received several messages of condolence by letters, telegrams, etc., on the sad demise of our revered father Punambhai Narshibhai Patel and take this opportunity of thanking them all through these columns. It is very much regretted that it has not been found possible to send individual replies.

Jashbai Punambhai Patel, Bukoba.
Manibhai Punambhai Patel, Mombasa;
Apabhai Punambhai Patel, Nairobi;
Ramanbhai Punambhai Patel, Bukoba.
30.7.57.

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COLONIAL TIMES

'Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374
NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 2nd AUGUST, 1957.

ASIAN EDUCATION

While hoarseness and fatigue have overtaken the Asian speakers and writers on Kenya Preliminary results, the Government offensive continues. The Acting Governor and the Minister of Education have thought it necessary to speak in praise of "modern school" education. There could naturally be nothing new in what they said. The term "modern school" comes to us here from the United Kingdom where it is generally regarded by parents as something inferior to the "grammer school." The distrust of "modern" education is an imported commodity.

But this is not all. Parents in Kenya seem to think the modern school here is not the genuine counterpart of the academic school. In the United Kingdom, the object of the modern school is to provide a full "secondary" course for those children who are not academically-minded and who therefore stand to benefit more from a practical type of education. Some children there go to grammer schools while others go to modern schools. But the important point is that all children who so desire can go through a full course of secondary education, whether of one type or the other. "Secondary education for all" was the aim of the 1944 Act.

It is well-known, however, that the average parent in the United Kingdom does not regard the modern education as highly as the education imparted at the grammer school. In Kenya there is greater reason for the scepticism of parents because the intention here is not to provide a full secondary course but only a two-year course at the modern school. If the intention is to have a full four year course, it has not been made clear.

Mr. Turnbull's address as reported in the Press has done nothing to clarify matters. He spoke with force and authority. "There is just not enough money", he said. This is quite true, although the Asian complaint concerns not the absolute quantity of money but the distribution of it. Again, is is unfair to Asian parents to lecture to them on the virtues of practical skills. They already appreciate the value of practical education. Who denies that some children are not fit for academic education? The trouble really is that the Department of Education says that not more than a certain percentage of Asian children shall pass the Kenya Preliminary Examination. This percentage comes from the United Kingdom, the home country of Britons, but the European children of Kenya are not subjected to it. That is the real complaint and it is a pity that the Government has not been able to appreciate it.

May we also point out with respect that the Acting Governor was generalizing from isolated instances when he said: "No child can study unless she has enough sleep, and solid breakfasts for the young are infinitely more important than proportional representation and the single transferable vote." If a few instances of lack of care have occurred, the parents responsible might have been notified individually. Proportional representation also is a proper subject of discussion with Government Committees which have unanimously supported it.

INDIAN TEST CRICKETERS TO TOUR EAST AFRICA THIS MONTH

A team of Indian Test and will play its first match of Cricketers of All-India repute at the week-end against an XI at Nairobi. will be visiting East Africa Asian during August/September. The members of the team this year and will play will be: S. Mistaq Ali; N. S. matches all over East Africa. Tamhane; N. J. Contractor;

The tour has been spon- A. G. Kripal Singh; Jasu sored by The Kathiawar Patel; Prakash Bhandari; Sports Club with the consent R. B. Kenuy; J. M. Gorpande; and co-operation of the Nyalchand Shah; M. S. Har. Kenya Cricket Association, dikar; S. K. Kothari; H. D. Asian Sports Association Amroliwala; B. G. Patel; D. and the other Sports Associa- Narottam and Vinoo Mankad. tions of East Africa. The team will consist of team will arrive in Nairobi atleast 10 Test players who by air on the 13th August, have represented India both 1957 on a seven weeks' visit at home and abroad with others of Ranjit Trophy (the National Champion of India).

The side has in it Mr. S. Hardikar, an all-round of exceptional promise; J. Contractor, again a young opening bat who has represented his country against New Zealand as an opening bat and S. K. Kothari, a young and rising University Cricketer.

Mr. N. S. Tamhane who keeps wicket for India has a very consistent record as well as Mr. Kripal Singh who is another all-rounder of considerable promise and plays for Madras. Both of them have represented India at Tests with considerable success.

Mr. Jasu Patel, who hails from Gujarat and Nyalchand Shah from Saurastra, are considered to be the best spinners on matting wickets in India and both have played in the Test against Pakistan and New Zealand.

Whilst youth is there, the experience has been blended in the side by the inclusion of Mr. Mustaq Ali, a most dashing opening bat and an amazing stroke-player with the addition of Mr. Vinoo Makad, who has showed his willingness to join the tour at the beginning of September.

The team after completing its itinerary will fly back to India on 2nd October, 1957.

x x x

Knock-free power at every stage of running ..... plus the extra engine smoothness you get from I.C.A.

New Supershell means more power and better performance for the motorist.

Supershell also has I.C.A.—the only motor spirit that has—and I.C.A. enables your engine to give you all the extra power with remarkable smoothness.

Supershell with I.C.A. is the most powerful motor spirit you can buy.

Here are details of Shell's 2 motor spirits

SUPERSHELL with I.C.A.
A high octane petrol for engines of high compression ratio.

SHELL with I.C.A.
The motor spirit which fully meets the needs of average compression ratios without the motorist having to pay for betane numbers which his engine cannot use effectively.

Ensure that your engine is properly tuned to get the full benefit from SUPERSHELL.

SHELL
SUPERSHELL
SUPERSHELL
the NEW HIGHER OCTANE petrol SUPER SHELL with I.C.A.
SUPERSHELL with I.C.A. the most powerful motor spirit you can buy

which members of all races attended and expressed their views.

Sunday's meeting will be addressed by stalwarts of the Municipal Board like Dr. M. A. Rana and Mr. C. H. Patel from the Asian side, Mr. Ali Abdulla from the Arab side and Mr. Francis Khamisi from the African side.

AT THE

EMPIRE THEATRE

SUNDAY, 4th August

at 10 a.m., 3-6 & 9 p.m.

NAVKALA-NIKETAN'S DEVOTIONAL CLASSIC

"DASHERA"

Starring:— NIRUPA ROY, SAHU MODAK, GOPE, RUPKUMAR, JAGIRDAR & YASHODHARA KATJU

Direction: CHATURBHUJ DOSHI.

Music: N. DUTTA, Lyrics: PRADEEP.

At the GREEN CINEMA

Bank Holiday Attraction

SATURDAY, 3rd August: 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, 4th August: 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

MONDAY, 5th August: 10 a.m. 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

SIPPY FILMS DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL COMEDY

'SHRIMATI 420'

Starring:— MEENA SHOREY, JOHNY WALKER, OM PRAKASH, KAMAL, HELEN, MANORAMA.

Music: O. P. NAYYAR. Direction: G. P. SIPPY.

Printed and Published by The Colonial Times Limited, P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. Loupekine is at present on his way back from a reconnaisance on Mount Kenya during which his party will select a site for the 13,500-foot base camp, and secondary camps at 16,000 feet. The main expedition will be from December 10 to January 24th next, and is assisted by a grant of £150 from the Royal Society.

—:0:—

Appointment Of Town Clerk

Following the decision of the Nairobi City Council to defer making an appointment when two United Kingdom candidates for the post of Town Clerk were interviewed during the week ending the 6th July, further discussion on the filling of the vacancy took place at a meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee held this week.

It was later announced by the Chairman, Councillor G. G. Grieve, that the Committee had agreed that the Mayor, Alderman H. Travis, should make a further approach to Sir Colin Campbell regarding the appointment of a Town Clerk.

WANTED

One responsible Gujarati lady teacher able to teach English, Arithmetic and Gujarati upto Standard VI.

Apply: Principal,

KAY'S COLLEGE,

P.O. Box 10797, NAIROBI.

at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

The expedition has been divided into seven teams dealing with glaciology, surveying, geology, hydrology, meterology, biology and organization. With Dr. Loupekine on the organization side are Mr. B. Grindrod and Mr. I. G. Desai of the Royal Technical College, and a doctor still to be named.

headman, who handed him over to the Police. The other detainee was picked up by a Police General Service Unit platoon near Marimbeti railway station in the Athi River area.

COAST SCHOOL'S ATHLETICS SUCCESS

Boys of the Coast Secondary School, Shimo-la-Tewa, won the Jethabhai Championship Trophy for the third year in succession at the fourth annual inter-secondary schools athletic competition held at the Mombasa Municipal Stadium. The runners up were the Arab Secondary School, who were beaten by a very narrow margin.

The Jeneby Championship Trophy for Girls was won by the Star of the Sea School.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

The profit of the Bank of Baroda Limited for the half-year ended 30th June 1957, subject to audit, including Rs. 4,75,752/24 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 20,40,950/92.

The Directors have resolved to declare an **ad interim** dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free of income tax which will absorb Rs. 6,00,000/- and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 14,40,950/92 to the next account.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER SCHOOL PLAYS

The Principal, Duke of Gloucester School, Nairobi, regrets that the school plays which were to be staged from the 29th July to 4th August will now be staged from September 4 to September 7.

THANKS

We have received several messages of condolence by letters, telegrams, viz., on the sad demise of our revered father Punambhai Narshibhai Patel, and take this opportunity of thanking them all through these columns. It is very much regretted that it has not been found possible to send individual replies.

Jasbhai Punambhai Patel, Bukoba;
Manibhai Punambhai Patel, Mombasa;
Apabhai Punambhai Patel, Nairobi;
Ramanbhai Punambhai Patel, Bukoba.

30.7.57.

ACCOMMODATION IN TANGA

MARINE HOTEL,

CLUB ROAD, TANGA, UNDER PARSEE MANAGEMENT OFFERS AT SEAFRONT FULLY LICENCED BAR, COMFORTABLE BEDS, LUXURIOUS BATHROOMS AND EXCELLENT FOOD

Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian

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TANGA, (T.T.)

Knock-free power at every stage of running ..... plus the extra engine smoothness you get from I.C.A.

New Supershell means more power and better performance for the motorist.

Supershell also has I.C.A.—the only motor spirit that has—and I.C.A. enables your engine to give you all the extra power with remarkable smoothness.

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SHELL

SUPERSHELL

it's here!

SUPERSHELL

the NEW HIGHER OCTANE petrol SUPER SHELL with I.C.A.

SUPERSHELL with I.C.A. the most powerful motor spirit you can buy.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Gopi Krishna To Tour East Africa

Gopi Krishna, the Natraj of India who gave a masterly performance of Indian classical dancing in Shantaram's Janak Janak Payal Baje, is shortly coming to East Africa with a party of musicians. The tour has been arranged by Mr. Hirji Arya of Dar es Salaam.

Dancer Gopi Krishna is a Nepali whose ancestors settled in Banaras, a religious centre of India. Art can be inherited. Gopi Krishna has a rich heritage of art as the art of dancing has been in the blood of his clan long before he was born. His sisters — Tara and Alakananda — are being good dancers further prove the maxim.

Gopi's training started when he was three. His tutors were his father and his uncle, Lachhu Maharaj, the greatest exponent in the world of Kathak dancing.

Youth, vigour, speed, and stamina are some of the assets of Gopi Krishna whose certain sensational feats take ones breath away.

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Among the intruments players Iqbal Narain and Harbans Ryatt deserve a word of praise; Iqbal for his accordion and Harbans for his flute. Randhir Singh gave two romantic English songs in the English tone. Sharad also succeeded in exhibiting his humour, though not one hundred percent, by his popular Hindi film songs.

The programme lasted till midnight; delays being frequent between changes of items. This futher made the audience lose patience which was evident from the whistling, shouting, booing to the announcer and passing of unnecessary comments.

One of the critical audience in the end said to his companion: "Kala Niketan's version of T.L.O programme."

—:0:—

Late Mr. Mohamedally

Mr. Mohamedally Rattansi, one of the Kenya's pioneer settlers and a prominent member of the Asian community died on last Sunday. He was the founder of a trust which provides educational bursaries for the students of all races in Kenya.

The funeral procession on Monday left from his house in Chambers' Road and winding its way via Khoja Mosque and River Road reached the cemetery at 5 p.m. where over 500 persons had gathered to pay last tributes to the memory of the Departed Soul. Among them were Mr. Prem Krishen and Mr. Khouranna of the Indian Commission; Hon. Mr. Madan; Hon. Mr. N. S. Mangat; Mr. J. D. Byramjee and other representative members of the Khoja Jamat and Asian Community.

—:0:—

New African Students For Indian Universities

Nineteen African students, selected from hundreds of applicants for the Government of India scholarships this year, have reached India for higher studies. Two more are to go from Kenya shortly.

Of them, seven are from Kenya, six from Uganda, four from Tanganyika and two from Zanzibar.

Following are the students with the courses chosen by them and the institutions to which they have been admitted.

KENYA

1. Mr. Joseph H. H. Ojwang (S. Nyanza) B.Sc. (Agriculture) Agricultural College, Poona.
2. Mr. William Arap Chereno (Rift Valley) B.A. (Hons.) Delhi College, Delhi.
3. Mr. Agabus Akolo Muluka (N. Nyanza) B.Sc. Delhi College, Delhi.
4. Mr. Edward Musazi (Maragoli) B.E. (Engineering) Ferguson College, Poona.
5. Mr. Ayub Naboth Ogada (C. Nyanza) M.B.B.S. Bhawan's College, Bombay.
6. Mr. John Otete (S. Nyanza) M.B.B.S. St. Xavier' College, Calcutta.
7. Mr. Peter Nderu (Kikuyu) B.Sc. Hindu College, Delhi.

UGANDA

1. Mr. John Banko (Mengo) M.B.B.S. Christian College, Madras.
2. Mr. Alli Kirunde (Busoga) B.Sc. (Hons) Christian College, Madras.
3. Mr. Emmanuel Wakweya (Bugisu) B.A. Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Mr. Isakaali Kawaggo Senkaali (Mengo) B.A. (Hons) Hindu College, Delhi.
5. Mr. Robert R. Kitariko (Kigezi) B.A. (Hons) Hindu College, Delhi.
6. Mr. Francis Xavier Wadad (Mbale) B.A. LLB St. Xavier College, Calcutta.

TANGANYIKA

1. Mr. Mbanigwa Semkoro (Same) M.B.B.S. St. Xavier College, Bombay.
2. Mr. George W. Salum (Muhesa) B.A.,B.Ed. Ramjas College, Delhi.
3. Mr. Emmanuel Rwechungura (Bukoba) B.Sc. Christian College, Calcutta.
4. Mr. Anthony D. Tsakiris (Tabora) B.Sc. (Agriculture) Agricultural College, Poona.

ZANZIBAR

1. Mr. Salmin Nassor Omar (Pemba) B.Sc. (Veterinary) St. Loyola College, Madras.
2. Mr. Salim Mohammed Elbualy (Zanzibar) M.B.B.S. Scottish Church College, Madras.

Those who have been selected, but have not yet gone, are Mr. Paul S. Khaira and Mr. Edward Njonjo from Kenya.

During their courses, which will last upto six years in some cases, the students will receive scholarships of Shs. 300/- per month. They have paid their own passages.

This is the tenth year of the Indian Government's scholarship scheme in East Africa, which was started in 1948-49. During this period between 20 and 25 students have been selected annually for higher studies in the Indian Universities.

Closed Shop System At Kilindini

The Dockworkers Union of Mombasa has decided to introduce "closed shop" system at Kilindini Harbour from August 1.

This means that all the African dockworkers who have not enrolled as members of the Union must do so. The Union has decided to take steps to see that none of its members work alongside non-union members.

The resolution to this effect was passed by a mass meeting of nearly 2,000 dockworkers at Tononoka.

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

by: KARCUS

Multi-racialism

Mr. Michael Wood has last week announced the extention of the East Africa's medical facilities. A centre to provide accident surgery and radio-therapy treatment for cancer is being constructed in Nairobi at the cost of about £300,000. The centre will serve the three territories and will have hundred beds.

From the leader of an esteemed local daily, I gather that the hospital will have separate wards for the patients of different races. The same paper also asserts: "It is an instance of multiracialism at its best." Now how, these contradictory views can be reconciled, can be explained only by the leader writer of the 'East African Standard'!

Arusha Guide 1957

The tourist attractions of Arusha and the surrounding country, including Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Crater, and snow capped Kilimanjaro, are ably publicised in a new Arusha Guide (1957) published by the New Arusha Hotel in cooperation with the East African Tourist Travel Association.

In an introduction to the 40 page booklet the District Commissioner, Arusha, claims that the need for such a publication is "today greater than ever and this third edition is therefore both timely and useful."

The booklet includes a detailed description of the amenities of Arusha, sporting facilities, communications, air, rail, and road timetables and a list of interesting spots which can be visited in both day trips and longer safaris.

Sayings Of The Week

"Hindu orthodoxy is largely a matter of asserting one's caste superiority by taboos enforced on everybody."

— The Economist.

"At present, the eight elected Africans represent more than five million constituents, while the population of 50,000 Europeans gets 16 representatives."

—Eric Stenton.

"Africans call for more M.Ps in Kenya."

— Eric Stenton in "Reynolds News."

Questions Of The Week

"Is Pinto still a danger to the security of Kenya?"

— Drum.

"As India moves from the cowdung to the atomic age, from the village to the town, from superstition to science, is it also moving from orthodoxy to agnosticism?"

— The Economist.

Letter From Zanzibar

C. T. Correspondent

GENERAL SECRETARY APPOINTED GOVERNOR

Mr. Robert E. Alford, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Zanzibar, and Mrs. Alford have proceed on leave prior to his transfer to be the Governor and the C-in-C of St. Helena, in succession to Sir James Hardford, early next year.

Muslims Hold Mass Meeting

Under the auspices of the Zanzibar Muslim Association — a mass meeting was held at Sakshi Square on last Friday night. The meeting was attended by the Muslims and the non-Muslims. Mr. Shermahmed Chawdry who emerged successful in the recent multi-racial elections told his audience that the Muslim's policy is "to forgive and forget."

Mr. Chawdry opened his speech by thanking his voters and the well wishers who made his success possible. He assured his listeners that he would carry out the duties placed on his shoulders.

Mr. Chawdry considers himself a Zanzibari. He said that he will do every thing for the progress of the people of the islands irrespective of race or religion. He is a friend to all, he concluded.

PETROL CHEAPER BY 40 CTS.

All Zanzibar motorists will make greater use of their cars as the price of petrol has been reduced from Shs. 3/55 to Shs. 3/15 per gallon — a reduction of 40 cents per gallon!

The price has been lowered as a result of attempts of the petrol companies to start storage facilities at Malonti, Zanzibar.

This reduction, it is understood, will not affact the fares of the public transport, as, despite the high petrol prices, the transport charges have always remained lower than those on the mainland.

Mendicant's Offer

Bakhtiarpur — Baba Harihardas, a roving mendicant, is now camping in the countryside of Bakhtiarpur with a herd of 80 bovine followers, ready to give them away for the mere asking.

The offer is, however, conditional that the recipient must agree not to kill, sell or milk the cow, nor let others do so. The mendicant believes that only caves have a right to partake of the milk of the cow.

Members of the herd, each bearing a name, respond to the master's call and follow him in procession as he moves about. They have come across about 100 villages during the past fortnight, being last heard of from Harnaunt, 50 miles from Bakhtiarpur.

THE INDIAN SCENE

By Eleuterio Soares, 'Colonial Times' Special Correspondent in Bombay

INDIA CONCERNED ABOUT NEPALESE SITUATION

India is at the moment very much concerned about the happenings in the neighbouring kingdom of Nepal. This country is vitally interested in the affairs of this frontier kingdom which has close cultural and economic ties with India and is of great strategic importance to her. The little kingdom is just now in the grip of a political crisis.

Following the fall of the Acharya Ministry repeated efforts to form a Government have failed and the situation during the past week is at the moment extremely fluid. The latest man in the field is the famous Dr. K. I. Singh, who had some years ago organised a rebellion and then fled into China. He has returned a much chastened man and is one of the moderate popular leaders of the Ghorkha land. His efforts to secure the support of the other parties in the task of forming a Government have so far proved abortive and the crisis might ultimately resolve itself into personal rule by the King.

One of the factors responsible for the intransigence of the political parties is the proximity of general elections due to be held shortly and none of the political parties is prepared to allow the stigma of administrative failure to mar its electoral prospects. Even the fact that the Cabinet will be only a care-taker one and will not be called upon to embark on any important programmes does not seem to cut ice.

India of course has no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom although it is customary for Nepalese leaders to turn to New Delhi for advice and interest in Nepal lies in enabling stability and apart from building a strategic road which links North and South Nepal this country is at the moment engaged in a programme of substantial economic aid to the Himalayan kingdom.

INDIA'S POLICY LAUDED

Dr. Herbert Evatt

Delhi — Dr. Herbert Evatt, former Foreign Minister of Australia, stoutly championed the policy of non-committed nations like India to judge each issue on its merits in the United Nations.

He said it was wrong to call this attitude "neutralism." "It is independence," he added.

Dr. Evatt, who was the president of the U.N. General Assembly in 1948-49, lauded India's policy both at a public meeting organised by the Indian Council of World Affairs and later at a press conference. He spoke on "the cold war" in his public address. When a questioner asked him whether the cold war was better than a hot war, he replied: "All that we want is a warm peace."

He criticised the assumption made by certain Powers that every country should join one bloc or the other.

P.T.I. adds: Dr. Evatt said that the supply of foreign armaments to Pakistan had rendered the solution of the Kashmir problem more difficult than before.

He said that, in his view, the problem should be solved through the process of conciliation and mediation.

Villager's Dream Comes True

Bombay — The story of a young man who resolved to go bare-footed until his village had a school building, comes from Talavadi, a village in Dahgam taluka of Ahmedabad district.

In order to wipe out the stigma attached to his village on account of prohibition offences, the young man, Shri Amarji Viraji, decided to reform his people. The method he chose to achieve his objective was to educate the younger generation and thus create an atmosphere hostile to drinking.

The village has no school building. And so, Shri Amarji Viraji launched a campaign and took a vow that he would go round bare-footed until his village had a school building. After three years of sustained efforts, his ambition came near realisation, when, the District Collector of Ahmedabad, Shri F. J. Heredia laid the foundation stone of a two-room school building.

Five More Indian Missions

NEW DELHI:— At least five new diplomatic missions are to be set up abroad this year, by the Government of India. An envoy is to be sent to Madrid and a Commissioner to Malaya, which is attaining independence this month.

It has also been decided to appoint a Charge d'Affaires in Morocco and Assistant Commissioners in Nigeria and Uganda.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RED RULE

Catholic Leader's Plan

Trivandrum — The leader of the Anti-Communist Front, Father Joseph Vadakkan, is planning to organise 2,000 youth units in Kerala "to save our country and culture from Communist influence," it is stated.

Official circles said that "this unhealthy and blind crusade is fraught with danger to peaceful and orderly life."

Father Vadakkan's alleged plan is contained in the first circular said to have been sent by him to Catholic priests and ecclesiastical heads. Support for the campaign is expected from non-Christians also.

The circular, drafted in English,has come to the notice of the State Government. In it, Father Vadakkan is said to have called for a crusade against corruption and the cunning campaign of Communist rule."

Official circles believe that Father Vadakkan's proposed campaign is part of organised opposition to the Communist Ministry's Education Bill which is before the State Assembly.

Gold Medals For Harijan Uplift

Madras —The Madras Government has instituted prizes of eight gold medals — two first class and six second class — to be awarded annually to village leaders and social workers who help in removal of social disabilities suffered by Harijans.

The prizes will be awarded in each district for the most meritorious work done in different fields of Harijan uplift activities which have been categorised.

The prizes scheme was announced by the State Minister for Harijan Welfare, Shri P. Kakkan, in the State Assembly while moving the demand for grant for "Harijan uplift" for Rs. 1,94,00,000.

The Indian film produced by and starring Raj Kapur was praised by the festival jury "for its deep humane contents expressed in a remarkable poetic form."

The festival's main prize for acting went to the team of actors in the French film "The Witches of Salem" and the "New Year's Sacrifice" (Chinese), "Professor Mamlock" (Hungary), "High Up" (Soviet Union) and "Lissy" (East Germany) also popularised temple entry by Harijans. The medals may be displayed by the winners on public functions and on festive occasions.

Top Prize For Indian Film

The Indian film "Under the Cover of Night" ("Jagte Raho") was awarded the Grand Prix of the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival.

About 70 feature films and documentaries from 42 countries — mainly non-Communist — were shown at the festival in this mountainous Bohemian spa which last year was promoted by the International Film Federation to equal status with the festivals of Cannes, Berlin, Venice and Edinburgh.

Under the scheme, class one gold medals valued at Rs. 100 will be awarded to those who secured access for Harijans to drinking water wells belonging to caste Hindus, enabled admission to hotels run by the forward communities and arranged marriages between Harijans and caste Hindus. The class II gold medal, worth Rs. 50 will be given to those who popularised temple entry by Harijans.

prove the maxim.

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3. Mr. Agabus Akolo Mubuka (N. Nyanza) B.Sc. Delhi College, Delhi.
4. Mr. Edward Musazi (Maragoli) B.E. (Engineering) Ferguson College, Poona.
5. Mr. Ayub Naboth Ogada (C. Nyanza) M.B.B.S. Bhawan's College, Bombay.
6. Mr. John Otete (S. Nyanza) M.B.B.S. St. Xavier till College, Calcutta.
7. Mr. Peter Nderu (Kiambu) B.Sc. Hindu College, Delhi.
8. Mr. Prem Krishen Walji (Mahsa) B.A.,B.Ed. Ramjas College, Delhi.
3. Mr. Emmanuel Rwechungura (Bukoba) B.Sc. Christian College, Calcutta.
4. Mr. Anthony D. Tsakiris (Tabora) B.Sc. (Agriculture) Agricultural College, Poona.

ZANZIBAR

1. Mr. Salmin Nassor Omar (Pemba) B.Sc. (Veterinary) St. Loyola College, Madras.
2. Mr. Salim Mohammed Elbualy (Zanzibar) M.B.B. S. Scotish Church College, Madras.

Those who have been selected, but have not yet gone, are Mr. Paul S. Kihara and Mr. Edward Njonjo from Kenya.

During their courses, which will last upto six years in some cases, the students will recive scholarships of Shs. 300/- per month. They have paid their own passages.

This is the tenth year of the Indian Government's scholarship scheme in East Africa, which was started in 1948-49. During this period between 20 and 25 students have been selected annually for higher studies in the Indian Universities.

Closed Shop System At Kilindini

The Dockworkers Union of Mombasa has decided to introduce "closed shop" system at Kilindini Harbour from August 1.

This means that all the African dockworkers who have not enrolled as members of the Union must do so. The Union has decided to take steps to see that none of its members work alongside non-union members.

The resolution to this effect was passed by a mass meeting of nearly 2,000 dockworkers at Tononoka.

Arusha Guide 1957

The tourist attractions of Arusha and the surrounding country, including Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Crater, and snow capped Kilimanjaro, are ably publicised in a new Arusha Guide (1957) published by the New Arusha Hotel in cooperation with the East African Tourist Travel Association.

In an introduction to the 40 page booklet the District Commissioner, Arusha, claims that the need

views can be reconciled, can be explained only by the leader writer of the 'East African Standard'!

— Eric Stenton.

"Africans call for more M.Ps in Kenya."

— Eric Stenton in "Reynolds News."

Questions Of The Week

"Is Pinto still a danger to the security of Kenya?"

— Drum.

"As India moves from the cowdung to the atomic age, from the village to the town, from superstition to science, it also moving from orthodoxy to agnosticism?"

— The Economist.

Letter From Zanzibar

C. T. Correspondent

GENERAL SECRETARY APPOINTED GOVERNOR

Mr. Robert E. Alford, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Zanzibar, and Mrs. Alford have proceed on leave prior to his transfer to be the Governor and the C-in-C of St. Helena, in succession to Sir James Hartford, early next year.

Muslims Hold Mass Meeting

Under the auspices of the Zanzibar Muslim Association — a mass meeting was held at Sakshi Square on last Friday night. The meeting was attended by the Muslims and the non-Muslims. Mr. Shermahmed Chawdry who emerged successful in the recent multi-racial elections told his audience that the Muslim's policy is "to forgive and forget."

Mr. Chawdry opened his speech by thanking his voters and the well wishers who made his success possible. He assured his listeners that he would carry out the duties placed on his shoulders.

Mr. Chawdry considers himself a Zanzibari. He said that he will do every thing for the progress of the people of the islands irrespective of race or religion. He is a friend to all, he concluded.

PETROL CHEAPER BY 40 CTS.

All Zanzibar motorists will make greater use of their cars as the price of petrol has been reduced from Shs. 3/55 to Shs. 3/15 per gallon — a reduction of 40 cents per gallon !

The price has been lowered as a result of attempts of the petrol companies to start storage facilities at Matoni, Zanzibar.

This reduction, it is understood, will not affect the fares of the public transport, as, despite the high petrol prices, the transport charges have always remained lower than those on the mainland.

returned a much chastened man and is one of the moderate popular leaders of the Ghorkha land. His efforts to secure the support of the other parties in the task of forming a Government have so far proved abortive and the crisis might ultimately resolve itself into personal rule by the King.

One of the factors responsible for the intransigence of the political parties is the proximity of general elections due to be held shortly and none of the political parties is prepared to allow the stigma of administrative failure to mar its electoral prospects. Even the fact that the Cabinet will be only a care-taker one and will not be called upon to embark on any important programmes does not seem to cut ice.

India of course has no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom although it is customary for Nepalese leaders to

Mendicant's Offer

Bakhtiarpur — Baba Hariharadas, a roving mendicant, is now camping in the countryside of Bakhtiarpur with a herd of 80 bovine followers, ready to give them away for the mere asking.

The offer is, however, conditional that the recipient must agree not to kill, sell or milk the cow, nor let others do so. The mendicant believes that only calevs have a right to partake of the milk of the cow.

Members of the herd, each bearing a name, respond to the master's call and follow him in procession as he moves about. They have come across about 100 villages during the past fortnight, being last heard of from Harinanat, 80 miles from Bakhtiarpur.

INDIA'S POLICY LAUDED

Dr. Herbert Evatt

Delhi — Dr. Herbert Evatt, former Foreign Minister of Australia, stoutly championed the policy of non-committed nations like India to judge each issue on its merits in the United Nations.

He said it was wrong to call this attitude "neutralism." "It is independence," he added.

Dr. Evatt, who was the president of the U.N. General Assembly in 1948-49, lauded India's policy both at a public meeting organised by the Indian Council of World Affairs and later at a press conference. He spoke on "the cold war" in his public address. When a questioner asked him whether the cold war was better than a hot war, he replied: "All that we want is a warm peace."

He criticised the assumption made by certain Powers that every country should join one bloc or the other.

P.T.I. adds: Dr. Evatt said that the supply of foreign armaments to Pakistan had rendered the solution of the Kashmir problem more difficult than before.

He said that, in his view, the problem should be solved through the process of conciliation and mediation.

Villager's Dream Comes True

Bombay — The story of a young man who resolved to go bare-footed until his village had a school building, comes from Talavadi, a village in Dehgam taluka of Ahmedabad district.

In order to wipe out the stigma attached to his village on account of prohibition offences, the young man, Shri Amarji Virji, decided to reform his people. The method he chose to achieve his objective was to educate the younger generation and thus create an atmosphere hostile to drinking.

The village has no school building. And so, Shri Amarji Virji launched a campaign and took a vow that he would go round bare-footed until his village had a school building. After three years of sustained efforts, his ambition came near realisation, when, the District Collector of Ahmedabad, Shri F. J. Heredia laid the foundation stone of a two-room school building.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RED RULE.

Catholic Leader's Plan

Trivandrum — The leader of the Anti-Communist front, Father Joseph Vadakkan, is planning to organise 2,000 youth units in Kerala "to save our country and culture from Communist influence," it is stated.

Official circles said that "this unhealthy and blind crusade is fraught with danger to peaceful and orderly life."

Father Vadakkan's alleged plan is contained in the first circular said to have been sent by him to Catholic priests and ecclesiastical heads. Support for the campaign is expected from non-Christians also.

The circular, drafted in English, has come to the notice of the State Government. In it, Father Vadakkan is said to have called for a "crusade against corruption and the cunning campaign of Communist rule."

Official circles believe that Father Vadakkan's proposed campaign is part of organised opposition to the Communist Ministry's Education Bill which is before the State Assembly.

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Fluid Policy

The Editor,
Colonial Times.

Mr. Madan, the Asian Minister without Portfolio, has at last made it known where the sympathies of the Fluid Group lie. His speech at Mombasa, which was non-committal, made it clear that the Kenya Asians will not join any racial camps.

Whether Mr. Madan was speaking in the capacity of a Minister and whether he was speaking on behalf of all the Asians, since the Muslims are a separate entity, is still doubtful. If he spoke on behalf of all the Asians then his views are not in agreement with those expressed by Mr. Nathoo, the Minister for Works, some weeks back. Mr. Nathoo, who is also a member of the so called Fluid Group, had said that the Asians fully support the African demand for more representation and unless they were met with the Asians will not support the present Lyttelton set up of the Government.

This declaration of policy should have come earlier from Mr. Nazareth, the convenor of the Fluid Group. His silence has created doubt and fear in the minds of the African leaders who have accused the Asians for sitting on the fence.

Two things have emerged from these contradictory views expressed by the members of the Fluid Group; (a) that Mr. Madan was not sincere at Thika where he denied the allegations that the Asians were "sitting on the fence;" (b) that the policy of the Fluid Group is inconsistent and of fluid type — without any definite shape.

This fluid policy appears to be selfish and opportunistic. It not only can harm the Asians but the future of Kenya as well. The weakness and the lack of foresight among the members of the fluid group is clearly exhibited by these examples.

Mr. Pandya, the junior boy of the Fluid Group, has declared that the Asians are no different from the Kenya Africans. Now the Kenya Africans are the nationalists. Are Asians also the same ? If Mr. Pandya can say 'yes' then it is the duty of the Asians to join in the 'Battle'. They cannot stand on No Man's Land. In order to be on the safe side for the selfish motives the Asians should not pretend to be Red Cross agents, enjoying the fun on both sides of the battle front.

No Man's Land is in no way different form sitting on the fence.' No much delay. I am convinced

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Man's Land' is a new phrase to describe the old policy. Old wine in new bottle!

Kenya Indian National Congress, Mr. Madan said, has accepted the Lyttleton Plan. It has. But then it was accepted conditionally as it was made plain that the Plan would be acceptable to the Congress, only, if the Africans were contented with it. During the election campaign the President of the Congress, Mr. Mangat, has termed it as "rotten before it was ripe."

One thing has become crystal clear from all these facts that the Asians politicians seem to hold a 'pass' that allows them to override the mandate of the electorate on specific issues such as this without the prior consultation of the electorate. In the general interest of the people of Kenya either they should discard this 'pass', or resign from their respective seats.

"An Asian"

Nairobi,

Asian Youth

The Editor,
Colonial Times.

The time has arrived when the ideas of the Asian youth should be put into practice straight away and without any delay. I am convinced beyond doubt that the general Asian community and particularly the Asian youth of today is very flexible and responsive. Patience and preservence is needed to convince them and arouse the courage they need to face the challenge. I will not pass the baby on and on. I want the privilege of being the first to jump into the field of paractical work of uplifting the Asian masses of Kenya. Someone has got to take the lead! I hope people will give me their support where the cause is deserving. I have started to see that our community is lagging behind due to lack of leadership. This needs utmost sacrifice. For the benfit of our children in this country people like, Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave and Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan are needed. They never thought of making money or about the material things.

As a test case let us complete the cemetery work. It is here the young people will have to show courage and guts against our elders. Later on problems of buses, more blood donors, hospitals, home for elderly Asian destitutes, orphanages, family planning, could be tackled. Our greatest job should be to get the Asian youth interested in community affairs and less in money-making and enlarging the family beyond means.

The circumstances demand that money-making and social work should not go hand in hand. I will start the cemetery work like an eastern hermit from the day the letter appears in the paper. In the meantime I suggest the Asian youths start thinking of getting together to form a proper body so that the "Asian uplift" programmes may be pursued properly.

Ahmed Ali

Nairobi,

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London Letter:

"Slight Progress" In London Disarmament Talks

U.S. PROPOSALS MADE CLEAR

BRITISH TROOP MOVEMENTS IN ARABIAN DESERT

London, Tuesday, 23rd July.

According to the American Secretary of State, Mr. Johon Foster Dulles, there has been "some slight progress" in the negotiations to reach a first-stage disarmament agreement. In a review of the five-Power talks in London, Mr. Dulles said, on a coast-to-coast radio-television broadcast from Washington, that the United States believed that its proposals offered a basis for an important start in bringing destructive forces under control.

"We hope the Soviet Union will accept them," he said. The Soviet Union seemed prepared, he thought, to accept as an initial phase of disarmament, the aerial and ground inspection system. They were not, however, agreed on where such inspection should be inaugurated, or on the nature of the inspection.

The Secretary of State's exhaustive review of U.S. disarmament policy had been approved in advance by President Eisenhower, Mr. Dulles's restatement of United States views followed closely the publication last week of the British White Paper on disarmament.

The United States proposals have been presented in London over a period of several weeks by Mr. Stassen, chief of the U.S. delegation to the disarmament talks which have been attended also by representatives of Britain, the Soviet Union, France and Canada. The five Powers form the sub-committee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission. Mr. Stassen has not yet presented in detail the United States proposals relating to aerial inspection zones.

Inspection Offer

Mr. Dulles said: "The United States is prepared to accept the inspection of all its territory in North America in exchange for inspection of the Soviet Union. We are in close consultation with our Canadian friends as to the possibility of enlarging this North American zone to include Canada."

The United States, he said, was also prepared to consider more limited zones, which could be expanded progressively. He suggested that an initial zone could be a northern one comprehending the area within the Arctic Circle and also Alaska and the Aleutians, and corresponding parts of East Siberia, Kamchatka and the Kuriles. This, of course, required the concurrence of other nations. The United States was, however, in consultation with Canada, Denmark as regards Greenland, and Norway on this aspect of the matter.

Active consideration was also being given to a European zone, he added. In this connection the United States was co-operating closely with its NATO allies. There was a general desire to establish such a zone. But it was realised that it presented many special complications. It would take much longer to work out a European zone than a Northern zone, which was free of such complications.

Mr. Dulles said that providing dependable safeguards against large-scale surprise attack was the first of the proposals the U.S. was making. The second constituted a three-fold plan in relation to nuclear weapons.

Peaceful Uses

The three-fold approach involved: (a) That after a specified date there be no production of fissionable materials for nuclear weapons, and that all future production of fissionable material should go to peaceful uses; (b) creation of a system whereby existing nuclear weapons stockpiles could be gradually reduced by transfer to peaceful uses; and (c) a tentative suspension of nuclear testing for about ten months along with steps A and B.

Summing up, Mr. Dulles said: "The beginning we now propose is limited, but it is realistic and if the initial steps are successful, it will be possible to go further. However, as we look ahead, we do so with realisation that steps in the field of disarmament are no substitute for political settlements needed to end massive injustice."

Soviet Offer

Prior to Mr. Dulles's speech, Mr. Zorin, the Russian delegate to the disarmament talks, had offered the Western Powers a deal. Stripped of its diplomatic verbiage, the offer was that Russia would agree to the setting up of two working parties — as proposed by British delegate Selwyn Lloyd earlier — one to deal with the level of forces and one with the cessation of nuclear tests for a period that would affect the arms race, provided that the Western Powers divorce the whole problem of disarmament from that of German reunification.

Here it must be recalled that the Western Powers offered a reduction of forces to 2,100,000 men for America and 1,700,000 for Russia for the second and third stages of disarmament provided a progressive solution of political questions creating tension was arrived at in these stages as well. This means, in the first place, German reunification.

The Russians, according to Whitehall quarters, are now prepared to accept a reduction to 1,700,000 men in the first partial disarmament agreement if those reductions were sure to take place and if the West withdrew its reservation regarding the solving of political problems. In other words, the West, having divorced German reunification from the first stage of disarmament, is now asked to do so for the next two stages as well.

It seems unlikely that the Western allies will accept the Russian offer at this stage, whatever the diplomatic phrases used, with only two months to go before the German elections. It would be a high price to pay for a working party.

Not Practical

Regarding the other working party which Mr. Zorin proposes, the British view is that it would be out of the question to accept the cessation of tests without linking it with the cessation of nuclear production for military purposes.

In the British view, expressed by Commander Noble, Mr. Zorin's views on other working parties proposed for issues such as conventional armaments, were negative. The French delegate was even stronger in his denunciation of the Soviet proposals.

The American delegate, Mr. Stassen, showed a milder reaction. After stating

(Continued on page 8)

From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

E. African Questions in Parliament

Land Consolidation Schemes

Mr. G. A. Fargiter (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what provision is being made by the Government of Kenya for the Akol younger sons and others, who were able to farm their own land under tribal custom before the land consolidation schemes deprived them of this right, to buy or lease land in other parts of Kenya.

Mr. Profumo: No person who is farming his own land under tribal custom is being deprived of his land rights. On the contrary such rights are being ascertained and confirmed by a formal process. Akol and others who have no land of their own will now be able to buy and lease land by a simple and quick procedure which will provide a certainty and security hitherto unknown in customary law.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Rehabilitation is open to all detainees, but the "hard case" or intractable detainees are so called because of their persistent refusal to have anything to do with it. Nevertheless, it is the Kenya Government's policy to offer detainees of this class release by moving them to camps where there are large numbers of co-operating detainees. In most cases so far, this has resulted in the non-cooperators beginning to work their passage to release through the proofs of rehabilitation.

Mr. Fargiter: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that according to "The Times" (London), the Governor of Kenya has indicated that there still remain 23,000 of these cases, and that we are now considering, in his words, to the, "more difficult characters" and that it is impossible to say whether our present system of release and rehabilitation will continue to be suitable? Will he keep the House informed of any changes in the system, and of such other measures as may be deemed to be desirable in order to deal with these more difficult cases?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Indeed, I will take the House into partnership on every possible occasion. Although it is true that 23,000 are still in detention, it is also true that 45,000 who were in detention have been released.

Rehabilitation Of Detainees

Mr. Fargiter asked the Colonial Secretary on what conditions a hard case detainee in Kenya is permitted to qualify for rehabilitation; and on whose authority and on what evidence such decisions are taken.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Rehabilitation is open to all detainees, but the "hard case" or intractable detainees are so called because of their persistent refusal to have anything to do with it. Nevertheless, it is the Kenya Government's policy to offer detainees of this class release by moving them to camps where there are large numbers of co-operating detainees. In most cases so far, this has resulted in the non-cooperators beginning to work their passage to release through the proofs of rehabilitation.

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African Political Meeting

Sir L. Plummer (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary what reply has been given by the Government of Kenya and by the United Kingdom Government to the request whether the restrictions imposed on African political meetings should be cancelled.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: This request has not yet been sent to me officially through the Governor, and I am unaware of its terms of any reply which may have been sent by the Kenya Government. But control of these meetings is essential to the maintenance of public order, and the Kenya Government have my full support for their present policy.

Sir Plummer: Is the Colonial Secretary aware that the restrictions amount virtually to a total ban on open air meetings, and, in view of the necessity of listening to the political aspirations of the Africans, will he make representations as to whether the restrictions, if not abolished, can at least be further reduced?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: No, sir, but I am very ready that the Governor should have a talk with the hon. Gentleman, and with any other hon. Members about this matter. It is not true that the restriction leads to a complete ban. For specific meetings in rural areas where no halls can be used, permission is given, if the authorities are satisfied that the local arrangements and the facilities for keeping public order are satisfactory. But I am not prepared to disregard the advice of those people on whom the blame would lie if disorder occurred.

Mr. S. Johnson (Labour): Can the Minister confirm that Mr. Tom Mboya and the elected members of the Legislative Council met the Governor on this very subject as far back as 10th June? Can he tell the House what answer was given to them on that occasion?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Yes. They were told what I have told the House—that, on certain conditions, open-air meetings in rural areas can be allowed. But those conditions must be fulfilled, and nobody can claim exemption from that obligation.

weeks back. Mr. Nathoo, who is also a member of the so called Fluid Group, had said that the Asians fully support the African demand for more representation and unless they were met with the Asians will not support the present Lyttelton set up of the Government.

This declaration of policy should have come earlier from Mr. Nazareth, the convenor of the Fluid Group. His silence has created doubt and fear in the minds of the African leaders who have accused the Asians for sitting on the fence.

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who is farming his own land under tribal custom is being deprived of his land rights. On the contrary such rights are being ascertained and confirmed by a formal process. Ahoi and others who have no land of their own will now be able to buy and lease land by a simple and cheap procedure which will provide a certainty and security hitherto unknown to customary law.

Rehabilitation Of Detainees

Mr. Pargiter asked the Colonial Secretary on what conditions a hard case detainee in Kenya is permitted to qualify for rehabilitation; and on whose authority and on what evidence such decisions are taken.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Rehabilitation is open to all detainees, but the "hard case" or intractable detainees are so called because of their persistent refusal to have anything to do with it. Nevertheless, it is the Kenya Government's policy to offer detainees of this class release by moving them to camps where there are large numbers of co-operating detainees. In most cases so far, this has resulted in the non-cooperators beginning to work their passage to release through the process of rehabilitation.

Mr. Pargiter: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that according to "The Times" (London), the Governor of Kenya has indicated that there still remain 23,000 of these cases, and that we are now coming, in his words, to the "more difficult characters" and that it is impossible to say whether our present system of release and rehabilitation will continue to be suitable? Will he keep the House informed of any changes in the system, and of such other measures as may be deemed to be desirable in order to deal with these more difficult cases?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Indeed, I will take the House into partnership on every possible occasion. Although it is true that 23,000 are still in detention, it is also true that 45,000 who were in detention have been released.

Sir L. Plummer (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary what reply has been given by the Government of Kenya and by the United Kingdom Government to the request of the Nuclear District African Congress that restrictions on African political meetings should be cancelled.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: This request has not yet been sent to me officially through the Governor, and I am unaware of the terms of any reply which may have been sent by the Kenya Government. But control of these meetings is essential to the maintenance of public order, and the Kenya Government have my full support for their present policy.

Sir Plummer: Is the Colonial Secretary aware that the restrictions amount virtually to a total ban on open air meetings, and, in view of the necessity of listening to the political aspirations of the Africans, will he make representations to see whether the restrictions, if not abolished, can at least be further reduced?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: No, Sir, but I am very ready that the Governor should have a talk with the hon. Gentleman, and with any other hon. Members about this matter. It is not true that this restriction leads to a non-cooperators beginning to work their passage to release through the process of rehabilitation.

Mr. Pargiter: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that according to "The Times" (London), the Governor of Kenya has indicated that there still remain 23,000 of these cases, and that we are now coming, in his words, to the "more difficult characters" and that it is impossible to say whether our present system of release and rehabilitation will continue to be suitable? Will he keep the House informed of any changes in the system, and of such other measures as may be deemed to be desirable in order to deal with these more difficult cases?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Indeed, I will take the House into partnership on every possible occasion. Although it is true that 23,000 are still in detention, it is also true that 45,000 who were in detention have been released.

Dr. J. Johnson (Labour): Can the Minister confirm that Mr. Tom Mboya and the elected members of the Legislative Council met the Governor on this very subject as far back as 10th June? Can he tell the House what answer was given to them on that occasion?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Yes. They were told what I have told the House—that, on certain conditions, open-air meetings in rural areas can be allowed. But these conditions must be fulfilled, and nobody can claim exemption from that obligation.

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LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 7)

his support for Mr. Lloyd's original working party proposal, he said that he welcomed the Soviet Union's acceptance of working parties in principle.

In order to appreciate the British point of view, several practical considerations should be borne in mind. In the first place, British officials say that they do not know that the Soviet Union would agree to the basic condition, which is not a political one, namely, to permit an effective inspection system on Soviet soil. The British are not pessimistic, only sceptical. They feel that their chief representatives have been in on disarmament talks for much longer than their American counterparts.

Another vital point in the British view is that accepting the suspension of tests would be a real sacrifice for Britain since it would impair the efficiency of the new British defence structure.

They feel that there must be really efficient and controllable guarantees that nuclear production is actually stopped for military purposes. The British feel that it is their duty to err on the side of caution, if error there must be. Still, Mr. Khrushchev, it is thought, might be won over to making genuine concessions once his new position is consolidated.

British Help

Meanwhile in Oman — Arabia — the rebellion against the pro-British Sultan is fast developing. According to informed British sources the Sultan, Said Bin Tainmur, has requested British military assistance in accordance with the treaty of friendship renewed in December, 1951, and this request has been granted.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons yesterday that small-scale precautionary movements of British troops have taken place in the Arabian desert. He said that the Sultan's request for British assistance had been agreed to.

His announcement followed important talks which the Prime Minister had called at 10 Downing Street, at which Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Defence Minister, and Service Chiefs were present.

Mr. Lloyd said: "Dissidents have clearly received assistance from outside territories of the Sultan. It is therefore, in the view of the British Government, right that we should respond to the Sultan's request for help."

(Continued on page 9)

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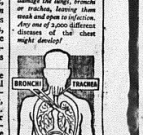

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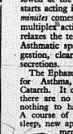

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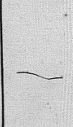

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 8)

He continued: "We have decided to take the action we have because of the long tradition of friendship between the Sultan and ourselves. We are not doing this under a treaty obligation. We have no treaty obligation to deal with internal affairs in the territory. We are giving the full support which we think a staunch friend requires."

At the outset, Mr. Lloyd said, that disturbances had recently taken place in central Oman, a remote and difficult area in Arabia, over which the Sultan of Muscat and Oman re-established his authority at the end of 1955. These disturbances had been stimulated by the former Imam of Oman, whom the Sultan allowed to retire peacefully in 1955 to a village in the area.

The former Imam and his brother, Talib, appear to have acquired a limited quantity of arms, and have been trying to persuade some of the local tribesmen to rebel against the authority of the Sultan.

Initial Success

"While they have had some initial success, the unrest still remains localised," said Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. He added that the local British authorities had been given discretion within limits to take military action and were considering with him the best form which this might take.

This statement is taken to imply the use of ground troops if necessary. The impression prevailing in diplomatic quarters in London is that Britain has now committed herself.

It is pointed out that Britain did not shrink from using R.A.F. planes for reconnaissance in December, 1955, when their appearance materially contributed to the bloodless ejection of the Imam. This time, however, there has been fighting, and this is regarded as an important difference.

Britain, it is recalled, has repeatedly come to the aid of the Sultans of Oman. In 1889, for instance, active British intervention saved the capital, Muscat, from the onslaught of tribesmen. The main problem at present is whether action by the R. A.F. would suffice.

A U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington said yesterday that he did not believe that rebels in Oman were using U.S.-made arms sold to Saudi Arabia. He said the U.S. was a staunch friend of both Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, but he added that "if anything tends to raise tensions in this area we take a very dim view of it and do what we can informally to keep tempers quiet."

Britain, it is understood, is anxious to play down the inevitable anti-American connotations of the whole affair and keep demonstrations quiet about the origin of the Imam's weapons and monies without deceiving anybody.

GATHIGIRIRI WORKS CAMP
Disciplinary Inquiry

Mrs. Barbara Castle (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary (1) how many convictions there have been for assault on prisoners at Gathigiriri Works Camp, Kenya; how many prisoners have died as a consequence of ill-treatment; what members of the staff were involved in these convictions; and what was the sentence in each case;

(2) on whose authority orders were given by Jasiel Njau Kariuki, a rehabilitation assistant at Gathigiriri Works Camp, for a detainee to be beaten and hung up by his wrists from a beam.

Mr. R. T. Paget (Lab.) asked (1) Whether the Colonial Secretary would make a statement with regard to the death of Macheri Githuma, a detainee in Kenya;

(2) What action he proposes to take upon the judicial comment passed by Mr. Justice Pelly Murphy in Kenya that he suspected that orders given by an African rehabilitation assistant for Macheri Githuma to be beaten and hung by his wrists from a beam were ordered and carried out with the tacit approval of his superior officer;

(3) Whether he will place in the Library a transcript of the trial of five persons in Kenya resulting from the death of Macheri Githuma.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Macheri Githuma was one of fifty intractable detainees sent to Gathigiriri Camp for rehabilitation. Soon after arrival each man was placed separately in a hut with a small group of detainees under rehabilitation. Jasiel Njau Kariuki, an African rehabilitation assistant, led the men in his hut in an assault on Githuma, as a result of which he collapsed. He was taken outside the hut but died soon after.

The Attorney-General directed prosecution of Njau and five detainees for murder. Medical evidence at the trial showed that death could not be proved to have been due to the assault. Proceedings against one detainee were stopped; the other defendants were later acquitted of murder but convicted of assault causing actual bodily harm. Njau was sentenced to twelve month's imprisonment with hard labour and the remainder to three months.

The Attorney-General decided that there was no evidence to support a criminal charge against the camp commandant and rehabilitation officer, the Governor ordered that their conduct should be the subject of a disciplinary inquiry, which is now taking place under the chairmanship of the Solicitor-General. I can, therefore make no statement about their alleged part in this incident at present.

As a result of this incident the Governor personally visited the camp in February and ordered measures for closer supervision designed to prevent any recurrence of incidents of this nature.

Mr. Paget: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that I believe that a wonderful job has been done by a great many people in connection with this rehabilitation project, but that nonetheless one is frightfully concerned when these horrible cases occur and even more concerned when the sentences appear to be so inadequate. Secondly, is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there seems to be a certain delusion in Kenya that the offence of murder involves only killing whereas in fact it also involves acceleration of death. When a man is thrashed and hung up by his wrists and dies, it is a little odd to hold that he would not have died rather later if he had not been treated in that way.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I am always prepared to listen to what the hon. Gentleman has to say. He has had personal experience of what armed conflict means and he knows some of the difficulties under which the security forces have been operating in Kenya.

In this case I think that if he reads my answer and my assurance, he will realise that I am only too anxious that all the facts should be known. I am ready to join him as well in any talks with the Governor.

May I also ask Hon. Members to view this matter in the light of the vast problem of Kenya and of the 45,000 people who have been released in order, one hopes, to start again a new and good life in Kenya?

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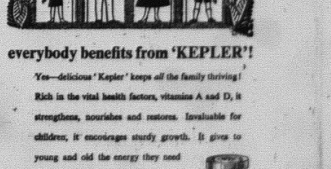

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'પૂછો'માં પ્રોફેસર વીણાધર

'કૉલોનિયલ ટાઇમ્સ'માં છેલ્લા થોડા સમયથી દેખાતી "જૂના રાહો અને નવી કેડીઓ" કટાર અમો વાંચતા હશે તેઓ પ્રોફેસર વીણાધરથી પરીચિત હશે. પૂર્વ તેમજ પશ્ચિમની સંસ્કૃતિ તેમજ વિચારસરણી અને રહેણી-કરણીથી પ્રાજ્ઞ પરીચિત આ હિન્દી – જર્મન વ્યક્તિ અનેક રીતે અદ્‌ભૂત છે. એમના વિચારો પણ એટલાજ આશ્ચર્યજનક છે. આ અજબ વ્યક્તિ અમારા બાઇ 'રાહગીર'ના પરમ મિત્ર અને ગુરૂ છે. 'કૉલોનિયલ ટાઇમ્સ'માં 'જૂના રાહો અને નવી કેડીઓ' દ્વારા તેમને આકર્ષક રીતે વધારી લાવ્યા પછી અમારા કેટલાક મિત્રોના સુચનથી અમે બાઇશ્રી 'રાહગીર'ને સુચવ્યું કે તમારા આ બેઅગેપ પ્રોફેસરને 'કો. ટા.'ના વાચકોનાં સવાલોના જવાબ આપવા માટે તાલીમ ન લાવો! 'રાહગીર' ને આ સુચન ગમ્યું અને એમણે પ્રોફેસર વીણાધરને ગમે તે રીતે 'પૂછો'ના પ્રશ્નોના ઉત્તર આપવા મનાવી લીધા છે.

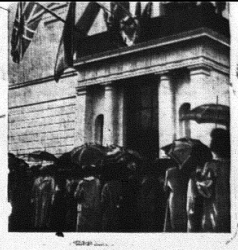
૧૫મી ઓગસ્ટથી 'પૂછો' વિભાગમાં આવતા વાચકોના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ પ્રોફેસર વીણાધર એમની પોતાની રીતે આપશે. એમણે આ જવાબદારી ઉપાડતાં પહેલાં એવી શરત મૂકી છે કે અમારે એમના ઉત્તરમાં સહેજ પણ કાપ-કૂપ ન કરવી-કેડલાક ઉત્તર અમને ગમતા ન હોય તો પણ.

પ્રોફેસરને પૈસા કે નામનાની પડી નથી. કીર્તિની શેહમાં તણાવું એમના સ્વભાવમાં સર્જાયું નથી. એમની વાણી તીખી છે. એમની ભલાકૃત્તિ અદ્‌ભુત છે. જે પ્રશ્નોના એમની વાણીના ચાબખા ઝીલી શકે અને એમની વ્યંગાત્મક ભલા-કૃત્તિની ભલ માણી શકે તેઓજ પોતાના 'ખરા' નામથી એક વખતે માત્ર બે પ્રશ્નો પૂછી શકે છે. કોઇ પ્રશ્નના જવાબ આપવા કે નહિ તે પ્રોફેસરની મુન્સફી ઉપર નિર્ભર રહેશે. ઓલ્ડફેશ્ડ અને વજર વિચાર્યા પ્રશ્નો પૂછનારને પ્રોફેસરના તમતમતા ચાબખા પડી જાય તો એના માટે અમે જવાબદાર નથી.

'શ્રી. રાહગીર'ને અમે દર અઠવાડિયે વાચકો તરફથી અણેલા પ્રશ્નો સોંપી દઇશું અને તેઓ તેમના પ્રોફેસર સાથેના વાર્તાલાપ દરમ્યાન આ પ્રશ્નો એમને પૂછશે અને અમને લખીને સોંપી દેશે.

અમને આશા છે કે પ્રોફેસર વીણાધરની સાથે પોતાની શુદ્ધિ, પૂચ્છકવૃત્તિ અને જિજ્ઞાસાને ઠરાવવામાં વાચકોને આનંદ આવશે. ૧૫મી ઓગસ્ટ સુધી શ્રી. મહોર 'પૂછો'ની કટાર રાબેતા મુજબ ચાલુ રાખશે.

હારુન અહમદ
સંપાદક મંડળવતી



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મુળ આફ્રિકામાંથી ઉતરી આવેલા, એક વખતના ગુલામ, અમેરિકન નીગ્રો લોકો અમેરિકામાં અત્યારે જબરી પ્રગતિ કરી રહ્યા છે. અમેરિકન જીવનના પ્રત્યેક ક્ષેત્રમાં, અને ખાસ કરીને રમત-ગમત અને સંગીતના ક્ષેત્રમાં, અમેરિકન નીગ્રોનો ફાળો ગણનાપાત્ર લેખાય છે. આ ચિત્રમાં ૨૨ વર્ષના 'હેવી-વેઇટ ચેમ્પીયન' બોક્સર (મુક્કાબાજ) ફ્લોયડ પેટરસન તેમને ત્રીજું 'વર્ષના બેસ્ટ મુક્કાબાજ' તરીકેનું પ્રમાણપત્ર લાસને ઉભેલા જણાય છે.

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નાઇજેરિયાના પ્રખ્યાત શિલ્પકાર અને ચિત્ર-કાર શ્રી. બેન એનવોનવુને ચિત્રમાં રાણીએ નાઇજેરિયાના પાલનહર લેગોસની પાસસભાના ગૃહમાં મુકવા માટે પોતાની પ્રતિમા બનાવવા માટે ખાસ બેઠક આપી હતી. શ્રી. એનવોનવુ લંડન, પેરિસ અને ન્યુયોર્કમાં વિખ્યાતી પામેલા ઉચ્ચ કક્ષાના શિલ્પી છે અને એમની કૃતિઓ સારી કિંમતે વેચાય છે. આ ચિત્રમાં તેઓ ઈનાહન મુર્તિપ્રતિષ્ઠી માટે એક પાષાણકૃતિ ઉપર કામ કરી રહ્યા છે.

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CLOSED SHELF
OCT 8 1957

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER

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COLONIAL TIMES

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Vol. 25. No. 1258.
Price -/50 cents

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DIRECT ELECTIONS IN UGANDA

Lukiko Accepts White Paper Terms

The Buganda Lukiko has now forwarded to the Protectorate Government, the resolution, on the subject of Direct elections, which it adopted earlier this week.

The resolution says, inter alia, that it accepts the recommendations, contained in the recent White Paper, for the direct election to Legislative Council of the five Buganda members. It adds, however, that the Lukiko would not bind itself to this consent, if the introduction of direct elections on a Common Roll — as set out in paragraph 4, 5 and 6 of Sir Andrew Cohen's statement to Legislative Council in 1956 — should be enforced, as this matter had not been discussed.

The resolution calls for the direct election of all the 30 African members instead of only the 18 representative members and says that as Buganda's population is one-third of the total, Buganda representation in Legislative Council should be commensurate with that.

The resolution goes on to say that a unitary system of Government would be quite improper and that the Lukiko desires a system which will preserve Uganda's traditions and customs and strengthen firmly the position of the Kabaka and the other Native Rulers.

The Protectorate Government has not yet had time to consider the resolution. Legislative Council was to meet on the 7th August to debate a motion asking H. M. Government to make the necessary constitutional provision to give effect to the recommendations in the White Paper for the direct election of the 18 African representative members.

It will be recalled that the White Paper, which was published in June, contained recommendations for the holding of direct elections in 1958 for all areas of Uganda which want them, with the exception of Karamoja district.

One September 16th Legislative Council will be asked to approve the proposals relating to the common roll elections as set out in Sir Andrew Cohen's speech of April, 1956 (the relevant part of this speech is given on page 3).

In the White Paper, Government stated that it was anxious that any alteration in the programme for the elections to the new Legislative Council in 1958 should not divert attention from its main objective which remained the introduction of the Common Roll in 1961.

The proposals for direct elections throughout Uganda in no way affect the special position of Buganda. Even if Legislative Council failed to approve the proposals, if Buganda wishes to have direct elections to the next Legislative Council for its five representative members — as the Lukiko has now indicted — it may have them.

The reason for this is that in Buganda only, a review of the system of election in 1957 was a statutory obligation under the Buganda Agreement, 1955.

£10,000 Gift For Scientific Bursaries

Tanganyika Government has received a gift of £10,000 from the Yusufali A. K. Jivanjee Charitable Trust which will be invested and the income used for bursaries in scientific subjects for Tanganyika students.

An advisory committee is being set up which will assist in the selection of suitable students and applications will be called for as soon as the income derived from the investment is sufficient for the award of a bursary to be made, which should be some time next year.

The gift stemmed from a remark made by H.E. the Governor when opening the Scientific Congress at Kampala Hall in Jan. The Governor stated that special bursaries for scientific training overseas were to be included in a scheme which would be

ARRIVING ON 13th AUGUST

Soon after Mr. Yusufali A. K. Jivanjee indicated that he would like to give additional bursaries through his Charitable Trust when the Government scheme was launched. It was also indicated that when applications are considered preference should be given to Africans as far as possible.

In addition to bursaries, the income of the gift will also be used to assist scientific investigators in the territory.

H. H. The Aga Khan, Prince Karim, is expected to arrive in Nairobi by air from Bombay on Tuesday, 13th August, 1957. He is expected to pay short visits to Kampala and Dar es Salaam during his brief stay in this country.

It was stated officially in Nairobi last week-end that the Aga Khan will pay another visit to this country during September. During that visit he will stay at places which he will not be able to visit during this month.

It has been announced in London that Her Majesty the Queen has conferred the title of "Highness" on the 19-year-old Prince Karim. The announcement further stated that the title is being bestowed as the Prince has been declared the Imam of 2 million strong Ismaili sect.

At present the Prince is in West Pakistan. Mr. G. Allana has said that the coronation of Prince Karim will take place in Karachi in December. The Aga Khan is expected to visit Bombay on his way to East Africa. He is seen in the above picture with his mother and younger brother Prince Amyn.

Book-Stall Proprietor Clarifies

A statement attributed to Mr. Abdullah Saleh, Proprietor of Mombasa Book Stall, was published in front page of our issue dated 26th July, 1957, commenting Mr. Francis Khamisi's slogan "Africa for Africans". Mr. Abdulla has asked our correspondent in Mombasa to withdraw this statement as it was published without his knowledge or consent, as in fact he had never asked Mr. Khamisi to provide him with honest African workers.

Furthermore, Mr. Abdulla Saleh states that he has never suggested or stated that the slogan "Africa for Africans" was meaningless.

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1857 Struggle Anniversary In India

The programme for the three-day celebrations in August of the 100th anniversary of India's first struggle for freedom has been finalized.

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COLONIAL TIMES

'Phone 24521 Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374
NAIROBI, FRIDAY, 9th AUGUST, 1957.

Future Of Uganda

As freedom is coming nearer in Uganda dissention seems to be increasing. Differences of opinion in the political field are not altogether to be abhorred because they may be a sign of good health. Unanimity in politics is a greater danger than disagreement because it denotes either complete repression or a lack of capacity to think.

But differences on fundamentals are not to be lightly regarded. They can delay freedom which is not such a serious matter. They can also pave the way to permanent split of the type that occurred in India and Ireland. That is a risk that must be avoided at all costs.

Only a year ago it appeared Uganda was at the doorstep of freedom. Now, one is not so sure that the doorstep has been reached. Maybe, the door is receding. Somebody has suggested the name of the country might be changed. Politicians in northern provinces have threatened to leave Uganda and to join the Sudan. Perhaps this threat is not seriously meant. Perhaps the powers that be will not permit such a step.

The lines which public discussions are taking can become a source of trouble. This is what needs to be realised.

The special feature of Uganda is the existence of indigenous princes. It so happens that the princes have respect and influence. The unfortunate deportation and re-admission of the Kabaka has served to strengthen the position of the rulers. Judging from this distance, we believe it will be at least unrealistic not to take into account these African princes. No future picture that is to be drawn now can leave out the princes.

It must also be realised that, because of history, the Kabaka occupies a special position. During the last few years, he has been the centre of emotion and his position has been responsible for much of the political awakening in the country. But it is also a fact that there are other rulers who attract loyalty from their respective subjects. It is equally difficult to ignore them.

There must also be people who think independently and to whom Uganda comes first and last. Their main concern naturally is the rights of the individuals as against groups.

Any future constitution must cover all these points of view adequately. A parallel exists in Malaya in so far as indigenous rulers are concerned. A solution on Malayan lines may be possible in Uganda. If not, some sort of federation may be considered, so the rights — rather the positions — of the several princely units may be preserved.

It should be remembered, however, that Uganda is a small country — smaller than many of the Indian provinces. Federation is not an unmixed blessing even for big countries. It may prove a source of weakness in a country the size of Uganda. But even a federation is better than partition, better also than constant bickering and suspicion.

Uganda politicians would do well to give thought to the problems of the future before they become awkwardly prominent. It is not wise to let the impression gain ground that the Buganda wish to control the whole country. It is not wise to give people an excuse to talk of partition or secession. A great responsibility rests on the shoulders of the leaders of Buganda: they must take the other provinces with them. This is the shortest cut to freedom.

PAK COMMISSIONER RETURNS FROM TOUR

His Excellency the Pakistan Commissioner Mr. S. A. Afzal accompanied by the Begum and their daughter Mrs. Doha returned to Nairobi, on 4th August 1957, after a 6-week tour of Portuguese East Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

THE KENYA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Due to the demise of H. H. the Aga Khan the 3rd Annual Session of the Kenya Muslim League, which was to be held in Nairobi, on the 4th and 5th of August has been postponed to a date to be fixed later.

Letter From Zanzibar

C. T. Correspondent

Zanzibar Youth's Success

Mr. Vidyadhar P. Chatwani, son of Mr. Popatlal J. Chatwani and Mrs. Devkunvarben Chatwani, of Zanzibar, has passed Chartered Accountancy at the age of 27. He was a student of Government Boys Secondary School in Zanzibar, from which he passed his Senior Cambridge Examination in 1947. He joined Sydenham College of Commerce at Bombay and passed his B.Com. in 1952. He then proceeded to England for further studies in commerce and working with a firm of Public Chartered Accountants for five years, passed the final examination of Chartered Accountants.

x x x

Muslim New Year

New moon was sighted in Zanzibar on Sunday the 28th July, 1957, and as from Monday the 29th July, 1957, Muharram, the Muslim New Year 1377 started and the year 1376 ended. Several Muslims were present at the Pier at the Jubilee Gardens to see the new moon which was welcomed by firing of guns as is usually done in Zanzibar when a new moon is seen.

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New Shell Depot

Thursday the 1st August, 1957, was a Red Letter Day for Shell-BP in Zanzibar. Their newly built storage bulk depot at the cost of £33,000 was opened by His Honour Prince Seyyid Abdulla bin Seyyid Khalifa at Mtoni, Zanzibar. Mr. White the Divisional Manager of Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Protectorate read the welcome address and Prince Abdulla replied in suitable manner. Afterwards the ghests were entertained with light refreshments. His Highness the Sultan's Band was in attendance. There were several hundred invitees present.

To celebrate the opening of this bulk depot the Management of The Shell-BP arranged a delightful Cocktail Party at the Seyyid Khalifa Town Hall, Zanzibar on the same evening. His Excellency the British Resident Sir Henry Potter and Lady Potter attended, and were welcomed by Mr. & Mrs. White.

STATE OF BOMBAY SAILING

Attention of the passengers going to Bombay this month by the "State of Bombay" is specially drawn to the fact that the boat sails from Mombasa on August 11, 1957 as advertised everywhere.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

DEPUTY MAYOR'S ENGAGEMENTS

The Deputy Mayor, Alderman Mohan Singh, will be deputising for the Mayor of Nairobi, Alderman Travis, during the next two weeks while the Mayor is on holiday with his family at the coast.

Alderman Mohan Singh attended the opening of the Boy Scouts Fun Fair in aid of the Jamboree Fund, at the City Primary School, Port Hall Road, on last Saturday.

He will be attending the two-day Fete of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul on Sunday 11th August, at the Royal Technical College Sports Ground, where he will present the prizes at 4 p.m.

The Deputy Mayor will also meet the Indian Cricket Team at Eastleigh on Tuesday 13th August.

DOG LICENCES — PROSECUTIONS

Recent publicity regarding the licensing of dogs resulted in some improvement in the number of licences issued during July, but the total number taken out during the present year is still 500 less than the figure for 1956, which was 3,217.

Forty-one prosecutions have been instituted in the city this month against the owners of unregistered animals.

Under municipal bylaws, all dogs over six months old in the city must be registered at the Town Hall. The fee is Shs. 5/- per annum, and a metal licence tag is issued for attachment to the dog's collar.

BENGALEE OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION

The following were elected as office-bearers of the above Association at its Annual General Meeting on the 27th July, 1957: President: Mr. B. K. Mitra; Vice-President: Mr. J. M. Dasa; Hon. General Secretary: Mr. T. P. Bose; Asst. Secretaries: Messrs. A. K. Mitra and S. K. Dasa; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. B. Chatterjee; Asst. Treasurer: Mr. A. K. Ghose; Sports Secretary: Mr. D. K. Dey.

MR. R. G. TURNBULL ON HOLIDAY

Mr. R. G. Turnbull, Kenya's Chief Secretary, left Nairobi by air on Thursday last for six weeks' leave in the United Kingdom and Europe. He will take the opportunity while he is in London to have talks with Colonial Office officials.

During Mr. Turnbull's absence Mr. E. N. Griffith-Jones, Minister for Legal Affairs, will act as Chief Secretary.

A SERIES OF LECTURES ON GITA

Swami Krishanandji will give a series of lectures on Gita from 5th to 25th instant in Gutchhi Gujarati Hindu Union Hall, Nairobi, at 5 p.m. daily. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
SUNDAY, 11th Aug. 1957, 4 shows
at 10 a.m., 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
FILMISTAN PRESENTS
Bankim Chandra's renowned historical Novel
DURGESH NANDINI
Starring:— NALINI JAYWANT, BINA RAI, PRADEEP KUMAR, OJIT, BIPIN GUPTA, MURAD, SHEILA VAZ, JEEVAN, SAPRU, NIGAR SULTANA.
Music: Hemant Kumar. Direction: B. Mitra.
(Unsuitable for children under 12 years)

At the GREEN CINEMA
2nd WEEK 2nd
SATURDAY, 10th August: 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 11th August: 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
SIPPY FILMS' DELIGHTFUL & EXCITING MUSICAL COMEDY
'SHRIMATI 420'
Starring:— MEENA SHOREY, JOHNY WALKER, OM PRAKASH, KAMAL, HELEN, MANORAMA.
Music: O. P. NAYYAR. Direction: G. P. SIPPY.

Printed and Published by The Colonial Times Limited, P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

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Highlights of the programme on August 14 will be 'prabhat pheria,' wrestling bouts, children's carnival and illuminations. A message from the President and patriotic songs will be broadcast on that day by A.I.R.

The programme for the second day, which coincides with the Independence Day, will include the usual Independence Day function at the Red Fort, mass prayers, games, exhibition of photographs relating to the freedom struggle organised by the Union Information and Broadcasting Ministry and a special show of documentary films on patriotic subjects and folk dances.

Besides, a shadow play will be staged near the Mori and Kashmere Gates in Old Delhi, which are places associated with the 1857 struggle. On that day a 'Ravi sammelan' will be held at the Red Fort.

On August 16, the last day, Mr. Nehru will lay the foundation-stone of a column in memory of the martyrs who fell in the struggle for India's independence between 1857 and 1947.

LETTER FROM UGANDA:

Electricity Development Bonds

A new form of saving for Uganda, in which the Protectorate Government has guaranteed the money invested and the interest payable to the extent of £1 million, has just been announced by the Uganda Electricity Board.

The Board is issuing U.E.B. Electricity Development Bonds in units of Sh. 20/- and Sh. 100/- — and bigger amounts for the larger investor. If held for five years, each Sh. 20/- bond will become worth Sh. 26/- and each Sh. 100/- bond Sh. 130/-. An example of larger denomination bonds is that a Sh. 500/- one will become Sh. 650/- after five years.

In an interview the Chairman of the U.E.B., Mr. W. D.D. Fenton, said that the bonds provided a unique and worthwhile opportunity for the small saver, as well as the large one, to have a stake in Uganda's biggest single enterprise — electricity development.

He went on to declare that U.E.B. was only on the fringe of electrical development in Uganda. So far there were about 18,000 consumers in the Protectorate. New electricity schemes planned would bring electricity within the reach of thousands more. The ultimate aim was to bring electricity to most of Uganda's 5½ million people.

Mr. Fenton said that the amount of money which could be obtained from overseas to finance electricity distribution schemes was strictly limited. It was therefore essential that money should be obtained locally so that electricity expansion schemes could go ahead. An additional point was that outside financial help was more likely to be forthcoming if Uganda helped itself.

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Uganda's Cotton Crop

Latest figures of the Department of Agriculture show that the 1956-57 cotton crop amounted to 370,000 bales, compared with 360,000 and 300,000 bales for the two previous years. Yield per acre rose to 310 lb. per acre and the total value of the crop to growers was approximately £12,500,000.

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Elephants Damage Forests

So much damage has been caused by elephants to forests in Bunyoro and Toro that important research work has had to be held up until suitable control measures can be put into operation.

Damage to parts of the Budongo Forest is described as "almost catastrophic". Valuable experimental plots have been destroyed and 100,000 young mahogany trees are threatened with destruction.

In the Kibale Forest of Toro, 81 per cent of all the timber-sized Lovoa trees have received severe bark damage reaching more than six feet from the ground. About one in every four or these trees has had the bark stripped off right round the trunk. which will cause the trees to die.

Students Of Eight Countries At Makerere

Makerere College has begun its new academic year with a record number of 739 students on the roll including 49 women.

There are 186 newcomers of whom 15 are women. Sixty-five of the new students come from Uganda, 71 from Kenya, 34 from Tanganyika, four from Zanzibar and one from the U.S.A. Altogether Makerere now has students from eight different countries drawn from 102 different tribes and races.

More than half of the new students are to study Science, about 80 Arts and the remainder Fine Arts or Education. Makerere now offers an Honours Course in the Faculty of Arts.

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Papers will also be given by Mr. J. D. Jameson, Chief Research Officer of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. J. Peat, of the Cotton Research Station, Ukiriguru, Tanganyika.

The conference is to be opened by the Principal of Makerere College, Mr. B. de Bunsen, and, on the following day, the members will visit the Cotton Research Station, Namulonge, and the Department of Agriculture's research station at Kawanda.

The 1956 Statement On Elections

The relevant portion of paragraph 4, and paragraphs 5 and 6 of Sir Andrew Cohen's statement of the 24th April, 1956 read as follows:

"It is therefore the aim of our policy that, if there is this general desire, direct elections of the Representative Members of Legislative Council on a common roll should be introduced in 1961, provided that arrangements for doing so can be recommended which are acceptable to Her Majesty's Government.

"5. Some of the most important issues which will have to be studied and discussed are the qualifications and disqualifications for voters and candidates, the question of whether women should have the vote and the appropriate method of securing adequate representation of the non-African communities on the representative side of the Legislative Council under the common roll, whether by reservation of seats or in some other way.

"6. The Government believes that the proper time for studying, discussing and settling these important and complicated issues will be the period of the next Legislative Council from 1958 to 1961. The Government accordingly proposes early in the life of the next Legislative Council to set up, in consultation with the Legislative Council, appropriate machinery for such study and discussion. It is too early yet "to settle the exact form of this machinery; this will have to be discussed by the Government with the Legislative Council when the time comes. But there are two points which are essential. There must be full public discussion in all parts of the country of the problems which have to be settled and public opinion in all parts of the country must have the chance of making itself fully known. And on the technical issues we must be able to get expert advice, if necessary from outside the country."

Study Of Lake Crabs Mystery

A zoologist from Durham University has arrived in Uganda to help solve a mystery which has for long baffled zoologists all over the world. He is Mr. J. Shaw, Lecturer in Zoology at King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is to spend the next eight weeks studying crabs in Lake Victoria with Professor L. C. Beadle, Professor of Zoology at Makerere College.

Professor Beadle says that nobody has ever been able to discover completely why crabs, fishes and other creatures were able to live in fresh water. Salt was essential for life and although the bodies of these creatures contained salt, it should theoretically be lost to the water in which they lived.

The position of sea-water crabs was different because it was known that the salt content of their bodies was nearly identical to that of the surrounding water and therefore they were able to retain their salt because of the balance set up.

Mr. Shaw, who has come to Uganda under a joint grant from the Royal Society and the Nuffield Foundation, has already studied marine and estuarine crabs in Europe and is anxious to complete his work by studying fresh-water crabs.

New Luganda/English Dictionary

Mr. R. A. Snoxall, a former Deputy Director of Education in Uganda, has returned to the Protectorate for a visit lasting until the end of September to begin work on the compilation of a new Luganda/English dictionary.

Mr. Snoxall left Uganda in June, 1952, and became Lecturer in Luganda to the Institute of Commonwealth Studies at Oxford University just over two years ago. His work on compiling a new dictionary is the result of a suggestion by the Protectorate Languages Board.

Mr. Snoxall thinks the task will take him not less than 3½ years but he will be receiving the aid of a number of Baganda and some Missionary staff will also assist.

OUR NEXT ISSUE. Next issue of the 'Colonial Times' will be published on Thursday, 15th August, 1957, in bigger format (Daily paper size) and it will be 'Indo-Pak Independence Day Number'. You must read it.

regarded. They can delay freedom which is not such a serious matter. They can also pave the way to permanent split of the type that occurred in India and Ireland. That is a risk that must be avoided at all costs.

Only a year ago it appeared Uganda was at the doorstep of freedom. Now, one is not so sure that the doorstep has been reached. Maybe, the door is receding. Somebody has suggested the name of the country might be changed. Politicians in northern provinces have threatened to leave Uganda and to join the Sudan. Perhaps this threat is not seriously meant. Perhaps the powers that be will not permit such a step.

The lines which public discussions are taking can become a source of trouble. This is what needs to be realised.

The special feature of Uganda is the existence of indigenous princes. It so happens that the princes have respect and influence. The unfortunate deportation and re-admission of the Kabaka has served to strengthen the position of the rulers. Judging from this distance, we believe it will be at least unrealistic not to take into account these African princes. No future picture that is to be drawn now can leave out the princes.

It must also be realised that, because of history, the Kabaka occupies a special position. During the last few years, he has been the centre of emotion and his position has been responsible for much of the political awakening in the country. But it is also a fact that there are other rulers who attract loyalty from their respective subjects. It is equally difficult to ignore them.

There must also be people who think independently and to whom Uganda comes first and last. Their main concern naturally is the rights of the individuals as against groups.

Any future constitution must cover all these points of view adequately. A parallel exists in Malaya in so far as indigenous rulers are concerned. A solution on Malayan lines may be possible in Uganda. If not, some sort of federation may be considered, so the rights — rather the positions — of the several princely units may be preserved.

It should be remembered, however, that Uganda is a small country — smaller than many of the Indian provinces. Federation is not an unmixed blessing even for big countries. It may prove a source of weakness in a country the size of Uganda. But even a federation is better than partition, better also than constant bickering and suspicion.

Uganda politicians would do well to give thought to the problems of the future before they become awkwardly prominent. It is not wise to let the impression gain ground that the Buganda wish to control the whole country. It is not wise to give people an excuse to talk of partition or secession. A great responsibility rests on the shoulders of the leaders of Buganda: they must take the other provinces with them. This is the shortest cut to freedom.

PAN COMMISSIONER RETURNS FROM TOUR

His Excellency the Pakistan Commissioner Mr. S. A. Afzal accompanied by the Begum and their daughter Mrs. Doha returned to Nairobi on 4th August 1957, after a 6-week tour of Portuguese East Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

THE KENYA MUSLIM LEAGUE

Due to the demise of H. H. the Aga Khan the 3rd Annual Session of the Kenya Muslim League, which was to be held in Nairobi, on the 4th and 5th of August has been postponed to a date to be fixed later.

STATE OF BOMBAY SAILING

Attention of the passengers going to Bombay this month by the "State of Bombay" is specially drawn to the fact that the boat sails from Mombasa on August 11, 1957 as advertised everywhere.

The Deputy Mayor will also on Eastleigh on Sunday 13th August.

DOG LICENCES — PROSECUTIONS

Recent publicity regarding the licensing of dogs resulted in some improvement in the number of licences issued during July, but the total number taken out during the present year is still 500 less than the figure for 1956, which was 2,217.

Forty-one prosecutions have been instituted in the city this month against the owners of unregistered animals.

Under municipal bylaws, all dogs over six months old in the city must be registered at the

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SHEILA VAZ, JEEVAN, SAPRU, NIGAR SULTANA
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SUNDAY, 11th August: 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
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MUSICAL COMEDY
'SHRIMATI 420'
Starring:— MEENA SHOREY, JOHNY WALKER,
OM PRAKASH, KAMAL, HELEN, MANORAMA.
Music: O. P. NAYYAR. Direction: G. P. SIPPY

Muslim New Year

New moon was sighted in Zanzibar on Sunday the 28th July, 1957, and as from Monday the 29th July, 1957, Muharram, the Muslim New Year 1377 started and the year 1376 ended. Several Muslims were present at the Pier at the Jubilee Gardens to see the new moon which was welcomed by firing of guns as is usually done in Zanzibar when a new moon is seen.

New Shell Depot

Thursday the 1st August, 1957, was a Red Letter Day for Shell-BP in Zanzibar. Their newly built storage bulk depot at the cost of £33,000 was opened by His Honour Prince Seyyid Abdulla bin Seyyid Khalifa at Mtoni, Zanzibar. Mr. White the Divisional Manager of Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Protectorate read the welcome address and Prince Abdulla replied in suitable manner. Afterwards the guests were entertained with light refreshments. His Highness the Sultan's Band was in attendance. There were several hundred invitees present.

To celebrate the opening of this bulk depot the Management of The Shell-BP arranged a delighful Cocktail Party at the Seyyid Khalifa Town Hall, Zanzibar on the same evening. His Excellency the British Resident Sir Henry Potter and Lady Potter attended, and were welcomed by Mr. & Mrs. White.

Printed and Published by The Colonial Times Limited, P.O. Box 10374, Resta Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

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London Letter: From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

DISARMAMENT TALKS AT CRUCIAL STAGE

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE FLIES TO LONDON

German "Confederation" Rejected

London, Tuesday, 30th July.

The arrival of Mr. Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, in London yesterday is regarded here as a portent in view of the crucial timing of the visit. Although the emphasis is on disarmament, it is thought that inevitably there will be some review of events in Arabia and possibly Cyprus. The rejection on Sunday by all West German political parties of the proposal of Herr Grotewohl, East German Premier, for a "confederation" of the two German States as a solution to the German problem will probably also come under discussion.

The Secretary of State's visit was announced simultaneously in London and Washington. A Foreign Office statement in London said:

"The Prime Minister has received a message from the President of the United States with regard to the proposal that Mr. Foster Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, should visit London next week to discuss with the chiefs of the United States delegation to the United Nations disarmament sub-committee and other United States representatives in Europe the present state of the discussions in the sub-committee.

"The Prime Minister has replied very much welcoming this plan, which he thought would be of great value at the present stage of the disarmament discussions.

"The Prime Minister looks forward to an opportunity of discussing these matters with Mr. Dulles."

Three Proposals

There are three main proposals on which the disarmament sub-committee will have to consider. Mr. Dulles, in a broadcast on Monday, said that the United States was prepared to accept the inspection of all its territory in North America, in exchange for inspection of the Soviet Union.

He also suggested as an initial, but expandable, zone the area within the Arctic Circle, and also Alaska and the Aleutians, and corresponding parts of east Siberia, Kamchatka, and the Kurile islands.

Various proposals have also been made for a European zone to run broadly on either side of the present dividing line.

What the agreed western proposals on these three main projects will be has yet to be stated in the sub-committee. The N.A.T.O. Powers are said to be generally against a European zone — which in any event would be complicated to organize — unless a scheme was evolved which also embraced the United States. Nor would they wish for a zone agreed between Russia and the United States only.

Beginning Possible

A start might be made on the Arctic proposal, which would be relatively simple to arrange. In addition to the United States it would involve Canada—and Mr. Dulles is known to have discussed this with the Canadian Prime Minister when he visited him in Ottawa on Sunday — Norway, and Denmark (through Greenland.)

The Russians have shown last week rather less reluctance than before on proposals to set up working groups. It might therefore be possible to set up a working group to study inspection zones and to break off the talks in the disarmament sub-committee on this relatively hopeful note.

Mr. Dulles showed in his broadcast that he was just as determined as the British and French delegations that the suspension of nuclear tests could not be agreed to unconditionally, as the Russ

(Continued on page 5)

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London Letter: From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

Conditional Suspension Of Nuclear Tests?

Dulles To See For Himself

The Chances Of Agreement

(Continued from page 4)

sians would wish — without, that is, any agreement on the so-called "cut-off", the limitation of the production of fissionable material for military purposes.

Unconditional Suspension

The Russians want unconditional suspension because it would enable them to build up their nuclear stock to dimensions nearer the American, while preventing Britain, which has carried out only a few tests, from developing its nuclear programme, and France and others from beginning theirs.

The western delegation, through Mr. Stassen or Mr. Dulles, may still make a concession by proposing a longer period for conditional suspension of test than the present offer of 10 months (the Russian proposal is for two or three years). But all the indications are that the Russians would refuse such an offer unless suspension were made unconditional.

White House Announcement

The reasons for Mr. Dulles's visit were given in a statement from the White House which said that the problems facing the London negotiations were of such importance as to warrant Mr. Dulles's personal review and judgment; his journey arose from no new developments, and no new American proposals were in the wind.

Four of the strongest motives attributed in diplomatic quarters to the White House decision are: (1) The need to secure early agreement from the Western Governments on the desirability of including a European inspection zone in a first-stage agreement;

(2) The American wish to counteract pessimism about the negotiations, especially among the British and French;

(3) Mr. Eisenhower's personal desire to demonstrate to America and the world that his Administration is still intensely interested in the success of the London negotiations;

and (4) The need for a first-hand assessment of Russian intentions as a basis for an agreed western position towards the future course of the exchanges.

Another reason put forward for the visit is that the Dulles a complete grasp of what is happening.

In other words, it appears that the Secretary of State wants to see for himself exactly what is going on and what, if any, are the chances of a successful first step to agreement.

Difference of Opinion

Evidently he believes he can now only properly appraise the position in person. The announcement from the White House took pains to mention that his departure did not imply any lack of faith in Mr. Stassen, head of the United States delegation in London and special adviser to the President on disarmament.

It has already been pointed out by the Administration that American disarmament policy emanates from the President and Mr. Dulles, not from Mr. Stassen.

But some circles in Washington feel there may be a difference of opinion between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Stassen on the best way to get Russian acceptance of a trial aerial inspection zone.

Mr. Dulles favours an Arctic Zone. Mr. Stassen apparently takes the Soviet leaders at their word when they say their primary interest is in a European zone.

If a European zone is to be proposed to the Russians the State Department feels it is time for unified Western agreement about it, and that time is running short. There have also been some suggestions that Britain and France have doubts about the extent of Mr. Stassen's authority in speaking for his Government.

Stop Pessimism

Yesterday's New York Times report from its State correspondent opened:

"President Eisenhower directed Secretary of State Dulles to-day to take on-the-spot control of the founder-ing disarmament negotiations in London." This may have reflected the wishful thinking of some of Mr. Dulles's team.

Nevertheless it is probably true that Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles want to give vivid proof that the United States is by no means bored with the disarmament discussions or stultified by their lack of progress over these last few motnhs.

Also, it seems, they want, as The New York Times puts it to "counteract pessimism, particularly among the British and French."

In theory the Disarmament sub-committee is due to report to the United Nations Disarmament Commission tomorrow. It is expected that the five delegates will probably send a short statement saying that negotiations are still continuing and then submit the full report at a later stage.

Macmillan Statement

The question of Mr. Dulles's visit to London was broached in Parliament yesterday by a Conservative Member. The House was discussing British intervention in the rising in Central Oman. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd indicated that this intervention would cease when tribal loyalties to the Sultan have been restored to the 1956 position.

He said it was as much a political operation as a mili-

(Continued on page 6)

Kite-Flying Danger To Aircraft

Concern at the practice of flying kites near East African airfields, and particularly near Eastleigh and Nairobi West, is expressed by the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, who stress the danger to aircrafts.

A spokesman of the Directorate said: "One kite was recently reported by a pilot nine hundred feet above the ground, and on the approach to the Eastleigh runway. and many kites can be seen near there every day, though generally not so high."

The spokesman said a box-kite, which was substantially built, could cause serious damage if an aircraft plane collided with it, and even a paper kite, though much lighter, was a great danger. A pilot would instinctively take violent evasive action to miss a kite in the sky, and this was where the main hazard lay.

He said: "An aircraft is less controllable during take-off or when approaching to land at an airfield than at any other stage of flight. A sharp turn at low level with flaps and undercarriage extended might easily lead to an accident."

Under the Colonial Air Navigation Order, the flying of kites at any height within three statute miles of the boundry of an aerodrome, or anywhere else at a height of more than 200 feet above the ground is prohibited.

E. African Questions in Parliament

Constitution Talks In Kenya

Mrs. Barbara Castle (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what official discussions are planned with Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, regarding the constitutional deadlock in that territory.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: As is usual about this time of the year the Governor had paid me a brief visit to give me an up-to-date account of the situation in Kenya.

Mrs. Castle: Will the Colonial Secretary use the opportunity of discussions with the Governor to press upon him the desirability of Council, in order to create immediate increased representation being given to Africans in the Legislature in an atmosphere of confidence which will enable multi-racialism to proceed in that Colony?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Quite naturally, I shall take advantage of the Governor's presence to consider with him what negotiations and discussions on these matters are possible within the constitutional framework laid down by my predecessor, by which, naturally, I am completely bound.

Mr. I. Johnson: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that Tom Mboya is dying here at the moment, that two Cabinet Ministers are in the same plane, and that two other Ministers from Kenya, are already in this country? Will he, therefore, consider these men in high positions in Kenya with a view to agreement being reached as early as possible on a constitutional conference long before 1960?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: As the hon. Gentleman knows I have never shown any reluctance to see visitors from any Colonial Territory. He referred to Mr. Tom Mboya as being in a high position in Kenya. I am anxious that he should be in a position of responsibility in Kenya, but so far he has refused. I think that responsibility is more important that height, despite my own.

Public Meetings

Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what decision has been reached by the Government of Tanganyika regarding the lifting of the ban on open air meetings addressed by leaders of the Tanganyika African National Union.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The following are illustrative of the conditions which might be specified in individual permits for public meetings to be addressed by officers of the Tanganyika African National Union:

(a) The place at which the meeting is to be held should be a place approved by the police. (Such a place should not be in the close vicinity of establishments selling intoxicants or a place where large throngs would obstruct the highway.)

(b) Seven days' notice of intention to hold the meeting should be given.

(c) The date and time of the meeting should be fixed in consultation with the police.

(d) The names of the principal speakers and the subject of their proposed addresses should be given to the police.

(e) The police should be enabled to take a tape recording of the speech of any speaker if required.

(f) The police would satisfy themselves that the applicant had not on any previous occasion failed to observe the conditions on which a permit for a meeting had been granted.

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of State, should visit London next week to discuss with the chiefs of the United States delegation to the United Nations disarmament sub-committee and other United States representatives in Europe the present state of the discussions in the sub-committee.

"The Prime Minister has replied very much welcoming this plan, which he thought would be of great value at the present stage of the disarmament discussions.

"The Prime Minister looks forward to an opportunity of discussing these matters with Mr. Dulles."

Three Proposals

There are three main proposals on which the disarmament sub-committee will have to consider. Mr. Dulles, in a broadcast on Monday, said that the United States was prepared to accept the inspection of all its territory in North America, in exchange for inspection of the Soviet Union.

He also suggested as an initial, but expandable, zone the area within the Arctic Circle, and also Alaska and the Aleutians, and corresponding parts of east Siberia, Kamchatka, and the Kurile islands.

Various proposals have also been made for a European zone to run broadly on either side of the present dividing line.

What the agreed western proposals on these three main projects will be has yet to be stated in the sub-committee. The N.A.T.O. Powers are

A start might be made on tests could not be agreed to the Arctic proposal, which unconditionally, as the Rus- would be relatively simple to

(Continued on page 5)

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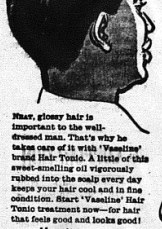

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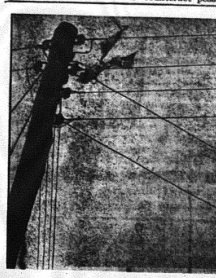
pension of test than the pre- including a European inspec- of Mr. Dulles a complete grasp sent offer of 10 months (the tion zone in a first-stage of what is happening.

Russian proposal is for two agreement;

or three years). But all the (2) The American wish to In other words, it appears indications are that the Rus- counteract pessimism about that the Secretary of State wants to see for himself exactly what is going on and what, if any, are the chances of a successful first step to agreement.



Kite-Flying Danger To Aircraft

Concern at the practice of flying kites near East African airfields, and particularly near Eastleigh and Nairobi West, is expressed by the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, who stress the danger to aircrafts.

A spokesman of the Directorate said: "One kite was recently reported by a pilot nine hundred feet above the ground, and on the approach to the Eastleigh runway, and many kites can be seen near there every day, though generally not so high."

The spokesman said a box-kite, which was substantially built, could cause serious damage if an airplane collided with it, and even a paper kite, though much lighter, was a great danger. A pilot would instinctively take violent evasive action to miss a kite in the sky, and this was where the main hasard lay.

He said: "An aircraft is less controllable during take-off or when approaching to land at an airfield than at any other stage of flight. A sharp turn at low level with flaps and undercarriage extended might easily lead to an accident."

Under the Colonial Air Navigation Order, the flying of kites at any height within three statute miles of the boundry of an aerodrome, or anywhere else at a height of more than 200 feet above the ground is prohibited.

Difference of Opinion

Evidently he believes he can now only properly appraise the position in person. The announcement from the White House took pains to mention that his departure did not imply any lack of faith in Mr. Stassen, head of the United States delegation in London and special adviser to the President on disarmament.

It has already been pointed out by the Administration that American disarmament policy emanates from the President and Mr. Dulles, not from Mr. Stassen.

But some circles in Washington feel there may be a difference of opinion between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Stassen on the best way to get Russian acceptance of a trial aerial inspection zone.

Mr. Dulles favours an Arctic Zone. Mr. Stassen apparently takes the Soviet leaders at their word when they say their primary interest is in a European zone.

If a European zone is to be proposed to the Russians the State Department feels it is time for unified Western agreement about it, and that time is running short. There have also been some suggestions that Britain and France have doubts about the extent of Mr. Stassen's authority in speaking for his Government.

Stop Pessimism

Yesterday's New York Times report from its State

E. African Questions in Parliament

Constitution Talks In Kenya

Mrs. Barbara Castle (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what official discussions are planned with Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, regarding the constitutional deadlock in that territory.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: As is usual about this time of the year the Governor had paid me a brief visit to give me an up-to-date account of the situation in Kenya.

Mrs. Castle: Will the Colonial Secretary use the opportunity of discussions with the Governor to press upon him the desirability of Council, in order to create immediate increased representation being given to Africans in the Legislative in atmosphere of confidence which will enable multi-racialism to proceed in that Colony?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Quite naturally, I shall take advantage of the Governor's presence to consider with him what negotiations and discussions on these matters are possible within the confines of the undertakings given by my predecessor, by which, naturally, I am completely bound.

Mr. J. Johnson: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that Tom Mboya is dying here at this moment, that two Cabinet Ministers are in the same plane, and that two other Ministers from Kenya, are already in this country? Will he, therefore, consult these men in high positions in Kenya with a view to agreement being reached as early as possible on a constitutional conference long before 1960?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: As the hon. Gentleman knows I have never shown any reluctance to see visitors from any Colonial Territory. He referred to Mr. Tom Mboya as being in a high position in Kenya. I am anxious that he should be in a position of responsibility in Kenya, but so far he has refused. I think that responsibility is more important that height, despite my own.

Public Meetings

Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what decision has been reached by the Government of Tanganyika regarding the lifting of the ban on open air meetings addressed by leaders of the Tanganyika African National Union.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The following are illustrative of the conditions which might be specified in individual permits for public meetings to be addressed by officers of the Tanganyika African National Union:

(a) The place at which the meeting is to be held should be a place approved by the police. (Such a place should not be in the close vicinity of establishments selling intoxicants or a place where large throngs would obstruct the highway.)

(b) Seven days' notice of intention to hold the meeting should be given.

(c) The date and time of the meeting should be fixed in consultation with the police.

(d) The names of the principal speakers and the subject of their proposed addresses should be given to the police.

(e) The police should be enabled to take a tape recording of the meeting of any speeches if required.

(f) The police would satisfy themselves that the applicant had not on any previous occasion failed to observe the conditions on which a permit for a meeting had been granted.

GERMAN UNIFICATION PROPOSALS REJECTED

(Continued from page 5)

tary one. The Government wanted the military side to be confined in as small a limit as possible.

No United Kingdom ground forces had been engaged, but as a precaution British Parachute troops had been reinforced from Kenya and a unit of the British detachment of Cameronians was at Buraimi.

The Foreign Secretary repeated the reasons for the British Government action:

It was at the request of a friendly Ruler who had always relied on the United Kingdom to help him in resisting aggression or subversion.

There was a direct British interest concerned "and I plied that he had no doubt have no need to stress the that the question would importance of the Persian Gulf."

Britain had certain formal and implicit obligations to Rulers of Sheikhdoms in the area to assist them against attack. If she failed in one area it would be assumed elsewhere that perhaps the anti-British propaganda of her enemies had some basis in fact.

to make plain to Mr. Dulles Government was no longer willing or able to help.

It was a Conservative Member who asked Mr. Lloyd come up between himself and the American Secretary of State.

German Reunification

The unequivocal rejection by West Germany of the East German proposal for "consolidation" of the two states will also undoubtedly be discussed. The Disarmament Conference has long found the subject of German reunification a stumbling block. The latest rejection of the Soviet-sponsored proposal by all West German political parties — including the Socialists — was not unexpected.

Dr. Adenauer, the Federal Chancellor, welcomed the rejection in a speech at Munster on Sunday. He said the Government, for their part, would never take a step that would perpetuate the slavery of 17 million human being.

The East German Premier, Herr Grotewohl, sent a memorandum on Sunday to the ambassadors of the countries represented in East Berlin. In it he once again rejected the idea of reunification through all-German elections.

Instead, he repeated his plan for a contractual relationship between the two States. This would be expressed in an all-German council, acting in a purely advisory capacity.

As conditions for this, he laid down that both East and West Germany would ban the production and storage of atomic weapons, they should abandon their respective military alliances, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the Warsaw Pact, and that they should request the withdrawal of foreign troops from their territory. In addition, West Germany would be expected to abolish conscription.

A Bonn Government spokesman said afterwards that a regime of terror and a democracy could never be yoked in this way. He said the proposed all-German council would become inoperative within a week through the non-cooperation of its Communist members, just as the control council of the Allied Powers became inoperative in 1948.

Little Hope

Herr Grotewohl appears to have put forward his rather meaningless proposals to forestall the joint declaration of West Germany and the three Western Allies made in Berlin yesterday. It had been expected hitherto that his announcement would be made during the visit of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev to East Germany next month.

The declaration by the Western Allies can hardly bring German reunification any closer. Its true purpose will be to reassure the Germans that nothing that happens in the London disarmament talks will lead to an implied acceptance of the German zonal border as the permanent frontier between two worlds.

These rival pronouncements on German unity can hardly be described as moves in a game of chess, because the sides appear to be playing on different boards. Nevertheless, in Moscow they are meeting round the same table in trade talks between Russia and West Germany, the opening stages of which have shown a surprising degree of friendliness.

There is endless argument about which party the Russians would really like to see win the Federal elections on September 15. In allowing the East German Communists to offer their hated support to the West German Socialists, they are definitely doing Dr. Adenauer a good turn. It may well be that, since they are determined to maintain the Iron Curtain across Germany, the Russians prefer to have the politics on either side of it as clearly differentiated as possible.

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PORTRAIT OF A SMALLHOLDER

The New Style Yeoman Of Britain

by Alastair Dunnett

well-known Scottish journalist, author and broadcaster

About 80 per cent of the farmers in Britain work on smallholdings and many of them live far from big cities or even sizeable towns. In England those men used to be called yeomen, while in Scotland they were known as cottars in the Lowlands and crofters in the Highlands. The term crofter is still in use, but the yeomen and cottars are now more generally called smallholders.

Most of them run their farms on a family basis, with the help of their wives and one or more sons. Unlike the big farmers, where three, four, or more men are likely to be employed as workers, the smallholders know that they cannot produce enough from their land to give their families a decent standard of living, and pay for hired help as well. Often enough, particularly in a bad season when the crops do not yield well, it is a hard struggle to make ends meet.

Women's Work

No one is idle on a smallholding. The men till the land, sow and harvest the crops, milk the cows, and tend the pigs. The women look after the house, cook the meals, keep the clothes in order, and, as often as not, are responsible for looking after the hens; egg production, and butter and cheese making. Most farm houses in Britain now have running water, instead of having to pump bucketsful from a well; but many have still neither electricity nor gas, and rely on the pleasant, soft light of oil lamps.

Many smallholders own the land they work. But whether they are owners or pay rent they are proud of running their own businesses, and of being self-reliant and independent of other people. They are usually very careful with money and manage to save a little against hard times. They love the land, and it is time for city ways. He loves the life of the countryside. He may have a wireless set, but he is unlikely to listen to it unless it be to hear the weather report for his area, or the prices livestock are fetching in his local markets. It is extremely improbable that there is a television set by the door and the school-

Work on a smallholding in the United Kingdom involves many varied activities, but proper care of the land — keeping it in good heart and even improving it — is cardinal to all. Here a typical Smallholder and his son are dumping manure in a field to rot before being spread.

tween dancing. The local hall, which is quite likely to be the church hall, is also used for concerts, for flower shows, and for staging plays produced, acted, and sometimes written by the people who live in the neighbourhood.

Most smallholders are deeply religious, and the clergyman in a country parish enjoys a prestige which is shared, but rarely equalled, by the doctor and the school-

their lifetime's ambition to hand it down to their sons in an even better condition than they found it.

It is the eldest son who inherits the holding. It is not split up amongst all the sons as is the case in some countries. In Britain it is felt that in time this would lead to ridiculously small holdings. So the eldest son inherits, and the other seek out smallholdings of their own or work on bigger farms or, as a last resort, take a job in a town or city.

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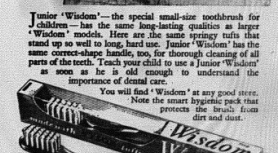
You will find 'Wisdom' at any good store. Note the smart hygienic pack that protects the brush from dirt and dust.



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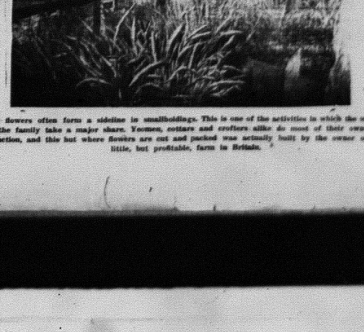
Public Opinion

Yeomen, cottars and crofters alike do most of their own construction, and this but where flowers are grown and packed was originally built by the owner of the little, but profitable, farm in Britain.



Cut flowers often form a sideline in smallholdings. This is one of the activities in which the women of the family take a major share. Yeomen, cottars and crofters alike do most of their own construction, and this but where flowers are grown and packed was originally built by the owner of the little, but profitable, farm in Britain.

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It is a last resort, because your tree smallholder has no soft light of oil lamps.

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Good Conversation

Generally the smallholder is frankly contemptuous of entertainment ready-made for him. He prefers to provide his own. He is often a great reader and, because he has time to think, conversation in these remote farm houses is frequently of as high a quality as can be found anywhere in Britain.

Village dances in the local halls are great occasions, and the women folk are busy for days beforehand baking delicacies to sustain the revellers in the intervals between the dances.

Cut flowers often form a sideline in smallholdings. This is one of the activities in which the women of the family take a major share. Yeomen, cotters and crofters alike do most of their own construction, and this but where flowers are cut and packed was actually built by the owner of the little, but profitable, farm in Britain.

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It is a closely knit life with little or no pretension about it. The family comes first, and then local community. It is a limited life and local feuds are by no means unknown, and can be very bitter. Above all it must be a satisfying life, for in many cases the holdings have been passed down from father to son through many generations. It is a sad smallholder indeed who finds himself with no son to whom to pass on his skill, his knowledge, his land — in a word, his inheritance.

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Uganda Education

"Tremendous Amount" To Be Done

Dr. H. M. King (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary recently what financial assistance is given by H.M. Government toward education in Uganda to which Mr. John Profumo, Under-Secretary replied that in the current development period, 1955 to 1960, assistance of £1,460,000 is available from Central Colonial Development and Welfare funds towards capital expenditure at Makerere College, the University College of East Africa. The cost of primary and secondary education in Uganda is not entirely from local sources.

Dr. King: Is the Minister aware that this shows that the bulk of the cost of education in Uganda is met by poor people without capital resources to lay by for education and that parents are living on subsistance incomes and making terrible sacrifices to contribute to the education of their children? If we believe, in the Commonwealth, is it not our duty to do more for them?

Mr. Profumo: It is open to Uganda to apply for such assistance from the uncommitted balance of its territorial Colonial Development and Welfare allocation.

Dr. King asked the number of children attending primary school in Uganda this year, the number of children of primary school age not attending school and the number of children who left primary school without completing the four-year course last year.

Mr. Profumo: No figures are yet available for 1957, but at the end of 1956, 399,612 children were attending primary school in Uganda and approximately 250,000 children of primary school age were not attending school. I regret the information on the number of children who left primary school last year without completing the four-year course is not readily available.

Dr. King: Is the Minister aware that even the inadequate information which he has given shows that while much has been achieved in Uganda there is a tremendous amount to be done before the children there will have anything like the opportunity, even of primary education, that other children have? Will he take that as part of his work to help the people of Uganda?

Mr. Profumo said that every effort was being made to increase educational possibilities. In answer to a further question from Dr. King, Mr. Profumo said he would consider whether or not he could prevail on Universities in the U.K. to give some free places to promising young African students.

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VOICE OF AMERICA:

AFRICAN STUDENTS HONOUR OLDEST MEMBER OF U.S. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C.:— Senator Theodore F. Green, 89, of Rhode Island, oldest member of the U.S. Senate, was recently honoured at a reception at Africa House, a student centre in Washington.

Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Green travelled in several African countries in 1956. He recalled some of his impressions in an informal talk at the reception.

"Africa is the country of the future," he declared, stressing the importance of understanding Africans and their problems. He pointed out that although there have been many misconceptions about Africa, these misconceptions are being corrected as more people travel in Africa and have more opportunities to know Africans.

Senator Green is the oldest ably greater this year person ever to serve in the cause India accelerated her U.S. Congress, where he has imports of wheat beyond been a member of the Senate original expectations, the since 1936.

A lawyer by profession, he was formerly Governor of the State of Rhode Island and has been active in many educational, philanthropic and social welfare organisations in the United States, as well as a prominent figure in international affairs.

A strong and healthy man, he walks two miles to his office every day. He will be 90 years old on October 2, 1957.

U.S. Food For Overseas

Washington:— The United States shipped overseas $575,200,000 worth of food reserve products during the first six months of 1957.

In a report to Congress, President Eisenhower recently pointed out that the sale of reserve commodities to foreign countries would not be "disruptive of world market prices."

Shipments overseas, the report said, "were considerably below the amounts that would have been required to meet the needs of the hungry people in the countries to which they were sent."

Dictatorship

Washington:— President Eisenhower was cited recently by a group of English craftsmen for his "courage and leadership" in the fight against the "power of dictatorship".

Sir Peter Roberts, member of the British Parliament and Master Cutler of England, presented Mr. Eisenhower a set of sterling silver, in behalf of the Ancient Company of Cutlers of Sheffield, England. A similar set was presented to Sir Winston Churchill in 1953 by the Company, a guild founded by Royal Charter in 1624.

Roberts said the President was honoured "for what he did for Britain and the allies during the war. This gift is also a tribute to America's great fight against Communism since the war."

Dulles on Kremlin Upheaval

Washington:— The recent Kremlin upheaval reflects a rising and irresistible demand by the Russian people for "more personal security, more personal freedom and more enjoyment of the fruits of their labour," Secretary of State Dulles said at his news conference recently.

Dulles said the changes in the Soviet leadership stemmed largely from internal conditions.

There were, he recalled, two groups in the Soviet presidium. One, the "faundamentalists," favoured the maintenance of strictly centralised power after the Stalin pattern. The second, the 'modernists', believed it would be better to give at least the appearance of flexibility.

This latter group headed by Communist party chief Nikita Khruschev, Dulles said, won out by a narrow margin. Khruschev was able to call in the vote of the 318-man central committee, which he had earlier packed with his own adherents.

The entire matter, Dulles said, shows how powerful the forces for change are in Russia, and how perplexed Soviet rulers must be in trying to cope with these forces and at the same time maintain absolute power.

Sultan of Morocco's Visit to U.S.

Washington:— The White House has made public a letter to President Eisenhower from Sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef of Morocco, in which the North African ruler says he is sure his impending American visit will result in "the greatest good for our two countries." He plans to visit Washington in November as a guest of the President.

The Sultan said past Moroccan-American relations were based on "confidence and friendship" and he is convinced that future relations between the two nations "will be characterised by closer and more fruitful co-operation."

Valuable Peace-Making Experience

New York:— The recent Middle East crisis has resulted in valuable experience in the development machinery for meeting such situations, according to United States Under Secretary of State Christian Herter.

In an address at the annual dinner of the American Bar Association, Herter traced from the aspect of international interest the events starting with Egypt's nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company through the present situation.

One of the most difficult problems, Herter said, is a proper understanding of national sovereignty. The new nations of Asia and Africa are very proud of their independence, Herter pointed out, and "we in America cannot properly question this pride .... one of the questions involved in further development of the capacity of the United Nations to deal with international dispute is that of insuring that its functions can be effectively carried out, while at the same time the sovereignty of individual nations is respected."

Herter said recent events illustrated again "that sovereignty, like citizenship, involves obligations as well as rights. Freedom has been defined as the opportunity for self-discipline, and experience shows that this applies to the freedom of nations as well as to that of man. A rule of law cannot exist except among those who will respect it."

Malayan Independence Rites

Washington:— President Eisenhower has designated Under Secretary of State Christian Herter and Ambassador James P. Richards as his personal representatives to the independence ceremonies in Malaya during late August.

White House Press Secretary James Hagerty said the action was in response to an invitation extended the President by the Government of the Federation of Malaya.

The ceremonies will mark the full independence of the Federation of Malaya within the British Commonwealth of Nations. A Malayan Chief of State will be installed.

United Nations Report on Hungary

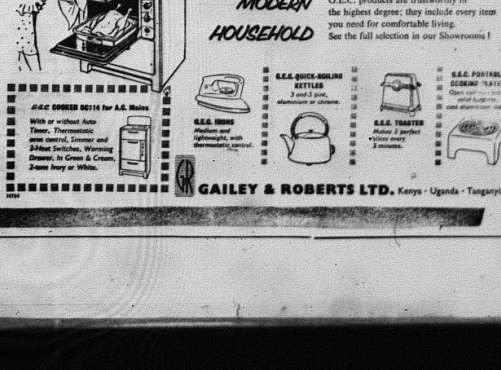
Bangkok:— The findings of the United Nations special committee on Hungary had the endorsement of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) Council representatives after a recent exchange of views on the broad situation in the treaty area.

"The Council representatives recalled that the SEATO Council at its meeting at Canberra in March this year had recorded its "abhorrence at the use of Soviet forces to crush the struggle by the Hungarian people for independence."

The Council representatives associated themselves with the condemnation of Soviet intervention in Hungary, and agreed that the unanimous findings of the five-nation United Nations committee should serve as a warning of the true nature of Communist imperialism and Communist contempt for national aspirations.

Space Flight Tests

Marietta, Georgia:— Teams of United States Air Force men will start spending 120-hour assignment on simulated flights to the moon and other celestial bodies in August. In a model space craft, they will be watched by engineers, physicians and other specialists who will study the teams' reaction to long-range flight in compressed areas.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★

સંત તેં ટોપીવાળાને પડકારવા,
ટોપીયું પોળી યું રે વી' તી;
આજ એ પોળીયું'ના પલ્લી સાંઢ રોય,
પ્રધેતા રાતદી' ભાત પરતી.

★

દેશ આ રંક છે સત્ય આલું પિતા,
રાત વાસે નથી રાય થાતું;
રોટલો અપ મળે રાવ એની નથી,
વાતના વાણુએ ટેમ માતું!

★

તાત તું સ્વર્ગથી નજર કે' નાખ એ,
રામ કે' રામ! રટનારે ભેળા,
દામના દાસ- એ દીનને લુંટતા,
ધામ દે ધામ! જંજાર ટોળા

— 'અનવર' જૂનાગઢી

"કેમ યાર આ મોટા પથીલ સાહેબને બને પુછ્યું હતું કે હિન્દુ ધર્મની આજ્ઞા શી? મેં તેમને જવાબમાં કહેલું કે હિન્દુ ધર્મની આજ્ઞા હું નથી જાણતો. હું કયાં તમારા જેવો પથીલ છું? મારા પોતાના હિન્દુ ધર્મની આજ્ઞા એ કે કહી શકું: એ આજ્ઞા એવી છે કે સર્વ ધર્મોને સરખા ગણે તે ધર્મ હિન્દુ. સુબાનઅલ્લાએ એવો ધર્મ પાળી તેમણે સીધું મન હરણ કરી પોતાનું ધામ પાર પાડયું, એ આપણે સૌએ યાદ રાખવું' જોઇએ!!!"

આપણું સ્વપ્ને તો માનવ-માનવની એકતા છે. એક બીજા વચ્ચેની સમાનતા છે. ઇશ્વરાની વચ્ચે પણ એકમની એ અદ્વત્ત એકતા અને ધર્મ પ્રવાસ સુમન ઇર્ષ્ય કરવા જેવાં છે. એકતા સ્વપ્નની કથા એકતા જ શબ્દોમાં સાંભળતા અંતરે એમનું પણ એકતામાં ન હતું.

"કોઇ ગરીબ નહિ હોય, બીમારી નહિ હોય, તેમાં કોઇ ઉંચો નહિ હોય, અને કોઇ નીચો નહિ હોય. કોઇ તેમાં અજ્ઞાનતાના કારણાપિપતિ માફક નહિ હોય અને કોઇ ધર્મ પેટે ભ્રમ કરનારો અસુર નહિ હોય. નહિ તેમાં દાસ લેવાને મળે. નહિ બીજા કોઇ ચીજને લેવાની મળે. તેમાં સૌ સાદગીથી અને ભક્તિભાવથી પોતાનો રોટલો કમાવાને અંગે મહેનત કરતાં હશે. એ સ્વર્ગમાં જેવો પુરૂષનો દરજ્જો હશે અને તેવાંજ માનભાગ્ય હશે તેવાંજ ભોગવાનાં હશે. ત્યાં સ્ત્રીની અને પુરૂષની જાતિની પરિવરતાની પુરતી જંજાળ રાખવામાં આવતી હશે. જેમ પ્રભાતે હરેક ઘરોને ત્યાં ત્યાં પક્ષતા હશે ધર્મને અનુકરતાનો પુરૂષ પોતાની મા, બહેન અગર દીકરી ગણતો. એ રેકમાં અસ્પષ્ટતા નહિ હોય ને સર્વ ધર્મોનો સરખો

"કેમ યાર આ મોટા પથીલ સાહેબને બને પુછ્યું હતું કે હિન્દુ ધર્મની આજ્ઞા શી? મેં તેમને જવાબમાં કહેલું કે હિન્દુ ધર્મની આજ્ઞા હું નથી જાણતો. હું કયાં તમારા જેવો પથીલ છું? મારા પોતાના હિન્દુ ધર્મની આજ્ઞા એ કે કહી શકું: એ આજ્ઞા એવી છે કે સર્વ ધર્મોને સરખા ગણે તે ધર્મ હિન્દુ. સુબાનઅલ્લાએ એવો ધર્મ પાળી તેમણે સીધું મન હરણ કરી પોતાનું ધામ પાર પાડયું, એ આપણે સૌએ યાદ રાખવું' જોઇએ!!!"

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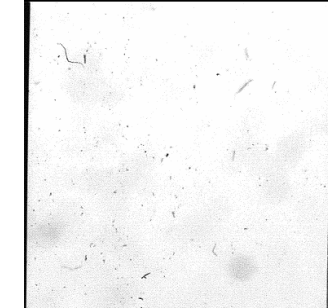

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Price -/50 Cents.

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PRINCE KARIM IS HERE

—Photo by Fantasia.

Clad in spotless white the Prince is seen above at the airport with Sir Eboo Pirbhai.

Ismailis Kiss Aga Khan's Hands

(By Our "C. T." Reporter)

Hundreds of Ismailis were present at the Nairobi airport to greet the new Aga Khan, Prince Karim, who arrived in Nairobi on Tuesday afternoon from Bombay. At the Nairobi airport His Highness was greeted by the leaders of the Ismaili community. The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring; the leader of the Legali Council, Sir Ali Eboo Pirbhai; the Deputy Mayor, Alde Mohan Singh, and other dignitaries of the city were present to receive the Aga Khan.

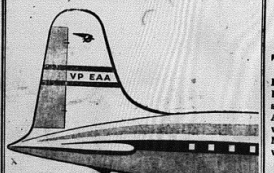
Sir Eboo Pirbhai told the Ismailis who kissed his hands that no hands signifying their reverence to him. The press-conference with the Prince who immediately arrived at the Aga Khan, were not allowed to talk to the Government House where he will be the enchantingly handsome and guest of Sir Evelyn Baring relaxed. His charming smile from the plane, he looked had a great effect on the

The Aga Khan rested in the afternoon. At 4.30 his Highness attended a 30 minute ceremony at the Khoja Mosque where hundreds of his followers were present to have the glimpse of their new leader.

The Wednesday morning was occupied at the Khoja Mosque where the Ismaili ladies took the oaths of allegiance. Male members of the community were scheduled to take similar oaths the same evening or in the morning today.

Aga Khan's present visit will take him to the capitals of East Africa. At all places he will witness the oath taking ceremonies. He will pay a second visit to East Africa in September this year.

The Aga Khan left for the Government House where he will be the guest of Sir Evelyn Baring for two days.



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Cricketers ARRIVE

"We are here to play clean Cricket" —Says Mustaq Ali

(By Our "C. T." Reporter)

A team of thirteen Indian Cricketers arrived in Nairobi on Tuesday afternoon. The team was welcomed at the Nairobi airport by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring; the Commissioner for India, Mr. Prem Krishen; and the former Kenya Captain Mr. Dawson.

Messages of welcome were received from The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, and from the Kabaka of Buganda.

"They come from a country," writes Sir Evelyn Baring, "where cricket has long been played in the best traditions, which has produced some of the world's greatest players. Their visit will ... strengthen the bonds which link our two countries."

The Governor of Uganda wrote: "leading cricketers from India ...will, I know, be a great stimulous to cricket in Uganda and an example to our promising young cricketers."

The Kacaka of Buganda has extended a "cordial welcome to the "first Indian Cricket Team to East Africa."

On their arrival Mr. Mustaq Ali told "Colonial Times":

"We are very happy to be in East Africa, the place for which we had looked forward to visit for a long time. The team is very young. We are here to play clean cricket, whether we win or not does not matter.

The youngest member of the team is a 19-year-old Basher a student of intercolence at the Wilson College, Bombay.

The team travelled in the same Air Indian International plane which brought the Aga Khan IV, Prince Karim to Nairobi.

From the airport the cricketers were driven to the Jawaharlal Nehru Indian Gymkhana Grounds where they were met by the Deputy Mayor, Ald. Mohan Singh and some of the officials of the Kathiawar Sports Club who have organised the tour. Here Mr. Mustaq Ali, the Captain, saw the ground on which they will play the matches in Nairobi. He remarked to the officials: "a beautiful ground."

Indian Cricketers To Play Uganda

An all-India cricket team, including a minimum of ten test players is to play a match against Uganda at Nakivubo Stadium, Kampala on September 7th, 8th and 9th.

The match will be one of twelve which the touring team is to play in East Africa over a period of seven weeks.

—Photo by Fantasia.

Manager of the touring team, Mr. Patel, is seen above shaking hands with the Governor while Captain Mustaq Ali looks on smilingly.

PRESIDENT VISITS DEOBAND

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, paid a visit last week to Darul Uloom (Arabic University) Deoband in U.P. He was received by mebers of the advisory board of Darul Uloom and was shown the library of the university.

Replying to the address presented to him, the President praised the great seat of Islamic learning, in which 1,500 students from all over India and other Islamic countries were getting religious education.

The President also paid tributes to the prominent public men connected with the institution who had suffered for the independence of the country.

Referring to the freedom struggle, the President said the people of India fought ceaselessly to over-throw the foreign rule. The 1857 struggle was a great event of history. Nationalist of Islamic learning, in which always took a prominent part side by side with Congressmen in the struggle for independence.

The President said: "In this great country people of different religions and faiths, speaking many languages, live together. People should keep before them the ideal of live and let live. In the past they had lost their freedom as they were disunited. We should not allow the past history to be repeated.

"The Constitution of India gives every one freedom of religion. People have freedom to adopt any faith without any restrictions in the least."

African Members Dissociate From "Congress Delegation"

The African Elected Members Organisation has, in a statement, dissociated themselves completely from the reported Nairobi African Congress delegation to the United Kingdom.

The "delegation" referred to by the African elected Members is that of Mr. C.M.G. Argwings-Kodhek, president of the Nairobi District African Congress who left by air for London last Sunday afternoon and was seen off by a large crowd.

THOUSANDS CHEER MBOYA

"MISSION ACCOMPLISHED"

(By Our "C. T." Reporter)

The African delegation consisting of Messrs Tom Mboya and Ronald Ngala returned to Nairobi from London last Saturday morning after a 25-day visit to Britain where they campaigned for more African representation in the Kenya Legislative Council. Hundreds of Africans greeted the two Memoers at the Nairobi airport where some African Elected Members were also present. Mr. Mboya made no comments on the outcome of the visit.

Both the Members smilingly alighted from the AURORA, a B.O.A.C. plane which brought them back to Nairobi from London, wearing special skin aprons over their suits. As they appeared at the door, people in the public enclosure clapped. Smiling, Mr. Mooya waved back.

Mr. Mboya said his journey was "fine". In his hand he carried a cheap edition of Sir Winston Churchill's "Great War Speeches."

Mr. Mboya refused to comment on the outcome of their trip, but short while afterwards he waved to the awaiting Africans with his fingers in a "V" sign which meant victory.

The delegation left the airport in a car which was frequently halted by the way side crowd. There was a traffic jam on the road leading to the airport. At one place a vehicle of the Kenya Bus Service had been placed across the road to stop the delegation's slow-driven car. A crowd gathered and asked Mr. Tom Mboya to leave the car so that they could carry him shoulder high. Despite the police threats to use force the mob did not disperse. At last they were told that there was going to be a meeting in the afternoon where they could listen to Mr. Mboya.

Among the crowd at the airport one man carried a placard. It read: "remember this!!! Tax payers' money consumed by the European Elected Members." Some 160 African school children had also made their way from Fort Hall to see the African leaders.

African Protest Against Corporate Members

The African elected members have sent a letter of protest to the Governor of Kenya, regarding the position of the corporate members in the Legislature.

The members point out that the appointment of Sir Alfred Vincent to the Chairmanship and leadership of the European Elected Members Association is not in accord with the Constitutional agreement which requires that Corporate members should be appointed to represent specific non-racial interests. The active involvement of any of those members in the political organisations of their racial groups clearly disqualifies them for such appointment.

The Africa sected members requests the Governor to take such action as will ensure that corporate members conforms to the letter of their appointment.

LARGEST MEETING

Later that afternoon, Mr. Mboya and his colleague, Mr. Ngala, accompanied by the other African Members, were thunderously ushered into the new Makadara Hall by thousands of Africans who had remained outside because the interior was already neck-packed. To the prolonged cheers of the people assembled within, the Members occupied their seats on the platform.

The largest meeting of the year, heard Mr. Mboya say: "There is no place such as home, as he urged his first, thousand speech in which he explained that Mr. Ngala and himself had accompanied their mission in London.

Referring to the awakening of the African people, the Member for Nairobi, enslenged those who had been doubting it "to see it here and outside."

The Hon. Ronald Ngala, rising amid cheers, stated that whilst in Britain they did not encounter any colour bar in hotels and other public places.

Like his colleague, Mr. Ngala thanked the African people of Kenya for their support without which the delegation could not have been sent to Britain.

The Sorry End

After the end of the meeting, the Members were escorted from the Hall to a point nearly three miles away along Doonhoom Road, by hundreds of Africans who, again, defied police orders to clear the highway.

There was a sorry end to the day's joys on the highway, for, at a point outside Shauri Moyo market, at what appeared to be a "last ditch" stand, the crowds started throwing missiles — stones and clods of earth. The police made a baton charge and after the brief fracas that ensued, the Africans dispersed.

Case Acknowledged

In a statement issued by the African elected Members Organisation last Monday, it is plainly explained that: "The African Elected Members are happy to learn that the case for increased representation received every sympathy and was acknowledged by all sections ..."

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Contact any EAA office or travel agency for fare details.

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS
Canadair

he carried a cheap edition of Sir Winston Churchill's "Great War Speeches."

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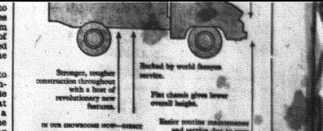
The Hon. Ronald Ngala, appointed to represent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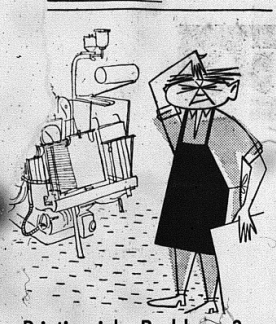
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NYANZA WOMEN COMPLETE HOMECRAFTS COURSE

Twenty-nine African women have successfully completed a three months' course at the Kisumu Homecrafts Centre in Nyanza. They were presented with domestic science certificates by Mrs. Rodwell, wife of Mr. Justice Rodwell of Kisumu. About 50 European and African guests attended the ceremony.

SWAMINARAYAN HOLY TEMPLE UNVEILED

The unveiling ceremony of holy crosier in the Swaminarayan Temple, Grogan Road, Nairobi, was performed last Monday by the management committee of the Shree Dutch Satsang Swaminarayan Temple. H. E. The Governor was present on this occasion along with many other prominent members of the Asian community.

YELLOW FEVER VACCINATIONS

Although Kenya has been accepted by world health authorities as a yellow fever receptive area since March 1, 1957—in view of the absence of any cases of yellow fever for many years—most people travelling abroad or to other parts of Africa from Kenya still have to carry a valid international yellow fever certificate, says a statement issued by the Kenya Medical Department.

The Medical Department points out that Kenya has not had a case of yellow fever in the last 20 years, and it was for that reason that the Colony, previously an endemic area, was declared a receptive area.

ELDORET COURT OPENED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Opening the first session of the Supreme Court to be held in the courthouse in Eldoret, Kenya's Acting Chief Justice, Mr. G.W.B. Rudd, said last Monday that the erection of these buildings was a manifestation of Government's respect for the cardinal principle that the rule of law must be paramount.

GUIDES' HIGHEST AWARD FOR KENYA COMMISSIONER

The Silver Fish — the highest award for exceptional service to the Girl Guide Movement — was last Friday, presented by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, to Kenya's Colony Commissioner for Girl Guides, Mrs. O. Z. Durrant.

Presentation of the award, which was made by the Commonwealth Headquarters of the Girl Guide Movement, took place at a ceremony at Government House, Nairobi.

MOMBASA SCHOOL'S ARTS AND CRAFTS

For the second year in succession the Central Girls Primary School has won the shield awarded in the annual Mombasa School's Arts and Crafts Exhibition and competition for the best exhibition of work covering all sections. The school won eight certificates of merit and two certificates of general excellence.

POLIOMYELITIS INOCULATIONS

The Public Health Department of Nairobi City Council has undertaken a further batch of inoculations from 12th to 23rd August inclusive (except Saturday and Sunday) of children under 13 who have already registered at the Town Hall. As the vaccine is scarce throughout the world and that the supplies which the City Council have received are not adequate to inoculate people of all ages, only children under 13 in the registration number groups should appear for inoculation each day at 10.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon at the Inoculation Centre, Reata Road.

OBITUARY

Mr. G. L. GULATI

Death occurred on Friday last of Mr. G. L. Gulati, 58, formerly of the R.A. Flys. & H. He was a prominent Sanatanist and a keen worker of the Hiy. Asian Institutes at various stations. He leaves behind a widow, two sons and a daughter; one of the sons is a doctor at Nakuru.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

American Author Wins Peace Prize

For the first time, an American author, Thornton Wilder, has won the Pence Prize presented annually by the German book trade. Previous winners have included Martin Buber of Jersualem, philosopher and theologian; Swiss novelist Hermann Hesse; Reinhold Schneider, German novelist; and Charles I. Burckhardt of Switzerland, biographer and statesman. The prize was first presented in 1950. Thornton Wilder is known both as a novelist and as a playwright and has received Pulitzer Prizes in both categories. He became famous with the publication in 1927 of his second novel "The Bridge at San Luis Rey." Wilder's play, "Our Town," produced in 1938, telling the story of birth, love and death in a small American town, is enacted on a completely bare stage. His subsequent plays include "The Skin of Our Teeth," and "The Matchmaker."

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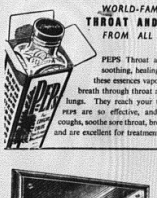

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Starring:— Shammi Kapoor, Nalini Jaywant, Pran, Johar and Majnu.
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Profile of the Week

Mr. Prem Kris

A friendly aristocrat — rather tall, slim and with thinly mustache — greeted me warmly as I entered his bare and simple office in India House. He opened a Statie Express 355 tin, lit a fag and as he put off the lighter he resumed his seat. Puffs of smoke came out of his mouth as he spoke to me. I was speaking to Mr. Nehru's man — Mr. Prem Krishen, the third Commissioner for India in East and Central Africa.

A Western by education and an Eastern by tradition, Mr. Prem Krishen is a cosmopolitan in true sense. His education and extensive travel in Europe is mainly responsible for this. Before coming to East Africa, Mr. Prem Krishen served as First Secretary in the Indian Embassy in Moscow and then as the Head of the Indian Military Mission in Berlin with the personal rank of Major General. He was India's first Minister to the Republic of Germany and also acted as Charge d'Affaires in Prague and Rome. These missions have taken him to different countries of Europe where he learnt things which only time and travel can teach.

Born on November 20, 1911, he is the son of a retired civil servant, Mr. Pran Krishen. He schooled at Christ Church and St. Edwards in Simla and then joined the Delhi University to study History, Economics and Politics. At the age of 21 in 1932 he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts with honours in History, and went to Oxford to study for a year. Service to the state had been in the blood of his family for four generations. Moreover, in those days, I.C.S. was a guarantee for fame and fortune and so the young Prem chose to become a servant of the state. Here he appeared in his Competitive Exams nation and passed without difficulty to become an I.C.S. Now he is being described locally as "an iron clad I.C.S." and an able administrator.

In 1935 India was passing through the constitutional crisis. Politics of the day was hot and newspaper reports had exciting stories for its patriotic readers. That was the situation of the country's politics when Mr. Prem Krishen entred the Civil Service on September 4, 1935. During the course of his service he became an Assistant Magistrate and an Assistant Collector and later on was Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Heath. Since December 1953, he had been a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. His appointment as Her Commissioner was announced in February, 1956.

He succeeded Mr. Gopala Menon who has been posted as Consel General for India in New York.

Mr. Prem Krishen's aloofness from local affairs, his taciturnity and calmness has been misunderstood by his countrymen here who seem to forget the fact that the Job of the Commissioners is to represent their governments country in this country and to report back to them about conditions prevailing here. Mr. Prem Krishen is fully conscious of this and keeps away from the domestic affairs of this country. His countrymen in this Colony have failed to understand his mission.

Mr. Prem Krishen is a very lively figure. One can find him in the thinking mood of a philosopher while at other times he can be found reading poetry among the children he loves sports. While at Oxford he played tennis and won a Half Blue for singles. Bridge is his favourite pastime. His wife is his opponent at the table. His appreciation for literature is confined to poetry. For reacreation, he sometimes resorts to even a thrillers.

Mr. Prem Krishen is very fortunate to have as a wife Mrs. Vimla Prem who is a lady of ing of t

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A friendly aristrocrat — rather tall, slim and with thistly mustache — greeted me warmly as I entered his bare and simple office in India House. He opened a State Express 555 tin, lit a fag and as he put off the lighter he resumed his seat. Puffs of smoke came out of his mouth as he spoke to me. I was speaking to Mr. Nehru's man — Mr. Prem Krishen, the third Commissioner for India in East and Central Africa.

A Western by education and an Eastern by tradition, Mr. Prem Krishen is a cosmopolitan in true sense. His education and extensive travel in Europe is mainly responsible for this. Before coming to East Africa, Mr. Prem Krishen served as First Secretary in the Indian Embassy in Moscow and then as the Head of the Indian Military Mission in Berlin with the personal rank of Major General. He was India's first Minister to the Republic of Germany and also acted as Charge d'Affaires in Prague and Rome. These missions have taken him to different countries of Europe where he learnt things which only time and travel can teach.

Born on November 20, 1911, he is the son of a retired civil servant, Mr. Pran Krishen. He schooled at Christ Church and St. Edwards in Simla and then joined the Delhi University to study History, Economics and Politics. At the age of 21 in 1932 he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts with honours in History, and went to Oxford to study for a year. Service to the state had been in the blood of his family for four generations. Moreover, in those days, I.C.S. was a guarantee for fame and fortune and so the young Prem chose to become a servant of the state. Here he appeared in his Competitive Examination and passed without difficulty to become an I.C.S. Now he is being described locally as "an iron clad I.C.S." and an able administrator.

In 1935 India was passing through the constitutional crisis. Pedlars of the day was hot and newspaper reports has exciting stories for its patriotic readers. That was the situation of the country's politics when Mr. Prem Krishen entred the Civil Service on September 4, 1935. During the course of his service he became an Assistant Magistrate and an Assistant Collector and later on was Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Heath. Since December 1953, he had been a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. His appointment as the Commissioner was announced in February, 1956. He succeeded Mr. Gopala Menon who has been posted as Consel General for India in New York.

Mr. Prem Krishen's aloofness from local affairs, his taciturnity and calmness has been misunderstood by his countrymen here who seem to forget the fact that the job of the Commissioners is to represent their governments in this country and to report back to them about the conditions prevailing here. Mr. Prem Krishen is fully conscious of this and has obtained a first-hand geographical as well as politica knowledge of the lands under his jurisdiction.

A man with zeal to serv his country, his philosoph of life is the one expounded in the Foreign Policy of India. He said:

"I Believe in two basic things:

"In this atomic age the old method of settling disputes by force is out o date and the world can only survive through understanding, friendship, compromise and co-existance.

"Secondly, the trend al over the world is toward a socialistic pattern o society, which means, th elimination of ignorance, poverty and disease, and raising the standard of living of the people."

Besides "a first class hostess," Her gifts to her husband are two daughters and a 8-year-old son, Pradip, who attends Kenya's first interracial primary school. The two daughters: Jaya 16, and Romala 14, are at present studying in India.

Being a diplomat he refuses to comment on the political situation in Kenya, but, like an American tourist he does not hesitate to give a vivid geographical description of the country. "The country is beautiful — charming! The people are very friendly," he says. Having toured al the territories of East and Central Africa, he has obtained a first-hand geogra phical as well as politica knowledge of the lands under his jurisdiction.

Mr. Prem Krishen is a very lively figure. One can find him in the thinking mood of a philosopher while at other times he can be found reading poetry among the children as He loves sports. While at Oxford he played tennis and won a Half Blue for singles. Bridge is his favourite pastime. His wife is his opponent at the table. His appreciation for literature is confined to poetry. For reacreation, he sometimes resorts to even thrillers.

Mr. Prem Krishen is very fortunate to have as a wife Mrs. Vimla Prem Krishen who is a lady of great poise and charm be-

COLONIAL TIMES

Phone 24521, Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.

NAIROBI, THURSDAY, 15th AUGUST, 1957.

India—Two Notable Anniversaries

India is celebrating two anniversaries today. One is the hundredth anniversary of the so-called "Mutiny" which was an unsuccessful attempt at getting rid of foreign rule and the other the tenth anniversary of the coming of freedom.

The two events may seem, but are not, unrelated. The "Mutiny" had been instigated by interests — the landlords and the princes — which had been dispossessed by the British. In its inception it was not a popular movement in the sense of having the support of the general public. In due course, patriotic sentiment was called in and played a part. Many a hero came into the battle-field but only to lay his/her life at the altar of patriotism. Lakshmibai, the Rani of Jhansi, by unprecedented acts of valour, earned an honourable place in the history of India for herself and for womankind.

The Mutiny failed for the very reason that it was not a people's movement. India learnt two lessons from it. First, if freedom was to mean anything to the common man it had to be gained with his active support. Freedom won under the banner of landlords and princes would not be real freedom but only a change of masters. Secondly, the methods of bloodshed and plunder were incompatible with the noble end of freedom. The moral quality of means adopted had to be at least as high as that of the end aimed at.

When the centenary celebrations were first announced in India, certain European critics of the Indian nation came out with an outright condemnation of the Indian part in the Mutiny. This attitude was of course prompted by deep-rooted prejudice. There were instances of naked cruelty and breach of faith on the part of some of the Indian leaders of the Mutiny. This much has to be admitted. But only a person who looks at things with a jaundiced eye can say that Europeans of India were even in 1857 less guilty of cruelty than Indians were.

In any case, India used the lessons of the Mutiny to good purpose. By 1947 she had regained all the lost ground. Freedom was delayed ninety years but, then, it was given willingly by a far mightier Britain. Ten years of freedom have shown that it is a most valuable asset. India is changed beyond recognition. She is a nation, not a conglomeration of peoples. Her voice counts in world affairs. Her contribution to the methodology of national political struggle was unique: the "panch-shila" may prove an equally great contribution to international behaviour and the theory behind it.

On the material plane also, India's progress has been tremendous. Not long ago, the national income per head was £5 per annum. It is now £21. The taregt for 1960-61 is £25. This is creditable, even when allowance is made for the increase of prices. Production of food has increased a great deal, although this increase has upto now been more or less neutralised by the increase of population. To take another instance of increasing production. The average annual production of jute and allied fibres during the period 1934-38 in thousands of metric tons was:

Pakistan 1,155
India 420

The corresponding figures for 1956 are

Pakistan 1,180
India 1,035

There are two facts which are of special interest to Indians residing overseas. One is that the system of adult franchise on a common roll and the principle of non-discrimination (for which Indians have been fighting so long) have been an unqualified success in India. The other is that India continues her association with the Commonwealth. Both these facts have a tremendous bearing on our future.

New £33,000 Shell Depot in Zanzibar

With the opening of Shell and B.P.'s new £33,000 depot in Zanzibar, substantial reductions in the prices of petroleum products, in the island, have been effected. The depot was officially opened on the 1st August, by the Hon. Seyyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, C.M.G., heir to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

The new depot has six bed. A buoy marks the underground tanks for spot where the pipeline the bulk storage of petrol, terminates.

gasoil and kerosine. Besides keeping down costs, Petroleum products are loaded at Mombasa, in the bulk supply provides for Southern Lines' "Southcleaner and safer delivery of ern Pioneer." This ship is petrol in products. To equipped with 10 tanks blend with local architec- having a capacity of 50 ture, the depot buildings tons each, and each tank is have been constructed in fitted with its own pump, Arab-style. Office accom- to ensure complete segrega-modation has been provid- tion of the products. When ed for, with changing the "Southern Pioneer" rooms, and facilities for arrives at Zanzibar, it anloading each product into chors at the buoy and bulk lorries for distribut- special lifting tackle is ing to points of supply and used to bring the flexible to customers all over the end of the pipeline from island. the bottom to the surface.

A unique feature of the The end of the pipeline depot is the method of is then connected to the delivering petroleum pro- respective tanks on the ducts to the storage tanks, ship and the products by means of a 6" diameter pumped ashore. Special pipeline running almost a precautions are taken dur- quarter of a mile from ing this operation to pre- the shore along the sea vent mixing of products.

Society of Travel Agents

The East African Society of Travel Limited (short title EASTA) has recently been formed with a view to protect the interests of members and others concerend in the travel business, to ensure that proper standards and ethical business conditions are maintained throughout their trade and to cement their relationship with the Steamship Companies, Airlines, Railways etc.

The Company is limited by Guarantee and is formed on the same lines and with the same objects as the Association of British Travel Agents in the U.K. and the American Society of Travel Agents in the U.S.A.

The Society has got away to a good start and already has a nucleus of members stretching from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam. The first Chairman is Mr. G. W. Raymond. Application for membership should be sent to the Secretaries P.O. Box 20106, Nairobi.

Mombasa Badminton

Entries are invited for the Men's Singles and Doubles; Ladie's Singles and Doubles and Mixed Doubles events of the Coast Open Badminton Championship Tournaments to be held at the Patel Samaj, (Indoor Courts) Mombasa, from September 21st to October 5th 1957.

Arrangements can be made for outside competitors to play in the closing rounds of the Tournaments.

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

At Last Juja

The work on the construction of roads in off the Juja Road area has begun. The residents of the area are now glad to see the bull dozers and caterpillars speeding up the work. The housewives can now leave their numerous children in the compound, from where they can watch these gigangic machines dig the soil, to do the household undisturbed. The motorists are also pleased; soon they will be able to drive faster than before without any fear of damage to their motorcar springs.

Some Figures

Direct imports from the United Kingdom accounted for 37.25 per cent, of the total imports into Kenya during the period January/March, 1957. This compares with 43.21 per cent, during the same period of 1956, the relative figures being £3,171,241 and £10,323,416.

Persia became the second largest exporter most important importer to Kenya followed by India, Western Germany, Belgium and South Africa. Japan and France moved up two places from ninth position and replaced Japan as the seventh to Kenya, the relative figures being £706,596 and £651,915. Direct imports of Japanese goods fell from £81,419 to £648,240.

Domestic Exports

The United Kingdom remains Kenya's best customer and during the period under review took £2,375,439 worth of domestic exports which, although 5.88 per cent less than in 1956, accounted for 28.42 per cent of the total exports during the first quarter of 1957.

Western Germany reduced her imports from Kenya by £295,582 to £2,004,382 but remained in second position. The third position was occupied by India. From United States, who was in third position at this time last year, reduced her imports of Kenya produce by 62.91 per cent to £705,949 and moved to fourth place. South Africa stepping up to fifth place at £329,216 showed an increase of 21.87 per cent over the same period of 1956 when she occupied eighth position. A reduction of 53.18 per cent in exports to the Netherlands resulted in that country falling from fourth to sixth position.

An Ugly Hall

The problems to accommodate the Africans in a hall at the time of some political meetings remains as acute as before despite the erection of £10,000 Makadara Hall where Tom Mboya and Mr. Ronald Ngala spoke to a crowd of more than about 5000 Africans on last Saturday. While some 1800 sat on bare cement floor, hundreds waited outside the hall in the sun. They chated, laughed, often burst into clamour and kept the police officers on duty busy.

Makadara Hall is very ugly, in appearance at least. It is still without electricity, without furniture and without toilet facilities. The Hall is very, very far from the town. Even the pressmen cannot reach there without a private transport as there is no public transport which can carry people right near the Hall. It is not only far from the town but from the African locations as well. Situated in a barren place, there is no life around, being constructed of steel and galvanised iron, its use during the not monius will become difficult and so, rare. Remarked an African: "This is a cattle shed."

A hall at least has come into being, whatever its dececu. The Africans should take consolation at its sight. It is their "arena" where their politicians will debate the issues concerning the future of this country.

Kite Flying

Recently there have been complaints about the kite flying habits of the Asian children. Unfortunately it so happens that the Indians are the lover of this cheap sport, kite flying, and they are the people who dwell around the Nairobi airport at Eastleigh.

A local paper reported that some deaths have occurred as a result of the electrification of the kite flyers. Although the number is negugent, the risk is great. In India hundreds of kite enthusiasts die unnatural deaths by falling from balconies, from roof-tops and in the uncovered wells during Sankranat, the kite flying season.

Sayings of the Week

"When a man thinks he knows better than the nation what its true interests are, it is time that his once should be eliminated."

—Mr. T. Jones, a member of the Welsh Nationalist Party.

"Politicians may criticise newspaper as freely as they are criticised by them."

—"The Observer."

"Bank Holidays are an obsolete inactution."

—A correspondent in Observer.

"We did not find colourbar in hotels and public places in U.K."

—Ronald Ngala.

"We mean business about disarmament."

—Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary.

Inter School Sports At Miwani

Miwani Sugar Estate Asian School held a Inter School Sports at Miwani on 4th August Sunday. 163 competitors from Miwani, Kakamega, Ndere, Sotik, Chemelil, and Butere Asian Schools participated in the sports.

Shree D. K. Hindocha was the president and Miss Callander, Education officer, chief guest of the day gave away about 70 prizes for 22 events. Miwani Sugar Estate School won the floating trophy donated by Hindocha Brothers of Miwani Sugar Mills Ltd.

The principal Mr. R. B. Dave said during the course of his report that it was necessary for rural Asian schools to meet once a year on such occasions.

Hindocha Brothers of Miwani Sugar Mills Ltd. were kind enough to donate the valuable prizes and other expences.

Book On Negro Wins Award

F. Franklin Frazier has won the MacIver Award for 1956 for his book "Black Bourgeoisie," dealing with the rise of the new middle class among American Negroes. The prize is made biennially by the American Sociological Society for the book that it considers contributes most to sociology. Mr. Frazier is professor and chairman of the Department of Sociology at Howard University in Washington.

One-Half Million Women Employed By U.S. Govt.

Washington — A half-million women hold jobs in the federal government, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour says in a report released recently.

The variety of jobs is "one of the most spectacular trends in federal employment," says Alice K. Leopold, Assistant to the Secretary of Labour for Women's Affairs. The "significant" advance in employment of women in better jobs was attributed to the expanding economy and the increasing responsibilities of the government.

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the United Kingdom and is teaching at Ramford in Essex.

Another Mkamba student who has been granted a Kenya Government loan to study in the United Kingdom is Mr. Kyengo Mdile, of the African Inland Mission, Mumela, who recently obtained his M.A. degree at Aligarh University in India. Mr. Mdile sent his thesis to Oxford University and was accept-

the minority report, Mr. Z. H. K. Bigirwenkya, a member of the Rukiiro, said the British constitution did not lay down any such safeguards. He said he was aware of the great contribution the non-African communities had made towards the development of Uganda, but safeguards, as such, would be only temporary expedients. As soon as Uganda got its independence, the whole

This increase of 38 per cent over July 1956 was achieved despite the fact that the copper smelter at Jinja was not taking a supply during the first half of July and only a substantially reduced supply during most of the second half of the month.

Generation to date this year is 81,324,200 units compared with 62,064,140 units for the same period last year, representing an

various parts of the United States to observe specific projects related to his training, and will discuss his observations with education specialists in Washington, D.C.

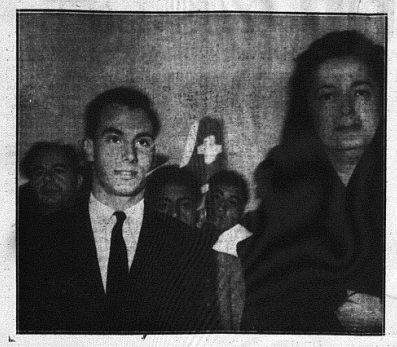
Mr. Kanyike was educated at King's College Budo, and Makerere College, Uganda, and is the founder and headmaster of the African High School at Kyebando.

Colonial Times, 15th August, 1957

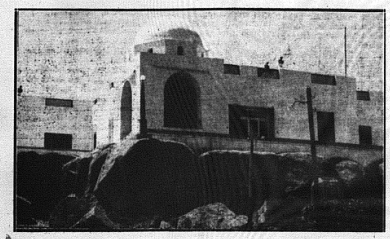
THE LATE IMAM'S BURIAL CEREMONY IN ASWAN

A Vivid Account of the Memorable Ceremony Exclusive to 'C. T.'

(By A Special Correspondent)



The widowed Begam's sombre face shows the sorrow that grips her heart while Prince Karim and his father Prince Aly on left look sad and solemn.



The late Agakhan's palace above in Aswan will be reserved for devout Ismaili pilgrims coming to Aswan to pay homage to the tomb of their great leader.

The concluding rites at the funeral of the late H. H. The Sultan Mohamed Shah Aga Khan at Aswan conducted by the professors of Cairo's Azhar University (founded by the ancestors of the late Aga Khan), were touching, solemn and memorable — over 800 Ismaili leaders from the U.S.A., South Africa, Madagascar, East Africa, India, Pakistan, Europe, Malaya, Persia, Burma and other countries of the world attend to pay final homage to their great and beloved leader. The longest route taken was by Mr. Ramzan of Mombasa who had to fly by way of Mombasa — Nairobi — Karachi — Cairo — Aswan to be there in time.

The permanent site chosen for the great mausoleum is high on the hill surrounded by ancient monuments and tombs of pharoas and is visible from miles around giving a panoramic and magnificent view of the ancient Nile Valley and its great civilisation.

When this holy mausoleum is ready, the present villa by the Nile will be presented to the Ismaili community by the Mata Salaamat for use of visitors to the Sacred Tomb of the "greatest Imam in the history of the Ismailis" as the new Aga Khan described his late grand father.

At the ceremony Mata Salaamat dressed in pure white, looked angelic while the new Aga Khan was solemn, dignified and composed. Other members of the entourage did, however, show signs of grief, strain and stress.

As the coffin was lowered in the temporary grave surrounded by rich carpets and mass of roses, Miss Zera Manji of Dodoma burst into uncontrollable tears, the Mata Salaamat took her into her arms and the two wept unrestrainedly for a few minutes reflecting the feelings of all Ismailis gathered there.

One of the East Africans, Mr. Keshavji, who made special journey to Aswan for this sad occasion gives the following picturesque account:

At Khartoum thirty five persons were waiting to reach Aswan in time. A Misr plane was chartred with only 28 seats. Question arose as to who of those 35 should forgo the seats. Mr. Keshavji was the first to volunteer and sacrifice his right and the others followed. These seven gentlemen next morning flew to Cairo and reached Aswan just in time to witness the last stages of the ceremony. The story of their restraint and sacrifice had already reached Aswan and Prince Amyn and Prince Sadrudin were at the airport to receive them personally and to conduct them to the villa. Later, the new Aga Khan Personally congratulated these seven Ismailis and expressed the hope that their example would be followed by other Ismailis on other occasions.

Mr. Habib Keshavji later met Mata Salaamat personally and expressed the gratitude of the Ismailis for the care she had bestowed on the late Aga Khan. He also told her how Ismailis prayed for her that she may be able to stand the strain and nurse the young Aga Khan.

Mr. Keshavji also had talks with the American Nurse, Miss Ward, who said that the late Aga Khan was active and wide awake right to the end and kept on guiding his followers and signing papers up to the last moment. His last words, according to Miss Ward, were: "Are there no more papers to sign?" Her comment, and that of the valet, was that His Highness was active to the last moment and with a bit of help from others kept on signing papers and giving guidance upto the last breath.

The solemn rites being over all the visitors left Aswan by a special train for Cairo where the new Aga Khan, Prince Karim held his first durbar in Semirami Hotel in the hall adjoining the great hall where the Platinum Jubilee was held. He was supported by the Mata Salaaat, Princes Amyn and Sadrudin and the other members of the entourage. He looked relaxed and dignified as he announced that he was dedicating his life for the upliftment of Ismailis in the same way as his grand father had done. Delegations from all countries were present at the durbar and paid homage to the New Aga Khan and pledged him their loyalty.

As the coffin bearing the emblamed body of the late Aga Khan arrived at the airport the visiting Ismailis lined up at the airport, knelt and kissed the coffin as a mark of respect.

The place where rests the late Aga Khan's body was a heap of roses — on the coffin was a 10 feet long wreath from Egypt's President Nasser.

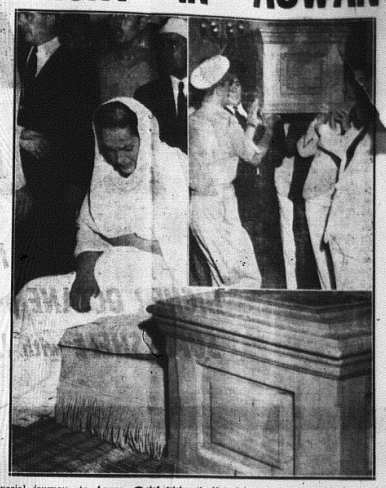
All around were rich carpets flown from Persia, Karachi, Bombay and Cairo.

Marble slabs carved with text from the Holy Koran and the late Aga Khan's emblem will adorn the tomb by the River Nile. Arrangements are also made that the Holy Quran will be recited every day and for ever near the tomb.

In the mausoleum place is reserved by the side of the late Aga Khan's tomb for the garve of Mata Salaamat.

It is learnt from informed sources that the late Aga Khan has left one seventh of his vast private fortune to Mata Salaamat and three seventh each to his two sons, Prince Aly and Sadrudin. The new Imam, Prince Karim Aga Khan IV, succeeds to the Imamat fortune.

One Ismaili from Burma suffered sun stroke and died the following day. The New Aga Khan has conferred on him the title of 'Sayyed' — honour conferred on one who goes for a good deed and dies.



Grief-stricken the Mata Salaamat gives unrestrained vent to her tears beside her husband's coffin. Inset: The Coffin is being borne on the shoulders by the bereaved Ismailis. Prince Aly Khan and his son new Aga Khan, Prince Karim are seen leading the coffin bearers.

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MEMORIAL TO THE LATE AGA KHAN III

A Million Pound University College for the Middle East or West Africa

by: A. M. Sadruddin,

(President, E. A. Muslim Students' Federation.)

It was reported recently from the Pakistan Radio that a million pound memorial to the late Aga Khan III had been suggested which might take the form of a Muslim University or a Hospital.

Supporting this suggestion, I stated that an international organisation should be set up to realise this aim and if possible the new Muslim Universiey should be founded in the Middle East where it could be put to the best use.

I am now asked by the "Colonial Times" why I favoured the Middle East as its venue.

Firstly, it was merely a suggestion. It would naturaiiy depend on the majority views of the Muslims where it should be sited. If it is going to be a University, in my humble opinion, the countries of the Middle East need it most.

In Pakistan and India we have all the facilities of University education. In East Africa we have two or three University Colleges. There are also Mombasa Muslim Institute and Zanzibar Arabic Academy. Actually Mombasa Institute is suffering from lack of Muslim students. With increased support from Muslims of East Africa as well as from Centarl and Southern Africa this Institute could become itself an Aligarh or Al-Azhar of this country.

Re-name

It may be more appropriate for Muslims in East Africa to consider if Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education be re-named as the Aga Khan Institute. If its standard could be raised it may even be called the Aga Khan Technical College or the Aga Khan College of Technology. I am sure, the East African Governments and the Colonial Office will readily agree to our such proposal in recognition of His late Highness's great services to education in these territories.

But a new University in the Middle East could serve a very great purpose. The countries of the Middle East are still backward in modern technical education. As a beginning, a well-equipped College with technical and scientific research centre can prove a modernising force where it is best needed. The Muslim rulers of the Middle East should be asked to put up half a million pounds and the other half should be raised in other Muslim countries of the world.

Alternatively, a Muslim University College should be started in West Africa, another spot where Muslims are backward educationally and for which his late Highness had always shown great anxiety.

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NAIROBI, THURSDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1957.
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WORLD CONFERENCE OF ALL RELIGIONS

For Promotion of Non-Violence, World Peace And Universal Brotherhood

With the motive of mobilising world opinion over the vital problem of World Peace, a World Conference of all religions is being convened on November 17th and 18th this year in New Delhi.

Jain Muni Shri Sushil Kumarji Maharaj, who has sponsored the forthcoming World Conference of all religions, has summed up the causes of present conflicts thus:

1. Violence is raging wild in all spheres, individual and collective.
2. Materialism and Instinct of Passions have overpowered Spiritualism.
3. Atheism, Inertness and Indiscipline are leading man to the brink of degradation. Ethical mode of life and aestheticity are observed in their violation.

Shri Sushil Muniji therefore feels that unless and until an all round, world wide effort is not directed towards arrest of these unwholesome tendencies, and unless and until Non-violence, Humanism and Tolerance and Fellow feeling find cosy corner in the heart of man, unless and until they take strong roots there, World Peace will yet remain a mirage on the distant horizon. The World Conference of All Religions is an earnest endeavour to translate the ideal into reality.

Since the Sessions of All India Religions Conferences which were held during the last four years at the inspiration of Shri Muniji, have been very effective in arousing public opinion on the significance of the vital problem of World Peace through Religious Harmony, it is hoped that the forthcoming World Conference would be a Land Mark in the History of mankind.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, will inaugurate the Conference, and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, will deliver the Presidential Address. Many prominent religious dignitaries, educationists, philosophers and social workers have promised their whole-hearted support.

The Reception Committee is comprised of world famous persons coming from all castes, creeds and states.

'Extremists in Africa Are Sore Spots'

Stevenson Comments On African Trip

Adlai Stevenson, who has returned from a three month trip to Europe and Africa, praised the United States Information Agency and its work in Africa at a news conference in New York City.

Asked by reporters about the effectiveness of USIA in Africa, Stevenson told reporters that the Agency was doing progress on "a job which is very difficult."

The 1956 Democratic presidential candidate said he had a number of key recommendations for U.S. policy toward her friends to convince Europe of overseas. He urged the U.S. American confidence and belief in the free world alliance and of the permanent U.S. commitment to Europe's security under any circumstance.

In his observations on Africa, Stevenson found "the extremities were sore spots, the centre hopeful."

He urged a "sustained, consistent policy of constructive foreign aid and investment — not just military aid — to insure that the undeveloped countries can grow."

In central Africa, Stevenson acknowledged the "baffling problems" facing countries like Kenya and Rhodesia where there are large white settlements, but said that in the Belgian Congo, Nigeria, Ghana and French Africa "the white man is working overtime to meet the great challenge of emerging Africa." He noted progress in the fields of education and health, agricultural and industrial development and political participation.

UGANDA GIRL GUIDE AT WORLD CAMP

Watched by her "sister" Guides from all over the world, Guide Zarina Motani of Uganda walks across a rope bridge at the World Guide Camp at Windsor Great Park. The bridge was built by Girl Guides attending the camp and is used for crossing rivers and other obstacles.

The World Guide Camp was attended by more than 4,000 Guides from over 60 countries and marked the centenary of the birth of the founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements —Lord Baden-Powell.

For many overseas Guides the World Camp was the most important of their lives. They were able to meet their "sister" Guides from other countries and to join in Guiding activities regardless of their colour or creed.

A highlight of the camp was the visit of Her Majesty the Queen who toured the camp site, and talked with Guides from overseas, and watched girls preparing food for a mid-day meal.

Assembly Is Asked To Discuss Apartheid Question

Eight nations — Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan and Uruguay — have requested that "the question of the race conflict in South Africa resulting form the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa" should be added to the agenda of the forthcoming twelfth session of the General Assembly. Dated 6 August and addressed to the Secretary-General, the letter is signed by the eight Permanent Representatives on instructions from their Governments. It is accompanied by an Explanatory Memorandum which points out that this question was discussed for the fifth successive year at the Assembly's eleventh session. It also quotes resolution 1016 (XI) which requested the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to continue to use his good offices "to carry forward the purposes of the present resolution," and notes that no information has been received by Member States on this subject.

Ireland Joins World Bank

Ireland has become the 61st member of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The quota of Ireland in the International Monetary Fund is $90 million and its subscription to the capital stock of the Bank is 900 shares with a total par value of $90 million. The admission of Ireland brought the total of members quotas in the Fund to $8,987,000. The total subscribed capital of the Bank is now $9,286,400,000.

Nairobi South Residents To Take Legal Action Against Lands Department

At the extra-ordinary general meeting of the Nairobi South Resident's Association, a resolution has been passed authorising the Executive Committee to "proceed with taking a legal action against the Lands Department for 'breach of contract" as the Lands Department has not provided any roads and parking places in business-cum-residential area and for having provided roads of "very inferior stadard in the general residential area."

In a second resolution an urge has been made upon every plot holder of the area "to lend as much material and moral support to the Executive in their fight" for better roads.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association was held on 10th August at which four resolutions were passed unanimously, in the first resolution the Association thanked the Executive for ably putting a case before the City Valuation Court. The second resolution authorised the Executive to take legal action against the Lands Department. In the third resolution the plot owners have been urged to contribute Shs. 100/- each to meet the expenses of the legal proceedings. It was also decided that the Executive should sent copies of the resolutions to all the Asian Elected Members, Commissioner of lands, the Minister for Local Government and the press.

U.S. To Send Ambassador To Malaya

Washington :— The State Department has announced that the United States will raise its Consulate General at Kuala Lumpur to the rank of Embassy on August 31, when the Federation of Malaya attains its independence. It was understood that the newly independent Federation of Malaya will establish an Embassy in Washington at the same time.

The Malayan Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Ismail Bin Dato Abdul Rahman, will be named as the first Ambassador of his country to the United States. He arrived in Washington recently to find suitable Embassy quarters.

Congress Accuses African Members

(By A Special Correspondent)

In an encounter with the African Elected Members who had issued a statement dissociating themselves completely from the reported Nairobi District African Congress delegation to London, the Congress vice-President, Mr. Mzee Ngala, has issued a statement accusing the Members of being united only on the issue of African representation, and of "dictation."

The Congress note argues that the N.D.A.C. too, has been demanding more African representation and an end to the Lyttelton Plan and hopes that the Members "shall sort out their differences first before trying to force this or any other organisation to accept any such "proto-type unity."

The note reminds the Elected Members that "they are servants of the people whose will they are not competent to question."

President Gets Busy

From London, comes news of the arrival of Mr. Argwings-Kodhek, the Congress President, who was last week entertained by a group of African students who are studying in the U.K.

Mr. Kodhek, who is on a private visit, is reported to be busy with his affairs. Before his departure, he was attending a meeting called by the district Congress to seek advice on a number of political matters, a task he has described as his "next phase" in London.

Member Returns

During the week, after a private visit to Kampala, Uganda, the Hon. Tom Mboya, Member for Nairobi, returned to his desk at the Kenya Federation of Labour Headquarters.

The Member for Nairobi, whilst in Kampala, expressed the hope that African Members of the Kenya and Uganda legislatures shall establish some liaison as they had common problems.

Mr. Mboya cannot imagine the reason why Africans of those territories cannot achieve the same progress towards nationhood as those of the Sudan or the West Coast.

"YOU ARE EVER PRESENT IN MY HEART"

Aga Khan's Message to the Ismailis

I want to assure you all that you are near me and ever present in my heart and thoughts", said the new Aga Khan in a message to the Ismailis of East Africa. "I have dedicated my life to the uplift and progress of the Ismailis all over the world and I pray for all your happiness and success" the Aga Khan said.

"I wish to convey to all my sincerest thanks for hundreds and thousands of cables that you sent me on my 2nd birthday and the 46th anniversary of my succession.

The Aga Khan paid tribute to his late grandfather saying "the tributes the world has paid to him bear honest testimony to his great life and work."

During an interview with Mr. A. M. Sadruddin, who acted as his private secretary during this trip, it was stated that general of it he remained in good health throughout the tour in East Africa, was that he had accommodated most several memorials should be of the requests made to him. His Highness definitely of the world, as a single promised to meet the world memorial was not local press when he visits likely to satisfy the wide- again in October for his spread community which Diamond Jubilee which will take place in East Africa and later in would like to have memo- rials as reminder of the Indo and Pakistan.

Bank Loan To Japan

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has made a loan equivalent to $7 million to assist in the execution of a multi-purpose programme for irrigation, water supply and power in the Aichi region of central Japan. The loan was made to the Aichi Irrigation Public Corporation, a government agency formed in October 1955 to plan and execute the project.

The programme will make it possible to increase the production of food crops by about 200,000 tons annually. In addition it will supply drinking water to numerous towns and villages, provide more water for industry in three cities, including Nagoya, Japan's third most important industrial city, and increase the power supply of the region.

The most important feature of the programme will be the perennial irrigation of 42,000 acres of land already under paddy and of 40,000 acres of upland areas. The Bank now has made eight loans totalling the equivalent of $83 million in Japan. One of the previous loans was for a land reclamation project, also designed to increase agricultural production.

High Altitude Weather Checks For Jets

To cope with the high-flying jet aircraft of the future, the East African Meteorological Department is stepping-up its weather observations in the upper atmosphere, and irregularly sending hydrogen balloons nearly eleven and a half miles up to get on-the-checks of weather conditions there.

Dr. H. W. Sansom, Regional Representative of the Meteorological Department in Tanganyika, in a broadcast over Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation's Dar es Salaam station, told of the increasing importance of weather observations at high altitude, and said his Department was well aware of its future problems in this respect. A few years ago passenger aircraft seldom flew higher than 20,000 feet, but the new jet and turbo-prop airliners operated at very much higher altitudes, and it would soon be common for aircraft to fly between 40,000 and 60,000 feet, and balloon-borne long aircraft would surely be developed to operate even higher.

At Dar es Salaam the Met. Department was regularly measuring the winds at 60,000 feet and more by radar, which, mounted on a large caravan trailer, was once used in the defence of Britain against enemy aircraft, but was now used for the benefit of aircraft of all nations.

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MELLOW FLAVOUR...

EAST AFRICAN BREWERIES LIMITED
Associated with H. & G. SIMONDS LTD., Reading, England

...e American Scene

Statute of Liberty Anniversary Marked

Exiles from captive European nations gathered recently at the base of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbour to mark the 73rd anniversary of the gift of the statue from France. Paying tribute to fighters for freedom, several speakers gave special praise to the Hungarian struggle for independence from the Soviet Union. Assistant Secretary of State, C. Burke, noted that since the end of World War II more than 800,000 displaced persons and refugees had passed the Statue of Liberty.

The statue, a copper-sheathed figure of a woman holding aloft a torch that is illuminated at night, is the work of the French sculptor Frederic Auguste Bertholdi. It was formally presented to the American people on July 4, 1884; by Ferdinand de Lesseps, head of the Franco-American Union and promoter of the Panama and Suez Canals. The statue rises 151 feet above a pedestal and weighs 225 tons.

Musical Festival in Puerto Rico

The Puerto Rican government will sponsor another music festival next year, under the direction of the famous cellist Pablo Casals. Twenty gifted young musicians from the United States and South America will be invited to attend the festival, scheduled to last from April 10 to May 4, and to be organized by Alexander Schneider, violinist and conductor of this year's music festival.

Twelve concerts will be devoted to orchestral and chamber music of Beethoven, Mozart and Brahms. This year the festival was devoted to music of Bach, Schubert and Mozart. Most of the artists who appeared this year will be engaged again. They include Isaac Stern, violinist; Rudolf Serkin, pianist, and the Budapest String Quartet.

Shakespeare Festival in New York Parks

A production of "Romeo and Juliet" opened the Shakespeare Festival being held in many parks of New York during the months of July and August, with offerings of three plays: "Romeo and Juliet," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," and "Macbeth." Walter Kerr, reviewing the play in the "New York Herald Tribune" said: "Believe it or not, this is in many respects the best production of 'Romeo and Juliet' I have ever seen. I never really believed that the best things in life are free." There is no admission fee to all performance of the festival. Stephen Joyce was Romeo and Bryarly Lee played Juliet.

Critics Select Best Actor and Actress

Fredric March and Florence Eldridge were voted the best actor and actress of the 1956-57 New York season in "Variety" magazine's 19th annual poll of the New York drama critics. They appeared in Eugene O'Neill's drama "Long Day's Journey into Night," winner of the 1957 Pulitzer prize for drama.

Fernando Lamas, featured in "Happy Hunting" and Judy Holliday, starred in "Bells are Ringing" were voted the best actor and actress in a musical comedy. Gore Vidal, author of the comedy "Visit to a Small Planet," was named the most promising playwright of the 1956-57 Broadway season. Leonard Bernstein, composer of the musical "Candide," the best composer, and Jose Quintero, who staged "Long Day's Journey Into Night" was named the best director.

World Jazz Festival Held in New York

A programme of modern jazz written by composers of 25 foreign nations was recently presented at a World Jazz Festival in New York City's Central Park

Morans In Athletics Meeting

Masai moran (warriors) sang and danced for the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Lady Mary Baring at the Narok African Stadium when they attended the final session of the Southern Province annual athletics meeting. Warriors wearing lion mane headress and carrying their traditional shields and spears paraded during the tea interval for their visitors, who, with the Acting Provincial Commissioner, Mr. W.P. F. Kelly, mingled and chatted with many Masai Chiefs and personalities.

The Provincial Cup was won by the hosts, Narok, with a total of 98 points. Machakos, last year's winners, were second with 82 points, followed by Kajiado (78 points) and Kitui (16 points).

An outstanding performance during the sports was that of Muli Wambua, of the Narok District, who shattered his own Kenya native record for the hammer throw set up last year. His achievement of 107 feet 41 inches beat his previous best by 26 feet.

North Nyanza Scholarships

During the past two years 40 African students have been granted scholarships by the North Nyanza African District Council.

Mr. Philip Ingutia, secretary to the District Council, said the system of giving scholarships was introduced in the district three years ago to encourage able students completing the intermediate school course to continue with higher education.

The grants are awarded each year to 20 students in the district who do best in the Kenya African Preliminary Examination. Those who reach the first ten places in the examination are given Shs. 150/- each. The next ten each receives Shs. 100/-.

The grants are tenable for two years, after which continued payment is dependent on satisfactory reports from headmasters on the progress and conduct of the students.

In addition to the scholarships, the Council grants bursaries to North Nyanza students admitted into secondary schools.

Mr. Ingutia said there were 323 primary and 46 day intermediate schools in North Nyanza, in addition to a number of girls' boarding intermediate schools controlled by the Provincial Education Officer.

Nairobi Engineer Awarded U.S. Education Grant

Mr. Ryszard Kin, of Nairobi, has been awarded an educational grant by the U.S. Government, and left Nairobi last week to study for a year in America.

The grant was awarded under the International Education Exchange Programme of the U.S. Department of State, administered in East Africa by the U.S. Information Service.

Mr. Kin will attend the University of Minnesota for the coming academic year and will study for a degree in Civil Engineering, specialising in Irrigation Engineering.

Mr. Kin was educated at the State Secondary School and the Humanistic Lyceum in Tengeru, Tanganyika. Since 1952 he has worked in the engineering branches of the Public Works Department, Nairobi.

Mall. Most of the musicians were from the United States, but foreign talent took part in several numbers.

The master of ceremonies was J. James Rathman of India, a onetime saxophone player with Indian jazz bands who now plays the violin with the Columbia University Symphony Orchestra. The festival had been organized "as a means of conveying foreign culture through the expressive art form of American jazz."

TOPICS OF THE COAST

ROAD SAFETY

Road Safety, as the Assistant Police Commissioner Mr. Hoyle, put it, is a problem-child which is never solved to the satisfaction of the Society. However, the Society has to play its part in reducing the incidence of accidents.

With this background in mind, Commissioner Hoyle came down recently to Mombasa at the invitation of the Rotary Club to speak on the subject of Road Safety.

He suggested the formation of a Road Safety Society with branches throughout the country on which would be appointed representatives of social institutions and schools.

Trade Unions

The resolution passed by the Mombasa Coast Province and Employee's Association accepting the trade union as the medium of negotiations for agreements on minimum terms and conditions of service", seem to be a step in the right direction, towards betterment of relations between the employer and the employee.

It may be important to know that with coming into being of trade unions, employees in all classes except those in commercial firms remain unorabised. And it is time that the Ministry of Labour initiated move to organise this class of employees too.

Kenya A Base ?

If the British Government in conjunction with the East African territories decided to establish a base or headquarters in Kenya it would be purely for strategic reasons "with no ulterior motive whatsoever". The move would be intended for no local reasons at all.

This statement, aimed at allaying the fears of Africans in respect of military base if established in Kenya was made by Major Gen. N. P. H. Tapp, the New General Officer Commanding East Africa, during his short visit to the Coast last week.

The G.O.C. said he was very much "impressed' with the orderliness and development of Mombasa and added Mombasa was an example of what could be done by a go-ahead council.

African Affairs Officer

The Mombasa African Advisory Council has decided to make representations to the Government that the next African Affairs Officer for Mombasa should now be an African.

The Council's General Purposes Committee discussing this subject has felt that the Municipal Board should now give serious consideration to the appointment of an African as African Affairs Officer.

Noting that the present African Affairs Officer Mr. R. S. Winser is to go on leave in September and Mr. J. S. Gardner is to take over the post, the Council felt that when the term of office of Mr. Gardner expires, the post should be filled by an African and not by an European.

The Committee noted that Mr. H. G. S. Harrison, an African, has been acting as Deputy African Affairs Officer since last six years and at times has also acted as the acting A.A. Officer with skill and efficiency and it was time that he is now be appointed to this high post.

£5,000 For Medical Research In East Africa

A special £5,000 fund for medical research in East Africa to be expended over three years from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has been set up, and will be administered by the East African Council for Medical Research.

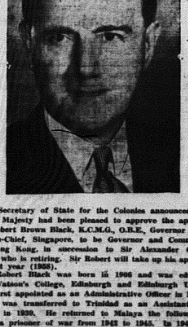
Earlier this year, at the Meeting of the Medical Research Scientific Advisory Committee at Dar es Salaam, Sir Harold Himsworth, Secretary of the Medical Research Council, announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had decided to set up the fund.

The fund is intended to stimulate and promote research among individual workers, whether private practitioners or Government medical officers, outside the East Africa High Commission research organisations, who are prevented from carrying out small research projects because of the lack of some piece of apparatus or facilities which could be made good by grant.

Grants of up to £500 may be made to individual medical research workers to meet special equipment or to provide special facilities.

A sub-committee of the East African Medical Research Scientific Advisory Committee will consider applications, which should be made to the Secretary, East African Medical Research Council, P.O. Box 5335, Nairobi, on special forms which are obtainable from the Secretary.

NEW GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG APPOINTED



The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced recently that Her Majesty had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Robert Brown Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Singapore, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong, in succession to Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G., who is retiring. Sir Robert will take up his appointment early next year (1958).

Sir Robert Black was born in 1906 and was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh and Edinburgh University. He was first appointed as an Administrative Officer in Malaya in 1930 and was transferred to Trinidad as an Assistant Colonial Secretary in 1939. He returned to Malaya the following year, and was a prisoner of war from 1942 to 1945. In 1946 he was transferred to North Borneo as Deputy Chief Secretary, and acted for considerable periods shortly after his arrival as Chief Secretary. He was appointed Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong in 1951, and became Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Singapore, in 1955.

U.S. To Send Ambassador To Malaya

Washington :— The State Department has announced that the United States will raise its Consulate General at Kuala Lumpur to the rank of Embassy on August 31, when the Federation of Malaya attains its independence. It was understood that the newly independent Federation of Malaya will establish an Embassy in Washington at the same time.

The Malayan Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Ismail Bin Dato Abdul Rahman, will be named the first Ambassador of his country to the United States. He arrived in Washington recently to find suitable Embassy quarters.

HAMMARSKJOLD CALLS FOR GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF U.N. ROLE

United Nations:— Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has called for a greater understanding of the United Nation's role in international affairs, defending the world organisation particularly against charges of invoking a "double standard" in its dealing with the Hungary and Middle East crises.

In his annual report, Hammarskjold said that the United Nations had employed the same standard in both cases but that it did not have the legal power under the Charter to impose its will upon member states by force and could only recommend action.

In October of last year the world body called for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and British, French and Israeli troops from Egypt. The last three powers complied, but Soviet troops remained in Hungary and crushed the freedom uprising.

It is "not sufficiently clear to some critics," Hammarskjold said, "that the actions on Egypt and Hungary manifested the essential character of the United Nations as an association of national states "in which the sovereign rights of all of its members are carefully safeguarded."

Afghan Envoy On U.S. Generosity

Milwaukee, Wisconsin — The unprejudiced position of the United States in the past has inspired the confidence of the Muslim world, according to Dr. Najib Ullah, Afghan Ambassador to the U.S.

In a message sent to the recent three-day Institute on the Middle East at Marquette University here, Dr. Najib Ullah continued:

"The benevolent help and economic assistance of the United States since World War II is fully appreciated by these countries as an unprecedented gesture in the history of international relationship. There is no reason why a very close and friendly relationship cannot link the United States with the countries of the Middle East. That link can be secured and developed more and more when the United States follows her independent policy of friendship and mediation between the insurgent nations and its western allies."

The Ambassador's message was read to the conference by Mohamed Shah Sulaiman, Minister of the Afghan Embassy.

Malayan Communists Decline

The Federation of Malaya was free of major incidents by Communist terrorists in July for the first time since the state of emergency began in June, 1948. An official announcement states that no police or soldiers were killed or wounded; one civilian was wounded during the month.

During the same period security forces killed 19 terrorists, captured six, and wounded six. Nine terrorists surrendered.

The Communists have now suffered 12,308 casualties since the emergency began, including 8,374 killed.

40,000 Foreign Students Studying In The U.S.

New York — More than 40,000 students from all over the world are now in the United States completing their education at almost 3,000 institutions.

In its annual report on foreign students attending American schools, the Institute of International Education said that most of the visitors are studying engineering and the various sciences.

Nearly one-third (12,240) of the 40,466 students come from the Far East. From the Middle East have come 5,263 students, and from Africa 1,424 students. Latin America ranks second to the Far East with 9,110 students.

HAMMARSKJOLD IN MY HEART"

Aga Khan's Message to the Ismailis

I want to assure you all that you are near me and ever present in my heart and thoughts", said the new Aga Khan in a message to the Ismailis of East Africa. "I have dedicated my life to the uplift and progress of the Ismailis all over the world and I pray for all your happiness and success" the Aga Khan said.

I wish to convey to all great services of the late my sincerest thanks Aga Khan. However, so hundreds and thousands of decision can be taken until cables that you sent me on the community has met in my 2nd birthday. conference and the approval has been obtained The Aga Khan paid tri- from the present Aga butes to his late grand- Khan.

father and the whole world has paid to him his great life and work."

His Highness was not During an interview able to give any press in- with Mr. A. M. Sadaruddin, terviews as he was head of the private office of pressed for time. He finished his visit to East Africa the Ismaili Imam, who acted as his private secretary during this trip, can tour in a week. In spite it was stated that general of it he remained very several memorials should be amongst himself, cheerful throughout the tour erected in different regions him. His Highness definiof the world, as a single tely promised to meet the memorial was not local press when he visits thought to satisfy the wide again in October for his community. Not on occasion will first taken place in the Muslim countries East Africa and later in would like to have memo- the India and Pakistan. rials as a reminder of

Dag Hammarskjold

Uganda's Coffee Inquiry Opens

The chairman of Uganda's Coffee Industry Board, Mr. C. C. Spencer, told the Commission of Inquiry which is being conducted into aspects of the Protectorate's coffee industry that he did not agree with a suggestion that the Board should sell its coffee directly overseas instead of its present system of confining its sales to local licensed dealers.

If the Board sold overseas, it would have to bear the expense of agents in London and New York, he said, and would have to contend with overseas market fluctuations which would leave it open to ensuring more risk than at present.

Mr. Spencer said he would not support the suggestion unless the traders in Mombasa were practising a price ring and were acting against the Board's "But I have seen no evidence of this," he said, "and as the people operating there have such different characters and countries of origin. I would very much doubt if they would work together in this way."

The Commission of Inquiry which has been set up consists of Mr. Frederick Bucher, Q.C., Mr. Greene and Mr. S. M. Duncan.

Mr. Spencer told the Commission that the two largest markets for Uganda Robusta were the United Kingdom and the United States of America, with somewhat smaller sales to countries like Italy. He said he had recently discovered that the consumption of "straight" Uganda Robusta was taking hold in Western Canada, but the main part of the crop went into the hands of the soluble-coffee producers. Had it not been for the producers of soluble coffees, prices for African Robustas would have fallen greatly in recent years.

U.S. Contacts With Africa

Washington — The State Department official said last week that increased cultural and economic contacts with Africa warranted the proposed new Bureau of African Affairs under an Assistant Secretary of State.

Plans for the proposed new State Department Bureau were described by Deputy Under-Secretary of State Loy W. Henderson before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee. He appeared before the Sub-Committee in support of the pending House and Senate Bills that would create the Bureau.

The official pointed out that the State Department planned to double its exchange of persons programme with Africa next year. There are presently 1,524 African students in the United States under various types of sponsorship.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS FLIES PEPSI COLA

On Friday, 23rd August the Chairman of Pepsi Cola International, Mr. Alfred N. Steele and his wife, Mrs. Joan Crawford Steele, who is known the world over as Miss Joan Crawford, one of the leading dramatic stars of Hollywood, together with Mr. Donald Kendall, President of Pepsi Cola International; Mr. Samuel Dasch, Vice President of Pepsi Cola International; Mr. Andrew Neatrour, Executive; Mr. John Coleman and Miss Elva Martien are flying from Entebbe to Nairobi on an East African Airways Castlair Charter.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE FLAG DAY COLLECTION

Social Service League collected Shs. 19683.53 from Flag Day held on 6th July, 1957. All the Volunteers and Donors are thanked by the League for their co-operation and support.

MEDICAL OFFICERS TO MEET AT MOMBASA

Directors of Medical Services in East Africa are to hold a two day conference at Mombasa on September 6th and 6th under the chairmanship of Sir Bruce Hutt, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission.

The conference, to be held at Provincial Medical headquarters, Mombasa, will be attended by Dr. A.J. Walker, Acting D.M.S., Kenya, Dr. J.M. Liston, D.M.S., Tanganyika, Dr. E.A. Trim, D.M.S., Uganda, Dr. D.A. Baird, D.M.S., Zanzibar, Dr. W.T. Thom, D.M.S., Somaliland Protectorate, Professor A. Galloway, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Makerere College and Dr. A.T. Howell, Secretary of the East African Medical Research Council.

SUNDOWNER PARTY IN NEW STANLEY

The E.A. Ramgarhia Board, Nairobi, is giving a sundowner party in the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, on Friday, the 23rd August, 1957, at 6.30 p.m. in honour of the Hon. C. Madan, Q.C., M.L.C., the Asian Minister without Portfolio; Ald. Mr. Mohan Singh, the Deputy Mayor of Nairobi; the Hon. Kirpal Singh Sagoo, M.L.C., Mr. Mehar Singh Bansal, F.R.C.S., and Mr. Hardial Singh of the Kenya Police. H.E. The Governor will be present.

GOVERNOR THANKS MASAI FOR HELP

Masai of the Kekonyukie section of the Narok District were praised and thanked by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, for the part they played in fighting Mau Mau during the Emergency, at a Baraza last weekend.

Sir Evelyn said it was good to know that today there was peace and quiet in the area. The signs of peace were evident — money for a new school building for educating the children, a new water furrow and so on. These good and progressive things could continue only if there was peace.

DIRECTORY OF IMPORTERS

Indian Trade Commissioner for British East and Central Africa wishes to announce that his office has started to compile an up-to-date Directory of Importers in British East Africa. Those who are desirous of having their names included in the Directory may forward their names, addresses and lines of business direct to The Indian Trade Commission, P.O. Box 614, Mombasa.

AIR LETTER (AEROGRAMME) FORMS

The Postmaster General informs that the air letter (aerogramme) forms which are sold at Post Offices throughout East Africa are intended for use within and from, East Africa and may not be regarded as acceptable when posted in other countries. Instances have been reported recently in which unstamped air letter forms purchased in East Africa and subsequently posted in the United Kingdom, with a British six penny stamp affixed, have been surcharged by the British Post Office as being deficient in postage.

WORK FOR KIKUYU

One hundred Kikuyu have found employment in the settled areas during July, states a report by the Nyeri District Commissioner, Brigadier Patrick Hughes. Sixty went to Eldoret and forty to Thika. More African workers are being employed locally on Kikuyu consolidated farms.

Negro Minister To Head President's Committee

Washington — President Eisenhower recently appointed a 40-year-old Negro Minister, Archibald J. Carey, Jr., to be Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment policy.

Carey, who has been serving as vice chairman of the Committee, succeeds Maxwell Abbell, who resigned. Carey has been a member of the committee since it was established in 1955.

Head of a Methodist church in Chicago, Carey was a member of the U.S. delegation to the eight General Assembly of the United Nations.

I'm delighted with the quick response I get out of my car using new Top Octane Mobilgas Special

there's more GO for your car with NEW Mobilgas SPECIAL with MC4

available from your Red Horse Service Station

Now running in 3rd Sunday AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE
Sunday 25th at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

FILMISTAN PRESENTS BANKIM CHANDRA'S SPECTACULAR HISTORICAL NOVEL

DURGESH NANDINI
(IN GEVACOLOR)

Starring:— NALINI JAYWANT, BINA RAI, PRADEEP KUMAR, AJIT, BIPIN GUPTA, MURAD, SHEILA VAZ, JEEVAN, SAPRU, NIGAR SULTANA

Music: Hemant Kumar. Direction: B. Mitra.
(Unsuitable for children under 12 years)

At the GREEN CINEMA
From SATURDAY, 24.8.57

SAILAAB

Directed by: GURUDUTT

Music by: MUKULROY

Starring:— GEETA BALI, ABHI BHATTACHARYA AND OTHERS

Printed and Published by The Colonial Times Limited, P.O. Box 3076, Kenia Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

the comedy "Visit to a Small Planet," was named the most promising playwright of the 1956-57 Broadway season. Leonard Bernstein, composer of the musical "Candide," the best composer, and Jose Quintero, who staged "Long Day's Journey Into Night" was named the best director.

World Jazz Festival Held in New York

A programme of modern jazz written by composers of 25 foreign nations was recently presented at a World Jazz Festival in New York City's Central Park

of the Public Works Department, Nairobi.

Mall. Most of the musicians were from the United States, but foreign talent took part in several numbers.

The master of cermonies was J. James Rathman of India, a onetime saxophone player with Indian jazz bands who now plays the violin with the Columbia University Syphony Orchestra. The festival had been organised "as a means of conveying foreign culture through the expressive art form of American jazz."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced recently that Her Majesty had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Robert Brown Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Singapore, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong, in succession to Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G., who is retiring. Sir Robert will take up his appointment early next year (1958).

Sir Robert Black was born in 1906 and was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh and Edinburgh University. He was first appointed as an Administrative Officer, Malaya in 1930 and was transferred to Trinidad as an Assistant Colonial Secretary in 1939. He returned to Malaya the following year, and was a prisoner of war from 1942 to 1945. In 1946 he was transferred to North Borneo as Deputy Chief Secretary, and acted for considerable periods shortly after his arrival as Chief Secretary. He was appointed Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong in 1952, and became Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Singapore, in 1955.

Printed and Published by The Colonial Times Limited, P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

all over the world are now in the United States completing their education at almost 3,000 institutions.

In its annual report on foreign students attending American schools, the Institute of International Education said that most of the visitors are studying engineering and the various sciences.

Nearly one-third (12,249) of the 40,466 students come from the Far East. From the Middle East have come 5,243 students, and from Africa 1,424 students. Latin America ranks second to the Far East with 9,110 students.

State Department Bureau were described by Deputy Under-Secretary of State Loy W. Henderson before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee. He appeared before the Sub-Committee in support of the pending House and Senate Bills that would create the Bureau.

The official pointed out that the State Department planned to double its exchange of persons programme with Africa next year. There are presently 1,424 African students in the United States under various types of sponsorship.

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COLONIAL TIMES

Phone 24521, Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.
NAIROBI, THURSDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1957.

TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE

The Conference held under the auspices of the Kenya Teachers Association has served two purposes. The lectures into which a great deal of commonsense had been packed must have provided entertainment and instruction to Asian teachers. The lecture on the teaching of English did well to emphasise the importance of the language in Kenya, although his reasons were largely of the type any person would urge in support of his own mother tongue. The position that English occupies in this country is due to practical and political reasons. This has to be realised by all concerned. Asian languages have for countless centuries provided a medium for the highest flights of thought. We can understand the European officers of the Education Department when they advocate the adoption of English as the medium of instruction from the commencement of a child's schooling. We wish, however, they could also understand the Asian sentiment. The only practical way of approaching the problem is to have "English streams" and "vernacular streams" in Government schools. It is merely childish to talk of the difficulties of Asian headmasters in arranging the teaching of vernaculars!

The second useful purpose that the conference has served is to show up a great weakness in the Asian section of the Colony's Education Department. The Asian officers, however highly qualified and experienced, are expected always to play the second fiddle. That will not do. The most surprising feature of the conference was that not a single Asian had been invited to speak. We do not know who took this decision. If the responsibility for it rested on the shoulders of Asian teachers, it shows a sad mentality reminiscent of the days of slavery. If European teachers had any hand in drawing up the programme, they are guilty of a grave error of justice. Frankly, we do not believe the decision to invite only Europeans to speak was taken by European teachers. The affairs of the Association are, we believe, in the hands of Asian teachers. If that be so, we expect them to have more confidence in themselves. If this is how they treat their Asian superiors, they can rest assured the Association is in for bad time and ultimate oblivion.

The Education Department does not lack Asian officers who have ability and who can speak. The headmaster of the Duke of Gloucester School has already earned a name for himself. The Uasin Gishu area has another rising star in Mr. Verghese. A short while ago, he explained the Government policy on post-Preliminary bifurcation in such a skilful way as to make the presiding M.L.C. forget what the whole community is up against.

NEW TREATMENT HITS TRACHOMA

NEW YORK:— A new weapon has just been launched against trachoma, an eye infection, which impairs or destroys the vision of hundreds of millions throughout the world.

It is a new liquid form of Achromycin tetracycline, most recent of the broad-range antibiotics and most effective against trachoma. The liquid dosage is important, because it facilitates the main hope of ultimately conquering the disease — mass treatment.

In the most complete campaign against trachoma yet attempted in Japan, Eighty-eight per cent of a total of 969 acute cases in a seaside population center were fully cured by Professor Shigemi Tamura of Kyushu University Medical School and an associate.

Complete results in another test were reported by Dr. Yukihiko Mitsui, Professor of Ophthalmology at Kumamoto University Medical School, who enjoys a world-wide reputation as a trachoma expert.

In a recent study in the Mediterranean area, comparing various antibiotics, the liquid form was found to give more effective and quicker results than any other, by Dr. V. Tabone, a World Health Organization Trachoma Consultant.

Trachoma is one of the most contagious of all diseases — the reason for the special interest of experts in mass treatment. The virus which produces the infection is transmitted by contact, either direct or through the medium of towels, insects or other objects. Unless others in the same community are successfully treated at the same time, cured patients are ordinarily soon re-infected.

Symptoms of trachoma start with inflamed, roughened eye-lids and a purulent discharge. When untreated, the later phases bring forth mation of an opaque film over the eyeball, scarring of the eyes, deformation and drooping of the lids and finally total loss of sight.

Despite the concerted efforts of medical science in the past decade, trachoma remains one of the most widespread and devastating infections. One in every six inhabitants of the world is a victim — 400,000,000 people — with disastrous social and economic consequences.

Expenditure On 'Special Branch' Deplored

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Stonehouse, an Opposition member, asked the Colonial Secretary the purpose of the Special Branch, the number of its personal and the annual expenditure by the Uganda Government. He asked: "Has not the time arrived for a review to be made of this expenditure?" The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, replied that this branch of the police force is essential to maintain law and order in the country and he could not accept the charges of the Opposition. He said it was the responsibility of the Government of Uganda which "will notice his suggestion for alternative use of this money."

Profile of the Week

By: 'K'

Mr. Ernest A. Vasey

"He seemed to have said: 'I have been given a job to do for the U.S.A. And I will serve in that job to the best of my ability. More I cannot do.'"

—President Eisenhower on Abraham Lincoln.

Mounted on a rectangular piece of cardboard, the above words stand on a small cupboard opposite a desk in a room on the fourth floor of the Treasury building in Nairobi. The room is numbered 417. Here sits Kenya's Minister for Finance, Mr. Ernest Albert Vasey, C.M.G., facing the above words which inspire him to work longer and harder without any self interest or personal motive.

The man has several other names: Kenya's most prudent woman, financial wizard, and GD's Pop. The local press describes him as the "father of Kenya Government" and a "silver tongued orator." In him one can see the true spirit of Liberalism, and therefore, one can describe him as the greatest of all the liberals in this country.

Mr. Vasey is the first white man who has felt the need of additional African representation in the legislature and he boldly declared it publicly, although he sits on the Government benches.

Born on 27th August, 1901, Mr. Vasey received his elementary education only up to the age of twelve. His last school was at Bromley where he won a scholarship — but for a variety of reasons was unable to take advantage of it. He has neither been to a secondary school nor to any university. His early years were spent in struggle against poverty and circumstances. To put in his own words, he comes from the "university of life."

Mr. Vasey's political baptism was in 1929 through the medium of Mr. A. J. Gibbs, conservative agent in Mr. Anthony Eden's division, Warwick and Leamington. His ability in this new sphere was quickly menifest. He served on the executive committee of the National Conservative Association, the West Midlands Unionist Association and the Junior Imperial League and on more than one occasion acted as judge in speakers competitions organised by the Conservative Party. By this time he had earned the reputation of being one of the most forceful orators in the Midlands area.

Mr. Vasey first came to Kenya in 1936, and in the following year adopted Kenya as his permanent home. Two years after his arrival in Kenya he was elected to represent Naivasha Westland Ward. He was mayor of Nairobi in 1941-42 and again from 1944-46. "I found a Rome of brick and left it marble," boasted Augustus, Ceaser's nephew. Mr. Vasey found a Nairobi of dust and left it bricks.

What a co-incidence: in the local government Mr. Vasey replaced the father, Mr. J. Mortimer and in the Legislative Council he deafeted his son, Sir Charles Mortimer. Thus he entered the Legco in 1945 to represent the Nairobi North. During the same year his public services were recognised by the award of the C.M.G. He later became Chairman of the European Elected Members' Organisation and of the Unofficial Members' Organisation. When he crossed the floor of the House in 1950 to become Member for Education, Health and Local Government, it was a great loss to the Elected Members' Organisation.

In and outside the legislature, Mr. Vasey has advocated a progressive policy, which if considered with seriousness can immediately solve the present constitutional problems which the Government is facing since the election of the eight African Elected Members to the Legislative Council last March. Foresighted Vasey had pointed out months in advance the defects of the Lyttelton constitution. At the last session of the Kenya Indian Congress held at Nakuru in August, 1956, Mr. Vasey said:

"In the European and Asian areas, in the next few weeks, elections will be in process. Europeans will be voting for European representatives, Indians will be voting for Indian representatives, Muslims will be voting for the Muslim representatives. Whom are these voters going to choose? Are the European going to choose people to represent primarily the interest of the European community or people dedicated to the best interest of the country?"

Mr. Vasey has not only theee questions but their answers as well, "If a spirit of goodwill and co-operation prevails before that time (1960), great steps forward may be possible, by agreement between these representatives." By the introduction of a common roll, based on reasonably high qualifications the agreement and national thought can be created. On such a common roll Mr. Vasey would offer himself for election immediately. A man can serve his country with the knowledge that he has the confidence of members of all groups and that he would serve them impartially to the best of his ability for the common good of all.

Politics is not all that goes with the name of Mr. Vasey. Theatre has also played a major role in his life. He was a professional actor when he was fifteen. If Ternsury work permits him, he can be seen playing golf and tennis. "Bridge is good relaxation."

Being the "father" of the Kenya Government, Mr. Vasey works hard, and nobody knows how hard. Even he himself cannot tell how many hours he works as during some social functions every diplomacy is at work. It is said "he never finishes" his work.

Holidays for Mr. Vasey are rare. After seven years he has taken his holidays which he is now spending with his 21-year-old son, Michael, who is schooling in U.K.

Mr. Vasey's newspaper quota varies from London's TIMES which he gets daily by air, to local dailies and weeklies to come across "all points of views." For leisure reading he perfers thrillers.

I asked him his philosophy of life. Taking his cigar in hand, he said: "Appreciate other man's point of view."

Kenya has given a job to Mr. Vasey. He is doing his job to the best of his ability. More he cannot do.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

African Elected Members and the Congress

The Editor,
Colonial Times.
Nairobi.

I was surprised to come across a statement issued by the African Elected Members of Kenya Legislative Council which appeared in your issue of 15th August 1957. I for one cannot let the statement go without challenge. The statement which purely dealt with Mr. C.M.G. Argwing-Kodhek's delegation to the United Kingdom and Germany, makes me feel that the machinery of the African Elected Members organisation is very weak and indeed irresponsible. I am certain that none of the African Elected Membres is a member of the Nairobi District African Congress and accordingly, none of them has any right of bringing about his stupid ideas to contradict what the congress members have decided at their general meeting. The group is being controlled by one person namely member for Nairobi.

It is very evident from some instances that the African Member for Nairobi has been using very harmful tactics which have in fact created damage and caused hatred amongst the Nairobi Africans. He preaches the gospel of unity whereas he has practically failed to unite his constituency and I charge him for being irresponsible for this particular sort of interference. It must be understood that the African's aim is one — and that is — independence.

The I believe is what all the African political organisations and the so-called African Elected Members stand for.

Mr. C.M.G. Argwings-Kodhek of whom a few envious members of the African Elected Members organisation and members of the Nairobi Peoples' Convention Party seem to be jealous is a man of outstanding calibre with the required ability.

He minds his own business and does not try to misinterpret any of his colleagues opponents or colleagues nor does he feel jealous of any African leaders.

Jack Oplyo Rambaya

Nairobi,

Two Important Resolutions To Socialists

Sir, — I have sent the following letter to the undermentioned Society and shall be obliged if you would publish it in your paper for general information.

Nairobi. K. P. Shah.

The Hon. Secretary,
International Society for Socialist Studies, (U.K. Section),
22, Nevern Road,
LONDON, S.W.5.

Sir, — I beg to send hereunder following two resolutions to be placed before the first general conference of I.S.S.S. to be held in London on 20th, 21st., and 22nd. September, 1957:-

1. This Conference of I.S.S.S. believes that answer to the Kenya problem lies in granting Universal Adult Suffrage with one man one vote system to all without any discrimination based on Common Roll.

(Explanation:- If this is done all discontents of Africans will disappear automatically as they will have decisive say in all matters.

Fear is shown by Immigrant races that it is premature and dangerous to give so much concession to the Africans at this stage when they have not got enough educated people among them to take responsibilities of Ministers and senior Civil servants. Fear is also shown that this many be turned into black Nationalism which they fear from immigrant races fairly. This is my reply to those fears.

Even after granting Adult Suffrage at this stage final authority should remain in the hands of House of Commons in U.K. until the time the House of Commons feel that the local population has attained the standard to govern themselves completely.

As for local arrangement, just like the Governor may nominate members representing different interests on the Legislative Council of the Colony. And final veto on any matters to remain with H. E. the Governor for the time being. These should be sufficient protections for Immigrant races against the fears of Black Nationalism, although they too will have equal political rights with the Africans on Common Roll.)

2. In order that I.S.S.S. local groups could be started in British East and Central African territories, the conference decides to send at least one I.S.S.S. U.K. Member to these territories at the earliest possible date.

K. P. Shah

Muslim Cemetary Fund

Sir, — Having placed our views before the public and on receipt of their comments, the Young Muslim League is now in a position to commence for the collection of Funds for the all round improvements of the Muslim Cemetery in Nairobi.

This is a common burial place for Hanfi (Asians), Somali, Arab and Swahili Muslims. That is why even the erection of a stone wall between this cemetery and the Khoja Ismaili cemetery.

The need is for a hearse (van) to carry the coffin, boundry walls, flower beds and a house for the caretaker. The cost of the proposed improvements is estimated at £5,000.

We appeal to all Muslims to donate generously. Any amount will be gratefully accepted and no amount is too small. We feel 20,000 Muslims can do it easily by donating Shs. 1/- each.

Collection centres have been set up at the Ismailia Hotel, near Khoja Mosque and at the Friends' Corner near Green Cheese. Donations may please be sent to: The Young Muslim League, P. O. Box 6827, Nairobi. Nisar A. Mir,
Social and Welfare Secretary.

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

-y: KARCUS

Commerce And Industry

A handbook which will prove of immense value to any prospective investors in Tanganyika has been published by the territory's Department of Commerce and Industry.

"Commerce and Industry," price 5/-, orinues with facts and figures and covers every aspect of Tanganyika's economy from the fabulous Williamson's Diamond Mine at Shinyanga to customs tariffs. Statistical appendices are there for those who wish them and included are a number of illustrations and maps. One of the maps, scale 1:2,000,000 is one of the most detailed to be published by the Department of Lands and Surveys.

In just over 150 pages the Department has covered every detail of production and trade, finance taxation, communications, power, land, labour, water, commercial information, and legislation.

There is no doubt that this publication will prove of great interest; not only to the businessman, for also to the visitor with a probing mind who wants more detailed information than that supplied in the guide book.

Tanganyika, stressed the Governor, is primarily an agricultural country but more is becoming known each year of its mineral wealth which is likely to play a much more important role in the territory's economy as time goes on. In 1956 the export value of no less than eight commodities — sisal, coffee, cotton, diamonds, maize, lead, hides and skins and groundnuts were valued at more than £1,000,000 each, while 16 others were each valued in six figures.

Souvenir Volume II

The Souvenir Volume (II) of the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society of East Africa has been published more than a year after the happening of the events which it records. Mr. A. B. Patel, the former President of the Society, in his foreward describes this second Volume as "supplimentary and complimentary to Volume I." The description is belittling as the first Volume was "a Indian businessman's guide" (it contained the addresses of donars of the Society) and this second Volume is the "Indian businessmen's photographic album." The Volume devotes some 24 pages of its 96 pages to record addresses, birthplaces and occupations of the officials and persons connected with the Society. A family photograph album contains exclusive family photographs. The second Volume is one such album which belongs to the Gandhi-Memorial Academy - Society - family.

Expensively produced on highly glazed art paper, the Volume contains some 35 pages of photographs. The Volume also contains the messages of good-will received on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Gandhi Memorial Academy.

The publishers had the services of professional photographer, Mr. R. R. Bhardwaj who will agree with me to say that all the photographs published is not his work. The photographs bear short descriptions some of which are misleading. Examples: "Reception at the Sports Grounds" — and the Vice-President is seen in the picture near a microphone obviously addressing a gathering. Another picture shows a section of a gathering but is titled: "The Vice-President addressing a public meeting."

Going through the pages of the Volume it appears that the pictures included are selected to please Mr. so and so or Mrs. so and so.

The Volume has one fine feature — Gujarati translation of the speeches delivered by that great Eastern philosopher, Dr. Radhakrishanan, whose public utterances were understood by few of his countrymen and women who surrounded him in this part of Africa.

The text (excluding the speeches of the Vice-President) of the Volume is miserably poor. It has neither any literary nor any lasting value. something better was expected from Dr. Yajnik, who is a man of letters and an authority on Shakespheare.

Gaiety

GAIETY, a monthly magazine of art and culture is seen with the local newspaper vendors. This monthly had a quiet birth at the beginning of this month.

In the introduction, Mr. Gordon J. Frey, says "GAIETY is a sincere endeaveur.... to foster intellectual solidarity and moral unity among nations."

Although the production is good its contents are of rather poor quality. Much space had been devoted to the "Messages which include a message of good wishes from the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring.

I have been informed by the publisher of GAIETY, Mr. Baldev Raj Thakur, that the next issue which will be out in first week of September and will contain 96 instead of 24 pages with first-rate reading material.

Whose Cricket?

To whom cricket in Kenya belongs? Certainly not to the Europeans. This was evident from their conspicous absence at the S.V.I.G. grounds where the Sunder Cricket Club played its first match of the tour against the Kenya Asians. I forward describes this second Volume as "supplimentary and complimentary to Volume I." The description is belittling as the first Volume was "a Indian businessman's guide" (it contained the addresses of donars of the Society) and this second Volume is the "Indian businessmen's photographic album." The Volume devotes some 24 pages of its 96 pages to record addresses, birthplaces and occupations of the officials and persons connected with the Society. A family photograph album contains exclusive family photographs. The second Volume is one such album which belongs to the Gandhi-Memorial-Academy - Society - family.

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Sayings of the Week

"Change the bowler and try the umpire from the pavilion end."
— A specialist at the cricket match in Nairobi.

"The only gain we have made since the Russian insurrection is that we can TALK about our problems."
— A taxi-driver in Poona.

"It is only Russia who present the world with a 'mystery wrapped in an enigma nowadays'."
— "The Observer."

"The fact that a single matrimonial offence is a symptom, and not the cause of a marriage breakdown has led to some questioning of the whole basis of our divorce laws."
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Nisar A. Mir.
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Studio News From Basant Pictures

Bombay.

During the last month Mr. Homi Wadia was out of Bombay practically for three weeks shooting the outdoor sequences of his picture "ZIMBO" in the thick jungles of Khandala and hair-raising waterfalls at Bhandandra. The progress of the picture is very fast and is expected to be ready for release by Diwali this year. Arrangements are also afoot for Colloseal sequences of an elephant stampede which climaxes the picture and forms one of the highlights of the film.

The tune for one of the songs is written with a ear on the present popular Rock N' Roll, music and Pedro the Chimapnzee and the comedian Shaikh make the people Rock N' Roll by their Rock N' Roll.

After completing the work of comedy sequences with the Chimpanzee Pedro the Trainer Mr. Joe Nuefeld and his charming wife Mrs. Nuefeld left for Teheran by Pakistan International Airlines. During their stay here in Bombay Pedro had become very friendly with his co-stars, Azad, Chitra and last but not least Shaikh who is his constant compaion for similar pranks. Actually Pedro was moved to tears when he was taken away from his co-workers at the airfield. A huge gathering of Basant Pictures staff particularly all the artists and children from the public were present at the Santa Cruz airport and cheered their pet with great eclat.

During the same week Basant Pictures performed the Muhurat of their new picture "Maya Bazar" based on the famous story of Abhimanyu-Sasikha Wedding. Mr. Babubhai J. Mis-

try will wield the megaphone while Mahipal, Anita Guha and Rajkumar play the leading roles.

Basant Pictures have now one picture for release every two months, first in the line being "Pavan Putra Hanuman" followed by "Pak Daman" and by the end of this year "Zimbo." These pictures will be released in Africa by The Indian Film Combine Limited, Nairobi.

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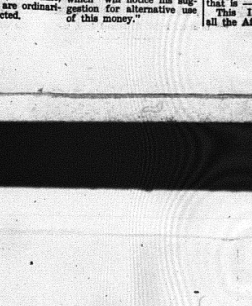

Pedro the Chimpanzee is seen above in a happy mood with his pal and co-star Sheikh at Santa Cruz airport.

"ANTIGONE" at The National Theatre

Surya Patel Presents Entertaining Double Bill

I must confess to having felt a certain amount of trepidation at the prospect of a local performance of Anouilh's "Antigone." Any fears as to the ability of the producer and the cast to "bring it off" were however, soon dispelled.

The mood of the play is conveyed the moment the curtain rises on the beautifully designed, stark, classical set, where the players wait for chorus to introduce them and set their tragedy in motion.

Shanti Pandit's approach to the role of Chorus has a coldness and appeal and at the introduction he is particularly good. Once or twice, later in the play, he showed a tendency to speak too quickly and swallow his words, but one felt that this was due to nervousness rather than to lack of grip on the part.

The play must, by its very nature, stand or fall on Antigone's performance and in this case, Nancy Roe's moving portrayal of Antigone definitely stands.

It is not the casket of parts to play with understanding and authority. Antigone's deed, conceived in a spirit of youthful idealism, seals her fate and although disillusioned by Creon, and knowing that her sacrifice is no longer the noble act she wished it to be, she is determined to die, regardless of the suffering she must cause, if only to be true to herself. Nancy Roe is completely convincing, in fact she is Antigone.

Rodney Chilton's interpretation of Creon is powerful, yet sympathetic. His voice is pleasing and well-produced. The only criticism that can be made of an otherwise first class performance, was an occasional tendency to rush his lines.

Colin Radley lacked the dash that one would expect of Haemon and one felt that Barbara Jones as Ismene, might have been more persuasive, but on the whole the parts of the secondary characters are well played. Mervyn Raynor is an endearing Nurse and the Guards, in particular Arthur Street as the uncomprehending Gaoler, were delightful.

The production of the play is smooth and intelligent and the lighting of the set was most effective throughout the performance, conveying as it did the changing moods of the play.

The choice of "The Bear," by Chekov, as curtain raiser was a happy one. Surya Patel played Smirnov, the part which recently won him the award as the best actor at the Kenya Drama Festival.

It is obvious that Surya Patel has considerable

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LLOYD'S AGENTS

M.V. 'Tanga' — Fire At Rotterdam

It has been brought to our notice that certain cargo ex the above vessel has been reshipped per the s.s. 'TRAVEMUNDE' arriving East Africa Ports at or about 5th August. Holders of Bills of Lading (i.e. consignees) in respect of this cargo will be called upon to pay a 75% deposit to the Shipping Company of the approximate c.i.f. value of their goods. To holders of Lloyd's Policies (Claims payable in East Africa) and Company Policies, claims payable by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., the following recommendation is made:

Having paid the deposit and obtained release of the goods from the Ship, Clearing Agents are advised to inspect them as soon as possible and if in doubt as to their sound condition arrange for a Lloyd's Survey to be carried out.

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Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd., Mombasa or Nairobi.

Scholarship Competition Opens For Study In The United States

The opening of this year's competition in Kenya for scholarships to study in the United States has been announced by Mr. R. E. German, Postmaster General and Chairman of the Kenya Committee on Study and Training in the United States.

The scholarships awarded will be for the academic year 1958/59. Opportunities for advanced study in the United States are available to qualified candidates from all racial groups in Kenya.

To qualify for placement, candidates should possess one of the following: The Intermediate Degree of London University, the Higher School Certificate, or a Bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

While awards cover major expenses — tuition, room and board — involving study in the United States, it is advisable that candidates furnish some additional funds for incidental expenses. Travel grants are considered separately, and if travel funds are needed special justification should be made.

As the purpose of these awards is to enable successful candidate to serve the Colony more effectively, the preliminary application form should be accompanied by a letter from the candidate's employer or principal, approving the course of study as being of value to the Colony and fully recommending the applicant.

Candidates must be under 35 years of age, permanent residents of Kenya, and intend to return to the Colony upon completion of their course of study.

Qualified candidates should apply immediately to the Secretary of the Kenya Committee on Study and Training in the United States, P.O. Box 30143, Nairobi, for preliminary forms which must be returned on or before September 20, 1957.

New Nairobi-Karachi-Bombay Service

Inauguration of E.A.A.'s "Eastern Canadair" on September 15, 1957.

This new service, operated by their new four-engined, pressurized Canadairs, will be called the "Eastern Canadair." By careful planning, the Corporation has been able to ensure that the main centres of East Africa have direct, same day connections into and out of the "Eastern Canadair." Dar es Salaam/Zanzibar/Tanga/Mombasa, Kisumu, Jinja and Entebbe will all be connected direct with the "Eastern Canadair."

Passengers on the "Southern Canadair" from Durban, via Salisbury and Dar es Salaam will also be able to transit Nairobi in one hour, thus leaving Durban on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. a passenger can be in Karachi or Bombay on the Monday afternoon at 4 p.m.

From Ndola and Abercorn, in Northern Rhodesia, and Mbeya in Tanganyika, passengers will also be able to connect the same day with the "Eastern Canadair." Thus, maximum connections have been provided so as to make the "Eastern Canadair" the fastest and most comfortable to Aden, Karachi and Bombay from South, Central and East Africa.

An announcement from the E.A.A. headquarters says:

The extension of the eastern tourist class network which now includes Karachi and Bombay greatly reduces travelling time between East Africa and the great continent of India and Pakistan. Flying Canadairs on this route now means getting there quicker and more comfortable — two important factors in modern day air travel.

The Canadair aircraft is powered by four Rolls-Royce Merlin engines capable of speeds in excess of 250 m.p.h. and cruises smoothly at a height between 15,000 and 20,000 feet. Cabin pressure (a feature of the Canadair) however is maintained at 8,000 feet ensuring a restful and enjoyable flight free of any discomforts.

Apart from the crew quarters the air craft has 54 passenger seats, two cargo holds, a catering pantry and three well-equipped toilet and washrooms. An interesting feature of the Canadair is the air-conditioning units which provide a complete change of air in the cabin heating and refrigerating every three minutes. The units give constant supplies of fresh air regulated in temperature by the crew according to conditions, but being so skilfully done as not to be noticed by the relaxing passenger.

Prompt & Excellent

Vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals are served and passengers should make their request known to the steward or stewardess who will most happily oblige.

A Fine Aircraft

The times of the Service are so arranged that the hottest portions of the journey are covered at coolest hours. Leaving Nairobi on Sundays at 9.20 at night the "Easter Canadair" will arrive at Karachi at 12 noon on Mondays and Bombay at 4 p.m. with less than 17 hours of flying

PEOPLE

Miss Chandrika Goes To U.K.

Miss Chandrika Thakkar, first student of the Menangai High School to go to U.K. to complete to her education there, left for London by air on last Sunday. She is the daughter of a leading Nakuru businessman, Mr. Raghunath Jeram.

While at school she took keen interest in her studies and passed her Cambridge School Certificate creditably. She was a member of St. John Ambulance Brigade.

In England, Miss Chandrika will study radiology and pathology and will also take secretarial course. She will be in England for two years.

•

Radio Isotopes Inside Mosquitoes

Just back from a special course at Harwell, the British atomic energy station, is Dr. M. T. Gillies, a research worker at the East African Institute of Malaria and Vector Borne Diseases, Amani, Tanganyika, after learning how to mark mosquitoes with radio-isotopes.

Dr. Gillies intends to follow the movements in the field of the anopheles mosquito by making them swallow the isotopes, which will be introduced in one of two ways — either by putting isotopes into the water where mosquito larvae breed, or by feeding adult mosquitoes on material with isotopes in it.

The research on mosquito behaviour is being done by Amani — a High Commission service — because of lack of knowledge about the range of dispersion and movements of the anopheline mosquito population in tropical Africa.

•

G.O.C.'s Visit To Mombasa

Major General Tapp, G.O.C. East Africa, inspected the Royal East African Navy, one of the High Commission's services at Mombasa, and saw the 200 African ratings, with their band, and the European officers at Divisions.

Maj-Gen. Tapp, who was received by the Resident Naval Officer, Mombasa, Commander E.A.W. Gibbs, inspected a guard of honour mounted at the naval base, known as H.M.E.A.S. Mvita, and after lunching with Commander Gibbs, spent the afternoon taking part in a sailing race against R.E.A.N. personnel.

It is the policy of the East African Airways to serve East Africa and the East Africans. The new Service will have specially trained staff and the number of Asians will be progressively increased as experienced is gained. One effect of E.A.A.'s service to Durban, London and Karachi — Bombay is that some East African money going to the non-East African companies will be retained in East Africa with the resulting financial and employment benefits — "the E.A.A. is a national airline and its aim is not to compete with others but to take East Africans where they generally go," emphasised Capt. Baimes, the Area Sales Manager of the E. A. Airways.

sonnel.

He went out in a 14-foot dinghy, made at the naval base, with Commander Gibbs, competing against three whalers and two similar dinghies.

•

Pepsi-Cola Officials In E.A.

Mr. Alfred N. Steele, chairman and chief executive officer of Pepsi-Cola Company, and Mrs. Steele, film actress Joan Crawford, arrived at Entebbe on Tuesday, 20 August. They are making an extensive tour of Africa and the Middle East. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are, accompanied by Mr. Donald, Mr. Kendall, president of Pepsi-Cola International, and Mr. Samuel Desch, vice-president in charge of sales.

The trip is designed to enable officials from the New York headquarters to gain an intimate knowledge of local business conditions and the customs and interests of the people of East Africa.

•

Visiting Cricketers Get Rousing Reception

On Tuesday and Wednesday last week the Karnawar Sports Club and the Patel Club respectively gave a rousing reception at the Patel Club to the visiting team of Sunder Cricket Club of Bombay. On each occasion over 300 persons were present and visitors were introduced to the audience by Mr. Jesu Patel.

On Tuesday, the Indian Commissioner Mr. Prem Kumar welcomed the visiting team as cultural ambassadors and hoped they would play the game in the spirit of the sport and show to the Kenya players great points of the game.

On both evenings autograph hunters besieged every player for autographs.

Japanese Diplomat To Visit Nairobi

H. E. Haruhiko Nishi, the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, London, is paying a brief visit to Nairobi. H. E. Haruhiko Nishi is looking round Africa in a general way and no special importance is attached to this visit.

American Economist's Visit

Men of many professions from U.S.A. are visiting East Africa to learn at first hand conditions in Africa and where possible interprete the American attitude towards under-developed countries generally and Africa particularly.

A team of economists was in Nairobi this week headed by Dr. Darvill Randall, and among his colleagues were Mrs. M. Ecker and Miss C. Neustardt. To meet members of the Indian community and learn their view points, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Desai had invided the visitors for an evening and among the leading Indians present were Mr. Chanan Singh, Dr. & Mrs. Adalja, Mr. & Mrs. Habib V. Keshavji, Mr. & Mrs. Jamal who were on a visit to Kenya from South Africa, Mr. Aggarwal who is visiting Kenya from Bombay, Mr. & Mrs. A. Jamidar, and several other representative individuals. All present heard a very interesting discussion between Dr. Randall and Mr. Chanan Singh.

Bank Of India's New G. M.

The Bank of India Ltd., have appointed to the office of the General Manager Mr. T. L. LALWANI, one of their oldest officers. Mr. Lalwani has served the Bank for over 35 years.

OBITUARY

Mr. A. Pritam

Death has occured on Friday night in Nairobi of Mr. A. Pritam, ex-president of Arya Samaj and a one time Member of the Kenya Legislative Council. The funeral took place on last Saturday at 4 p.m.

Mr. Pritam first came to Kenya in 1908. He served on many Government committees and was a member for a number of years on the Transport Licening Board and the Immigration Appeal Tribunal. Mr. Pritam has also occupied the Presidential Chair of the Kenya Indian Congress.

Mr. Pritam leaves behind a widow with one son and five daughters.

Late Mr. A. Pritam

P.R.O. For Post Office

The Secretary of State has appointed Captain N. S. Horne to be Public Relations Officer in the East African Posts & Telecommunications Administration. Captain Horne is expected to take up his duties early in November.

Captain Horne had experience as a journalist before the War, and after Army service during the War, served for four years in the Information Division of the Ministry of Supply, London, and later for three years as Information Officer with the British Productivity Council. Captain Horne has just completed a short service commission in the British Army, during which time he has been employed on information work and served for some eighteen months in Kenya with East Africa Command.

To Study Catchment Research In U.S.A.

Dr. H. C. Pereira, Deputy Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, one of the High Commission's services, who is jointly responsible for catchment area experiments in East Africa, is spending three months of his overseas leave studying catchment area hydrology research at fifteen stations in America.

Dr. Pereira, who is also Head of E. AAFRO's Physics Division, is being given financial assistance by the Colonial Office to carry out two weeks of study in laboratories in Washington and Beltsville of the latest methods of mathematical analysis, and he will then attend the National Watershed Congress in Atalanta, Georgia. Later he will visit the famous Coweeta watershed experiments in the Appalachian Mountains.

Mustaq Ali, the Captain of the visiting Sunder Cricket Club.

In centre is Mr. Nyalchand Shah, master of the visiting cricket

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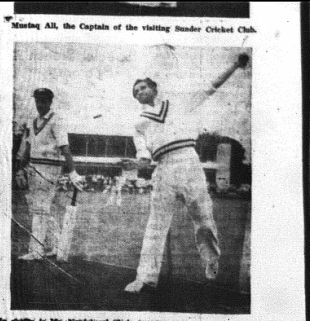
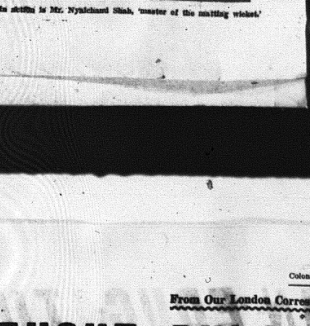


Mustaq Ali, the Captain of the visiting Sunder Cricket Club.



In action is Mr. Nyalicand Shah, 'master of the smiting wicket.'

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"State of Bombay" will now sail from Mombasa to Bombay via Seychelles on November 13th instead of December and a chartered vessel, "Mohammedi" or "Muzaffari" will sail from Mombasa to Bombay via Porbunder on 11th December.

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London Letter:

KRUSCHEV WITHOUT BULGANIN

Speculation About Bulganin's Future

From Our London Correspondent (Tom Hall)

London, Tuesday, 13th August, 1957.

B & K together have become an accepted formula of Russian politics, the one complementing the other. Mr. Khrushchev has done most of the talking and the fighting, while Marshal Bulganin smiles benignly, though with a Mephistophelean glint. Last month they were separated for the first time since the marshal took office as Prime Minister in succession to Mr. Malenkov in 1955.

Amidst the world's political tension, a new theme has emerged in recent weeks particularly among the Western political observers. It is the increasing speculation—whether Russia's boss, Khruschev will soon oust the present Premier, Marshal Bulganin, and send him away into political oblivion and to a remote corner of that Continent as he did with Malenkov, former Prime Minister.

Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev have been for so long inseparable travelling companions — they have been together in places as far apart as Burma and Great Britain — that the consistant absence of one or other of them from diplomatic journeyings is bound to provoke such a speculation.

Mr. Krushchev went to Rumania for his clandestine meeting with President Tito, with Mr. Mikoyan as his second-in-command; and the same pair paid an official visit to East Germany in contradiction to previous announcements which said that Marshal Bulganin would make the journey. It is tempting to hazard a guess about Marshal Bulganin's future; for so conspicuous an absence from two important meetings cannot be without significance and Government spokesmen in Moscow have not bothered to provide any explanation. The Prime Minister is still officially in office and has been performing various minor diplomatic tasks; but the indications are that his days are numbered.

Why he should have fallen out of favour — assuming that he has done so — will provide an equally fruitful field for guesswork. Already it is being reported that Mr. Krushchev found the marshal to be not quite so warm a supporter as he ought to have been at the time of the stifled palace revolution in which Mr. Molotov and Mr. Malenkov blotted their copybooks. Equally, it could be maintained that the Prime Minister is being retired for health reasons; for he certainly found the going very heavy during the recent tour of the Russian leaders in Czechoslovakia. That Mr. Krushchev should willingly drop Marshal Bulganin — unless his own position at the top is actually more secure than it seems to be—is hard to believe. Mr. Krushchev has been the dominant partner in the duumvirate and apparently found the marshal an agreeable foil; but he could hardly work in as well with the two most likely substitutes, Marshal Zhukov and Mr. Mikoyan.

In fact Mr. Krushchev now seems faced with three not very attractive possibilities. He can stand alone, and reveal himself as a second Stalin; he can go into partnership with Marshal Zhukov which will hardly be a happy relationship, since Mr. Krushchev in Marshal Zhukov's debt for his support during the Molotov-Malenkov affair; or he can join forces with Mikoyan. Of the three, the last seems the most likely —and the least pleasant for Mr. Krushchev. Next to himself Mr. Mikoyan is the most forceful character left in the Kremlin; he is certainly the cleverer and more experienced of the two.

French Comment

In Paris, well-informed sources said that it would come as no surprise in Western diplomatic circles if Marshal Bulganin found himself in a minor role away from Moscow — the fate when befell Mr. Malenkov, the former Prime Minister.

The Conservative Paris Press carried the headline "What is happening to Bulganin?" and speculated: "After B. & K." then "K & R" and "K" alone; now comes "K & M"— a reference to the apparent new tenure of Mr. Krushchev and Mr. Mikoyan, Deputy Prime Minister who went with Krushchev to East Germany.

The speculation about Marshal Bulganin ranged from illness to predictions that if he had not already been dismissed it would not be long before he lost the premiership and was relegated to a subordinate post.

Paris Presse said: "The experts on Soviet policy — if there are any such experts — are asking each other what it all means. The Krushchev-Tito meeting which seems to have ended in a setback for the Soviet leader in his efforts to bring Tito back into the Moscow fold, has now been pushed into the background."

"Good Mood"

Le Monde's special Correspondent in Moscow wrote that it was impossible to explain Marshal Bulganin's absence from the Krushchev-Tito talks by illness or holiday because he attended a reception at the Swiss Legation in Moscow to celebrate the Swiss national holiday. The Correspondent said he saw the Premier very closely for about an hour and he appeared in a very good mood and in much better physical shape than during his recent visit to Czechoslovakia.'

In his despatch carried under the banner headline "Is Marshal Bulganin about to be sacked?" the Correspondent commented: "It is difficult to imagine how a leader who does not take part directly in the talks with Tito and in the visit to East Berlin can still play a prominent part as the head of the Soviet Union?"

The East Germany press reported the composition of the Soviet delegation without mentioning Marshal Bulganin. There was confusion in East Berlin about the reason for his absence. Speculation ranged from political quarrels in the Kremlin to a simple feud between Krushchev and the Marshal."

The West Berlin newspaper 'Nacht-Denech' said that the East German Communist Party officials had been told at a secret conference that the marshal's influence was waning. Another Evening newspaper, 'Der Abend,' recalled reports of the secondary role played by the Premier when he recently visited Prague with Krushchev and said that the next few months would show whether Mr. Mikoyan was to be the "Crown Prince of Kremlin."

Fresh Attack On Molotov

The campaign of denunciation directed against Molotov and the other three men deposed with him in June, Malenkov, Kaganovitch and Shepilov, was resumed further in Moscow after a short lull.

"Paravda," the official organ of the Soviet Communist party published letters addressed to its editor and to the Central Committee of the party from a large number of Bolsheviks in many of the major cities of the U.S.S.R. They declared their unanimous support for the party's action in expelling "the anti-party group of Molotov and Shepilov."

New Degradation

The resumption of this campaign suggests that public opinion is being prepared for a trial or some further public degradation of Molotov and the others.

The fact that Mr. Krushchev has found it necessary to fully support of old members of the Soviet Communist party indicates his anxiety to undermine Molotov's prestige.

Molotov has made no public appearances since June 18 on the eve of the Central Committee which removed him from all his official positions. Since then there has been no reference in the Soviet Press to his present whereabouts or condition.

The same is true of Malenkov, Kaganovitch and Shepilov. Past practices suggest that all four men have been in prison or under some form of restraint since their disgrace.

No Confirmation

There is no way of confirming this or a report circulating that Molotov had committed suicide. Statements made by the Soviet Government Press department, that the four men have been given minor posts have not been confirmed.

It seems unlikely that Molotov's name would continue to appear in the campaign of denunciation if he had already committed suicide. It is none the less significant that the report concerns only Molotov.

E.A. QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

African Members

Mr. Brockway asked the Secretary for the Colonies if he can now make a statement on increased African representation in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The African members have asked for increased African representation in the Kenya Legislative Council. This is one of the aspects of constitutional development on which I have been able in the last few days to have useful talks with the Governor, the three Elected European Ministers and the Asian Minister for Works and with Mr. Mboya and Mr. Ngala. These helpful and friendly talks have helped me to clarify a number of the issues involved.

I am hoping to visit East Africa later in the year and to be available to take part at an appropriate stage in the further discussions in Kenya which will clearly be necessary.

Mr. Brockway: Whilst welcoming the announcement the Minister intends to go to East Africa to carry on these discussions, may I ask him that when he is there he will do his utmost in view of the fact that the Asians and Arab groups have endorsed these African claims, to secure also endorsement by the European group?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: If by "African claims" the hon. Member means claims to increased African representation, I could not of course deal with that question in isolation from other aspects of the constitutional problem, but I welcome the recognition by the European-elected members that in certain circumstances an increase in African representation should be a feature of any settlement.

Royal Technical College

Mr. Allen asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will make a statement about the future of the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. John Profumo): The Royal Technical College was set up in 1954 by an Act of the East African High Commission to provide in the East African territories facilities for higher technological, professional and vocational training. The question of introducing degree courses at the Royal Technical College is at present under consideration but no decision has yet been reached.

Mr. Allen: Does the hon. Gentleman not think that in the immediate future, this college would be better employed in undertaking work equivalent to the level in this country reached in National Certificate and Higher National Certificate and if it is to do work at a higher level, would it not do better attempt to give a degree at the present time which might not be accepted in this country or elsewhere?

Mr. Profumo: No Sir, I think that the arrangements are perfectly adequate.

Rain-Making Experiments

Mr. James Johnson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he is aware that European farmers on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro are making rains by means of balloon bomb experiments; that this is inconveniencing some neighbouring farmers; and what advice the Meteorological Department of the East Africa High Commission is giving to these amateur rainmakers.

Mr. Profumo supplied the following information:

Certain farms in the West Kilimanjaro area were suffering from drought. At the request of the West Kilimanjaro Farmers' Association, an officer of the East African Meteorological Department attended a meeting and explained the principles and mechanism of seeding rain clouds with small balloons which are designed to explode and scatter salt into potential rain clouds in order to induce precipitation. Some members of the Association tried out this balloon method in the early part of this year on their own account and were successful in inducing an appreciable increase in rainfall on their farms.

It is understood however that owing to inexperience the wrong cloud was seeded in one or two cases, so that rain fell on the land of neighbouring farmer at a time when his harvesting operations demanded dry weather.

Cultivated Land

Mr. Sydney Irving asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will state the proportion of cultivated land in Tanganyika which is farmed by Europeans and African respectively. The proportion of the territory which is at present under cultivation and the number of African farmers who are growing the main cash of Tanganyika sisal.

Mr. Profumo: Farmland in arable, orchard plantation or pastoral use in Tanganyika is estimated at 45.4 million acres of which over 99 per cent. is African. It is estimated that the proportion of European farmed land of the whole farm area in the territory is about 5 per cent as against 94 per cent farmed by Africans. No statistics are kept of the number of African sisal growers although it is estimated that at least 100,000 African farmers cut and process sisal grown on their holdings as an adjunct to the increasingly important cash crop.

Civil Servants In The Colonies

The number of overseas civil servants serving at the beginning of 1956 in the non-self-governing territories were as follows: These figures were given in answer to a question in the House of Commons recently:

Gambia	106
Gold Coast	1,485
Kenya	3,947
Nigeria:	
Federal	1,819
N. Region	1,344
E. Region	827
W. Region	488
Northern Rhodesia	1,111
Nyasaland	716
Sierra Leone	397
Somaliland	161
Tanganyika	2,779
Uganda	1,055
Zanzibar	136

On secondment to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 140.

NOTICE TO READERS

PARLIAMENT HAD BEEN ADJOURNED FOR THE SUMMER HOLIDAY AND WILL NOT BE RESUMED UNTIL 29th OCTOBER.

EAST AFRICAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT WILL APPEAR AGAIN ONLY AFTER THAT DATE.

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LABOUR FEDERATION OPENS CAMPAIGN

MR. MBOYA ON NEED FOR UNITY

Meeting at Kaloleni Social Hall last Sunday afternoon, more than 700 Africans heard the General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, Mr. Tom Mboya, plead for solid African unity without which, he declared, efforts to secure amelioration of workers' grievances, "would fall overboard."

The President of the Labour Federation, Mr. Oduol, was in the chair, and the assistant general-secretary, Mr. Arthur Ochwada, who had during the year attended trade union meetings in Ghana and Tunis, spoke at some considerable length on the aims and activities of the Federation.

Conditions Flayed

The Federation chiefs strongly flayed the conditions laid down by the authorities to the effect that trade unions should not indulge in political affairs.

Mr. Mboya questioned the existence of a demarcation between purely political and purely trade union matters, while Mr. Ochwada demanded that African workers' organisations be as free to express themselves, as other similar bodies in the Free World.

Building Project

Launching the Building Fund campaign, designed to enable the Federation to establish a Labour Centre in Nairobi, the officials of the K. F. L. thankfully acknowledged the generous help of over 200,000/- the Federation had received from the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations.

"We too," stated Mr. Mboya, "should demonstrate our ability to contribute to this righteous cause for the simple reason that we must get our own Centre wherein we shall be able to meet as and when we want, without begging for accommodation."

Education Department's "Irresponsible" Attitude Deplored

The Kenya Asian Educational Council has been disappointed with the reply of the Minister for Education, Labour and Lands and in a resolution passed at a meeting held last Sunday it expressed its "profound regret and disappointment" at the "irresponsible attitude" of the Department regarding the 1956 K.A.P.E. results.

The Council considers the action of the Department as "highly detrimental" to the future of the candidates. The meeting strongly disapproved of Education in enforcing on the Asian children a restrictive percentage of passes "by maintaining artificial uniformity." It was also resolved to demand an overseas K.A.P. Examination for all races.

Only One Acre In Seven Cropped

Latest statistics of the Uganda Department of Agriculture show that less than one seventh of the available land in Uganda is under cultivation. There are now 6,300,000 acres of cropped land in Uganda — just over an acre per person.

Road Traffic Talks With Congo

The Chief Secretary, Mr. C. H. Hartwell, is to lead a delegation from Uganda for talks with Belgian Congo officials at Goma in September, aimed at securing the free-est possible flow of traffic across the frontier on the new road which is being built from Rutshuru to Katunguru.

The conference will think particularly in terms of commercial traffic, emphasis being upon traffic to and from the railhead at Kisgesi, and the flow of tourists in both directions.

Free Pensions For Teachers

Draft legislation for free pensions for African teachers is at present being considered by the Ministry of Social Services and the Education Department of Uganda.

Until the introduction of the revised terms of service for African teachers, recommended by the de Bunsen Committee at the end of 1952, African teachers' superannuation benefits were based on a contributory scheme.

A Ministry official said recently that the award of free pensions would probably place Uganda teachers at an advantage over the vast majority of their colleagues in other territories.

U.S. Population Up 20 Million Since 1950

Washington, — The population of the United States was estimated as 171,200,000 on July 1, the Bureau of the Census said today. This was an increase of three million over July 1, 1956, and an increase of 20 million over the 1950 official census population total of 151,100,000.

Leper School Wins P.T. Shield

Wiggins primary school for leper children at Kumi, Uganda, has won the physical training shield in the Teso District sports for primary schools. The school has 230 pupils whose ages range from four to 16 and are all leprosy sufferers.

Said the District Commissioner at the prize giving: "This is quite a remarkable school, and it augurs well for the future that a school handicapped by leprosy should win this shield."

American Bride Travels 7352 Miles To Meet African Groom

Photo: Fantasia

A REAL PEN-PAL-SHIP ROMANCE

Love knows no frontiers! This has been proved by a charming 26-year-old American girl who has flown some 7352 miles to meet her 28-year-old African pen-pal with the ultimate object of marriage. She is Miss Cathryn Fussell of Alabama, U.S.A. who arrived in Nairobi last week by air from the U.S.A.

Her groom is a six-footer African, Mr. Titus Mbathi who is a Master of Art of Madras University, India, at present a teacher at the Jeans School.

How they came into contact?

Mr. Mbathi wanted a pen-pal from the United States. He wrote to a friend, Mr. John Mbity who was studying with Miss. Fussel on the Rhode Island.

Who wrote first ?

In the United States a girl is called "forward" if she takes the initiative. Miss Fussel did not want to be called a forward and so Mr. Mbithi had to write to her first. Thus started the communication which developed into mutual liking and love between the two who never thought that their penpalship would end up in marriage.

Will she like Kenya ?

Yes. Miss Fussel is ready to revolutionise her way of life to adapt to the local society and surroundings. "Autos don't matter — what I have come for is more important," she said.

What next in Kenya ?

Miss Fussel is taking up a teaching job at a girls' school in Kitui. No marriage date and place has yet been fixed but it is hoped that it will take place in Kitui during December this year.

Suitable For Sugar

A soil survey officer employed by the Department of Agriculture has found an area of land in the Masaka District of Uganda which, although unused at the moment, appears to be very suitable for sugar-growing. The area covers about 50 square miles.

Record Coffee Crop ?

Although an early estimate by the Uganda Coffee Industry Board that 1956-57 Robusta crop would reach 55,000 tons was criticised as being too optimistic, this figure has already been exceeded with more than two months to go. Latest figure is 55,806, and it now looks possible that the record crop of 60,160 tons which was achieved two years ago may now be beaten.

New African Housing Policy

Speaking at a press luncheon recently, Uganda's Assistant Minister of Social Services, Mr. A. K. Kironde, announced an important change in the policy of the African Housing Department.

Mr. Kironde said that the new policy was designed to enable urban African village to be integrated into townships and to have their standards raised without resorting to wholesale eviction, demolition of buildings, and a new building programme.

The standards were being raised by the adjustment of existing plot boundaries, improvements to better-class buildings, and the provision of such social services as good roads, street lighting, piped water supplies, primary schools, sanitary services and anti-malarial measures.

"In the past", said Mr. Kironde, "the Government told the people to go away and not come back until new homes had been built for them to rent."

Dealing with educational facilities in African housing areas, Mr. Kironde said that the provision of primary schools was one of the responsibilities of the Department but, although primary schools had in fact been built at Ntinda, Kampala, and at Walukuba near Jinja, staffing these schools was difficult.

No Tractors - Yet

Sir Joseph Hutchinson, Director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's research station at Namulonge, Uganda, told members of Kampala Rotary Club this week that research carried out on the mechanisation of Uganda's farms had shown that tractors cost more money in Uganda than they earned.

"We found" he said, "that it is not a bit of use trying to mechanise the present farming system of Uganda and expecting it to make money. We are trying to work out a new system which will revolve around a tractor — or an ox."

CONGRESS MEMORANDUM TO LABOUR M.P.'S

On Land, Commerce And Politics

BESIDES addressings a meeting of the supreme council of the Kenya Federation of Labour, and after meeting with the General-Secretary, Mr. Tom Mboya, the two British Labour M.P.'s who spent two days in Nairobi over the week-end, also received in audience at Government House last Saturday afternoon, a deputation from the Nairobi African District Congress, headed by the Ag. President, Mr. Waruingi.

The deputation presented the two M.P.'s with a memorandum in which a number of claims and grievances are enumerated.

On enquiry, it is learnt that the Congress deputation requested the M.P.'s to convey the demands to the British Government. There is a portion about the White Highlands, a clause demanding that the Emergency be brought to an end, a paragraph re-iterating a substantial increase in African representation in the legislature, a piece decrying colour discrimination, and a tailpiece about independence.

President Still Busy

Meanwhile, the Congress president, Mr. Argwings-Kodhek, is still busy in London, where, besides attending to his private affairs, he has met a number of M.P.'s, and was due to hold a Press Conference on Tuesday this week.

Told that the African elected Members had dissociated themselves from his mission, Mr. Argwings-Kodhek, in a written injunction to his Congress colleagues, describes the Members' action as "sheer stupidity" and unholds his executive committee's claim that the African elected Members were bent on "splitting the community."

U.S. College Enrollment Will Double By 1970

WASHINGTON:— A report on higher education in the United States predicts college enrollment will double by 1970 and recommends increased private and government support to finance educational expansion. The report, made by the President's Committee on Education beyond the high school, said the United States has become a "society of students."

More than 40 million U.S. citizens—one fourth of the nation — are now enrolled in formal education programmes. To handle the estimated 1970 college enrollment of six million students, between 180,000 and 270,000 new College teachers must be recruited in the next twelve years, the report said.

Flew 5,000 Miles To Take Exam And Passed

Mr. Hasmukh Dayalji, a student of Economics at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi, flew 5,000 miles to take his G.C.E. Examination at the cost of more than £250 which he could have passed at the expense of £3 in Nairobi. He has passed his examination.

Mr. Dayalji Jr. told our London correspondent: "This is the easiest and the most expensive examination I have ever taken in my life."

When the entries for the G.C.E. examination were being accepted at the College Mr. Dayalji Jr. was told by one of his lecturer that he had no chances of passing the examination this year. This for Mr. Dayalji Jr. was a defeat.

According to the University regulations, private students are not allowed to take the G.C.E. examination in Kenya. He, therefore, flew to London in July.

Mr. Dayalji Jr. does not intend to return to the Royal Technical College.

Cricket Matches In Nairobi

Messrs. Cable & Wireless, Nairobi, have made arrangements to give a running commentary for the following matches to be played against the Sunder Cricket Club from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. from the ground and a summary from the studio on the third day of the play for each of the matches at 5.20 p.m.:—

31st August, 1st and 2nd September, KENYA.

14th, 15th and 16th September, EAST AFRICA.

28th 29th and 30th September, KENYA.

All these matches will be played at the Suleman Virjee Indian Gymkhana, Nairobi.

KENYA AFRICANS TO ATTEND CO-OPERATIVE COURSE IN U.K.

Two Kenya Africans — the first from the Colony to attend such a course — are shortly due to fly from Nairobi to attend the eleventh course for Overseas Colonial Co-operatives, sponsored by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which begins at Loughborough College, England, on October 7.

They are Mr. Andrew Ndetf, a Mkamba from the Makueni Location in the Machakos district, and Mr. William Mwasi, a Mteita from Mbale Location in Teita district.

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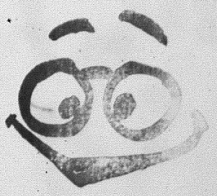

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Chief Marealle Shares Platform With U.N. Secretary General

Washington, — Paramount Chief Thomas Marealle of Tanganyika will share the platform with U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, Friday, when both men address the third "Lutheran World Assembly.

In an interview here, Chief Marealle said he had accepted the invitation to address the international gathering — although it meant dropping a visit to Boston from his itinerary.

Since his arrival, June 12, Marealle has been visiting all parts of the United States as a participant in the Foreign Leader Programme of the United States International Exchange Programme.

Merealle explained that come principally to see American education, welfare programmes, and the operation of local government, but actually felt an other role was that of making Tanganyika better known to Americans. The film "Shows of Kilimanjaro" has done more to acquaint Americans with Tanganyika than anything else that had happened in recent years, he said. Marealle added that he hoped to meet Ava Gardner and Gregory Peck, movie stars who appeared in that film, during his visit to Hollywood. However, he added, they were not in town, but I did get to meet Dick Powell and watched him making a new film."

Marealle explained that he felt United States films do not always give a true picture of American life. For example, he said, "Before I came here I thought there was not much family life in America, but I found out during my visit that I was wrong."

Another misconception he had was that all Americans were rich! "Americans do have a high standard of living," Marealle said, "but I can see that it comes from hard work."

The Paramount Chief also noted he had attended worship services wherever his programme permitted and always found them to be well attended.

As part of his endeavour to bring Tanganyika to Americans, Marealle said, he accepted speaking invitations whenever possible. As a result he appeared on five television shows, twelve radio programmes, and before countless other groups. Many of these were in schools he visited.

OBITUARY

The founder of Colonial Printing Works in 1931 and of the 'Colonial Times' in 1933, Mr. Shamidass Bootamal Hemrajani, expired last Wednesday morning at 2.15 a.m. at the age of 52 years. He was the father of Messrs. Ram Rakha, O.B.E., G. L. Vidyarthi, Late Diwanchand and Vanshidhar.

Surface Parcel Service To Rhodesia And Nyasaland

The Postmaster General announces that with effect from the 1st September 1957, surface parcels up to a maximum weight of 22 lbs. will be accepted for destinations in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

As from the 1st September 1957, parcel postage rates to the Federation will be as follows: 3 lb. 2/50; 7 lb. 5/00; 11 lb. 7/00; 22 lb. 13/00.

Nakuru Student Goes To U.K.

Vikramsinh K. Jadeja, aged 19 years, born in Nakuru, proceeds to Britain for further study in Architecture for five years, on 31st August, 1957. He intends to take course of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He has passed brilliantly the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and is the first student of Menengai School, Nakuru, to go for studies in Architecture.

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Direction:— NANABHAI BHATT

Music:— CHITRA GUPTA.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

CARE OF DOGS

May I request the favour of space in your columns to appeal to members of the Asian community who own dogs on the subject of their responsibility for ensuring the proper feeding and care of their animals. I may say the E.A.S.P.C.A. has directed similar appeals to members of other communities in Kenya on the same subject on many occasions. Many cases come under the observation of this Society in which owners keep dogs merely as guards to bark at night and warn off intruders but do not give the animals that care and affection which is the right of any domestic pet and which makes all the difference between a happy life and a miserable existence.

A dog responds eagerly will either become savage to kind treatment and re- or afraid of you.

pays it in affection and 8. Take your dog walking loyalty. If a person keeps with you or out in your car a domestic pet he has a He loves the companionship definite responsibility as re- 9. Make a friend of your gards its welfare and any dog. Do not regard him as person who is not prepared part of the household to accept this duty should equipment. A dog has feelnot possess an animal. ings as you have and readi-

I will give a list of the ly responds to kindness.

more important points to 10. License your dog or be remembered by dog have your name and address owners:- or telephone number on his

1. See that it is properly collar so that if he becomes and adequately fed on a lost and is picked up, you balanced diet of meat, can be informed.

starch (bread, posho or 11. If you are in any difbiscuit) and vegetable. One ficulties about your dog good meal in the evening seek the advice of the with scraps during the day. E.A.S.P.C.A.

Also bones are good for a dog's teeth.

2. See that his water bowl is always kept full and out of the sun.

3. Do not keep a dog continually fastened up. A dog needs plenty of exercise otherwise its health suffers and it becomes out of condition and bad tempered. Have your dog in the house with you as much as possible and make a companion of him.

4. If a dog spends much time outside the house it must be provided with a comfortable weather proof kennel — raised a little off the ground and placed in a position sheltered from sun and rain. A sleeping mat should be provided which should be put out in the sun for about 2 hours each day. The kennel must be kept clean and free of vermin.

5. If your dog shows signs of illness or skin trouble it should at once be taken to a Veterinary Surgeon for treatment. If it gradually becomes thin, although eating well the animal may have worms and should be treated by a vet.

6. Keep your dog free of ticks otherwise it may develop tick fever. There are a number of preparations which if used on a dog's coat will keep it free of fleas and ticks. Always keep your dog's coat well brushed and combed.

7. Never beat a dog. If he does anything wrong correct him by word of mouth or a tap with a rolled newspaper. If a dog is and beaten it spoils him and he been reached. There is only it thought fit.

Capt. R. W. Norton.
Secretary, E.A.S.P.C.A.
P.O. Box 157,
Nairobi,

Nairobi Congress

Sir, — I have been directed by the Executive Committee of the Nairobi People's Convention Party to deny the allegations by your correspondent Mr. Markopyo, that some party members are envious of Mr. Argwings-Kodhek.

We wish to make it clear that there is nothing that one can be envious of Mr. Argwinges-Kodhek, both as a politician and as a lawyer. Why the African Elected Members should be jealous of a politician whom Nairobi Voters refused to return to the Legislative Council, the Party has failed to understand. To talk of the Congress President's high calibre is sheer crapness. For this very man was recently found guilty of acting to misappropriate money from a poor African lady in Detention Camp, is that the quality of high calibre? If it is so then words are loosing their meanings.

The Party also wished to state again that the congress delegation is purposeless. My information is that the Labour Party in England have rightly refused to meet the so called delegation. Everything that the Congress chief was going to raise in London had been raised by the African Elected Members' delegation and some agreement had

one thing that the Congress was going to do and that is either to confuse the issues there or undo all the good that the Elected Members had done.

The Congress move to send a delegation was therefore just a mischievous attempt by some of its officials to get public support to serve an individual's own end.

There is only one thing that the confused leaders of the Congress can do and that is to dissolve before they do more harm to the African cause.

J. D. Akumu,
Propaganda Secretary,
Nairobi People's Convention Party.

African Elected Members vs. Congress

Sir, — A statement from the African Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council, which appeared in your issue of the 15th August, reflects to me that Kenya's Africans have group of representatives in the Legislative Council, each group cannot see beyond its nose. This is so perhaps because mostly the group is composed of teachers who have no time to learn things around them but to teach their children and see to their domestic affairs. Politics requires not only much study and reading but practical experience in dealing with members of the public. In these circumstances, I would conclude that our members intelligence on that day was controlled by their ignorance.

Furthermore, it was illogical for the group to issue such a statement when the Congress action was and is to support their case. The Congress is not going to interfere with what Mboya-Ngala have achieved for Kenya Africans but to strengthen the African case on a wider field. The Elected Members' Deputation to United Kingdom, as they (Elected Members) themselves admit is not an end to everything in Kenya but the beginning of our struggle for independence. India achieved her independence after struggling for very many many times by different parties. The return of the Kabaka of Buganda to his Throne was not achieved by the Lukiko alone nor by Buganda Representative Members of the Legislative Council nor by Uganda National Congress nor by Uganda Democratic Party, but by all parties in Uganda, each party sending its deputation as and when

As it appears today, Kenya Africans intend to have as many political parties as the position may demand. It is obvious that each party will have its policy and act according to that policy. Our members should concentrate on matters of importance in the Council rather than wasting their valuable time interfering with things they have no right to. The Nairobi District African Congress is a party and as such, it has the right as any other party in a democratic state to act in accordance with the wishes of the members. Mr. Argwings-Kodhek did not go to Lodwar to speak the African case on behalf of the Government and the people at large, but he did so on the mandate from the people assembled at Kaloleni Meeting held on the 21st July, 1957.

It is time the present African Elected Members realised their position and did their job properly instead of wasting their weekends interfering with Congress activities. Membership of the Council of the State carries with it much responsibility and honour. Africans can only respect our Members if and when they behave. I hear that they are united only on the issue of more representation. Soon that is cleared by the Colonial Secretary, who intends to visit not only Kenya but other territories in East Africa to settle political problems, then there will be no need for unity among our present members of Legislative Council.

What a group of politicians! Some of them go as far as saying that they do not believe Kenya to be their country. Africans have had leaders in Kenya from all walks of life; but this is the first time I have heard an African leader denying Kenya to be his mother land. I thought the whole Kenya was an African word which has a clear historical meaning behind it.

The last piece of advice I would give to my fellow African Elected Members is that this is your time; and within this period please, don't try to split us (Africans) by using some tactics, cheating the public, yourselves included, that is the matter for unity whereas you are after other things. Try to make Kenya the best place for all and then you will get it better than you found it.

Nairobi, Yoas W. Kubengi

Muslim Cemetery

Sir, — 20,000 Muslims have been asked to donate money for the uplift of their cemetery. Why Muslims only and why not even non Muslims i.e. Sikhs, Hindus, Patels and Goans ? We are born together, grow up together, play together, work, eat and drink together. Our children do not discriminate at all. This is a very happy state of affairs.

This is the time that we the non-Muslims should win the respect and the gratitude of the Muslim community.

When we find ourselves in need of something such as the building of a temple or something, we should not refuse their offer too. It is my experience that the Muslim friends of mine have helped the non-Muslim cause quite often. We needed a hearse and my Muslim friends also contributed. A non-Muslim youth was to be sent to U.K. for medical treatment and the initiative was taken by a Muslim body of young men.

This gesture of help by the Muslims is going to have a very great effect psychologically on both the donor and the recipient and is going to help a lot in bringing the Asian youths together. After all we have to live in this country together as Asians and not as Muslims or Hindus. I very strongly suggest that the non-Muslims should go out of their way to help the cause. This will help our future generation very much. This will also expedite the scheme and the weight will be distributed among all of us.

Joginder Singh
Nairobi.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

NEW TOWN HALL TELEPHONES

A new internal telephone exchange serving 138 extensions is now being installed in the Town Hall as part of the programme of building extensions.

From 1st September, 1957, there will be 14 external lines to the Town Hall, obtainable by dialling the following new number.

24231 — 7

There will be additional external lines for outgoing calls only.

During the period 2nd to 7th September, the following Government organisations will be taking up occupation of two upper floors of offices in the Extensions, and will be obtainable through the main Town Hall exchange:

Ministry of Community Development, Rent Control Board, Civil Service Commission.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT — TELEPHONES

The separate branch exchange for sections of the Public Health Department at the Town Hall (now numbered 25887 and 25888) will cease to operate as at 1st September, and all sections, including the Medical Officer of Health's staff, Health Inspectors, and the Infectious Diseases Section, will be obtainable through the main Town Hall exchange:—

No. 24231 — 7

The Pumwani Centre will continue at Barot Mansions for the time being, retaining the telephone No. 21742.

WEDDING:

SARNA-MANGAL

A wedding is to take place on Sunday, September 1, 1957, of Mr. Gian Chand Sarna, nephew of Mr. Bhagat Ram Gadhok of Nairobi, to Miss Ved Kumari, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Sita Ram Mangal of Messrs. Mangal Music Store, Nairobi.

LATE MR. A. PRITAM

The Arya Samaj, Kisumu, on Saturday, the 17th August, 1957, when its Annual Celebrations had started, resolved unanimously that "this Samaj is deeply grieved to learn the sad news of Mr. A. Pritam's demise and offers its heartfelt sympathies to his wife and other family members in this bereavement and prays Almighty God that the departed soul may rest in peace, and give strength to his family to bear this great loss."

WATER PROBLEMS TO BE STUDIED

The Kenya Ministry of Works is sponsoring a conference of hydrologists whose work is directly concerned with the study and investigation of the many problems dealing with water supply resources in East and Central Africa.

The conference, to be held in Ministry Works, Nairobi, from September 16 to 21, will be attended by delegates from Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

NEW POLICE STATION IN MERU DISTRICT

The Assistant Commissioner of Police, Central Province, Mr. G.M.H. Trent, opened the new Kenya Police Station at Nutharu in the Meru District.

The station will serve the Tigania area of the Meru district with a population of nearly 65,000.

THE QUEEN MOTHER'S THANKS

The Queen Mother has asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to convey to all members of the Queen Elizabeth's Overseas Nursing Service her sincere thanks for their messages of greetings and good wishes sent to Her Majesty on the occasion of her recent birthday.

SHREE CUTCHI GUJARATI HINDU UNION

The Annual Parents Day of Shreemati Parvatiben H. N. Shah (S.P.C.U. Parklands Primary School will be held on Saturday, 7th September, 1957 at 4.00 p.m. at the Parklands School. Mr. E. S. Clarke, Asst. Director of Education (Asian) will preside over the function.

KENYA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

The following were elected office-bearers of the Kenya Teachers' Association for the year, 1957/58. President: Mr. D. N. Khanna; Vice-President: Mr. V. P. Sharma; Secretary: Mr. V. R. Bhardwaj; Jt. Secretary: Mr. V. S. Madhavan; Treasurer: Mr. M. L. Vaid.

FORMER TANGANYIKA DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION DIES

Mr. Albert Arthur Mangnall Isherwood, C.M.G., O.B.E., a former Director of Education in Tanganyika, who was held in the highest esteem by a large number of friends of all races in the territory, died in Moshi last Sunday after a long and very distinguished career in the Colonial Service. Mr. Isherwood was 67.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

The total earnings from railway and harbours services in the month of July, 1957, were approximately £1,741,000 compared with £1,717,000 in July, 1956, and £1,785,000 in June, 1957. Railway earnings were £141,000 below the level estimated for July and harbour earnings were £70,000 short of the estimated figure for the month. Total earnings for the first seven months of 1957 were £12,560,060, as against £12,836,000 in the same period last year — these were £625,000 below estimate.

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS AT BUNGOMA

Bungoma; the administrative headquarters of Elgon Nyanza, is growing into a promising commercial and agricultural centre. Last year the total maize surplus from the district was about 175,000 bags, and nearly 312,000 eggs were produced. Bungoma handled 41,000 bags of maize and exported large quantities of meat as well as hides and skins to Uganda.

The township, which lies only 37 miles from Tororo, is situated on the main Kenya-Uganda highway and is an important station on the railway line to Kampala. A network of roads from it serves every part of Elgon Nyanza, all with a high agricultural potential.

World Conference Of All Religions

Sir, — In your last issue you reported on the proposed World Conference of All Religions. The question arises, can religion succeed without state authority or enforcement?

Religion to be effective has to be a way of life, a code, to regulate and mould individual and collective life. For this religious beliefs and practices have to be applied, practised, and enforced in the same way as a state's civil and criminal laws. What social chaos may occur if laws governing traffic, income tax, trade, law and order are not enforced? In the same way to keep religion from chaotic condition and degenerating into mere preaching, idle passivity, and inertness the religious code has to be enforced.

It is necessary to appreciate the difference between enforcing a belief and enforcing what is believed upon the believers. In the later state not to enforce would amount to hypocracy or disbelief or lack of courage of convictions.

G. H. Hemaal
Dar es Salaam.

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(All Departments)

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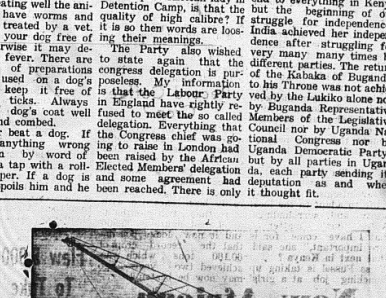

World's Largest Walking Dragline

The world's largest walking dragline, weighing 1,675 tons and equipped with a 282 ft. long tubular steel jib, has just begun operations at an opencast ironstone quarry near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, England.

Designed and built by a British firm, the new dragline, which cost £800,000, is being employed to strip the overburden from the ironstone, which is subsequently loaded by excavators and transported by rail to ironworks.

The machine is capable of taking 30-ton "bites" at the overburden, and, at present, is expected to strip 20,000 tons of iron-stone each week.

Because of its enormous size, the machine had to be erected on the site. In these pictures the huge dragline is seen towering over a bulldozer (top) while a saloon car has been driven into the drag bucket with adequate clearance on both sides (below). The drag bucket has a capacity of 20 cu. yards and weighs 22 tons.

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NAIROBI, THURSDAY, 29th AUGUST, 1957.

BACK IN SADDLE

After three years of uncertainty and frustration, British Guiana is back to self-government — this time with safeguards and with the hands of the Governor strengthened. The return of Dr. Jagan to power, however, is indicative of two facts. First, the people do want to share in power. Secondly, no substitute for Dr. Jagan is in sight. The splinter groups have failed to gain the confidence of the people.

Dr. Jagan is apparently the only person who can represent the people in their present temper. Accordingly, he has another opportunity to make or mar the future of the Colony. A great responsibility necessarily rests on his shoulders.

We at this distance are unable to judge the situation in that country. It is only occasionally that a piece of news from there percolates to this part of the world. Our relative position here is also different. The number of Indians in East Africa and in British Guiana is nearly the same, but the total population of British Guiana is nearly one-fortieth of the total population of East Africa. That is a fact that must make a difference to the mental outlook of the two groups of people although their origin is the same.

The East Indians (as Indians are called in the West Indies) of Guiana may be conscious of the power that their relative number gives them. We here can never rely on our number because we are bound always to remain a small minority. That may tend to make us little timid.

These limitations on our capacity to judge the British Guiana issue we recognise. But our distance from the scene of happenings is an advantage. We can see no more than the broad features of the scene. That is all that one needs to see in matters of principle.

When Dr. Jagan captured power last time, his party was condemned as communist-dominated. His own voice must have been raised in self-defence but it was drowned in the chorus of condemnation. No one knows, as a result what his political views really are. In any case, whatever those views are, we are concerned with British Guiana only because events there are likely to have repercussions elsewhere.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, large numbers of Indians were taken to various parts of the world to work as labourers on plantations and in factories. They worked hard and made full use of the little opening into the wide world that their migration gave them. Some of their descendants today are among the most enlightened leaders of public opinion. The march of time has brought their respective countries near to the goal of freedom and has created jealousis and suspicions. Will these countries become the satellites of India? This is a question which is asked less often by sceptics than by mischief-makers.

Indians settled in countries like Fiji, Mauritius, and in some parts of the West Indies have to be careful in this regard. They are the guardians not only of their own interests but also of the fair name of India. There can be no foundation for the allegation that India wishes to have satellites but the Indians living overseas must themselves give a lie to it. Dr. Jagan is the first to be offered an opportunity to do this.

MISS JOAN CRAWFORD LEAVES FOR VENICE

Miss Joan Crawford, the film star, who recently visited East Africa with her husband, Mr. Alfred N. Steele, Chairman and Chief Executive of Pepsi-Cola International, had just heard that her latest film "The Golden Virgin" had been nominated as the United Kingdom entry in the International Film Festival at Venice.

Mr. & Mrs. Steele had, therefore, to cut short their tour in East Africa. They left for Europe by air on Monday night so that Joan Crawford can make a personal appearance at the Festival.

Miss Crawford said before leaving that she and her husband were looking forward to being able to resume their African tour as soon as circumstances permitted.

"We are both naturally delighted that 'The Golden Virgin' has been chosen," she said, "but this does not in the least mean that we have any intention of giving up our goodwill trip to Africa to which we have so greatly been looking forward."

Mr. Donald Kendall, President of Pepsi-Cola International and the rest of the party, fulfilled the business and social engagements arranged for them in Africa. They left for Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) on Wednesday, August 28.

Old German Field Gun Discovered

An old German field gun on wheels has recently been unearthed at Lanet station by the District Engineer, E.A.R. & H., Nakuru. It bears a plaque to the effect that it was built in the Tabora railway workshops and was captured in Dar es Salaam during the East African campaign in the First World War. There is no information to suggest how it came to be in Kenya.

The artillery piece has now been renovated and sent to Dar es Salaam and has been offered on loan to the Dar es Salaam King George V. Memorial Museum. It is about 12 ft. long by 4 ft. wide and the carriage is ingeniously made of light rail track. The armour plating appears to be cut from a locomotive footplate and the calibre seems to be about 2 ins.

Profile of the Week

Mr. Tom Mboya

By: 'K'

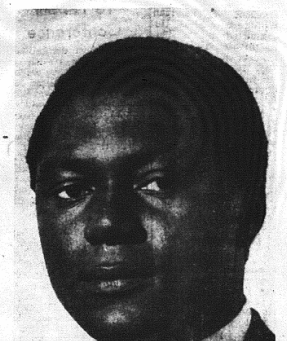

Photo: Fantasia

Mr. Tom Mboya, the popular leader of the Kenya Africans, in the word of London's ECONOMIST, is "an able westernised trade union politician." This 27-year-old Luo bachelor with dynamic personality is the youngest Member of the Kenya Legislature. Now he has emerged as the most important figure in Kenya politics after defeating Mr. Argwings-Kodhek by a margin of 400 votes in Nairobi.

Eldest of the five, Mr. Mboya is the son of a labour supervisor on a sisal plantation at Kilimanbogo, where he was born. He received his early education from the Catholic Missioneries at Kabaa and Yala. At 18 he abandoned school to gain some practical knowledge.

During boyhood the qualities of leadership in him were manifest. At school he was a prefect and a choir leader. At 19 he was the first civilian president of the Students' Council of the Jeans School. It is at the Jeans School that young Mboya seriously thought about politics. He took keen interest in debates and acquired the style and eloquence.

Kenya of 1951 was not the same as is Kenya today. The African officers in the central and local governments were "after all Africans." There was usually someone above them and whenever there was any complaint from the white citizens they generally insisted to explain those to the white officers not realising that the African officers could equally satisfy them. This is Mr. Mboya's experience as a sanitary inspector of the Nairobi City Council. During his service instances had occured when on official visits he had been refused admission to European premises "because of colour."

In 1952 the political situation in Kenya became tense as a result of the outbreak of Mau Mau atrocities. Most of the African leaders of the day were arrested and sent behind bars. At that time Mr. Mboya was already a member of the Kenya African Union, familiarly known as KAU. After Mr. Odede's arrest he was elected to become its treasurer in 1953. In the same year he also became the general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour.

His three-shelves-bookshelf in the office opposite his desk is full of text books by Sidney Webb, Plato, Cole, Laski and Jennings. On the top of that book-shelf there are some old issues of MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, ECONOMIST, and New York's TIME.

Mr. Mboya's mail which is collected not less than five times in a day contains letters from as far as Rio De Janero, South America, in the West and Japan, in the East. There is hardly a day when there is no letter from the U.S.A. Having no secretary he replies them himself, often in his own handwritings.

Many of his non-African friends suggest to him to change his three roomed house in the African location and ask him to live in some respectable residential area. Turning down the suggestion he says he would like to live with his people. He considers himself a part and parcel of the African community and refuses to go to live in an ivory tower and be separated from his people.

Mr. Mboya is the opium of the African masses and they of his. His meetings attract the biggest audiences which no speaker in this country has ever succeeded to get. At the mass meetings he usually arrives later than expected to make his listeners more impatient. On his arrival he is given a hero's welcome and as soon as he appears on the platform his audience gets lost in the emotional feelings of hero-worship. His question-answer technique makes his speeches easy for his listeners to understand and at the same time creates the desired effect on the crowd.

When the African members were returned to the Legco, it was generally believed that of them all Mr. Mboya was the greatest "extremist" and an acute nationalist. Time is proving that he is not what he has been taken for. His public utterances and press interviews prove that he is a nationalist but not an extremist.

Independent states have patriots, dependent states have nationalists. If Mr. Mboya is one such nationalist "then he is on his way to become a patriot.

He appreciates other man's point of view. He has even declared that he wants the Europeans and the Asians to stay in this country as equal citizens and not as priviledged groups. A "bright future" even has been assured to them.

He is bitterly opposed to any form of segregation. He wants it to disappear at the earliest. An European press reporter, who probably did not like an Asian being elected as the deputy Mayor of Nairobi, asked Mr. Mboya his feelings. The reply was: "The appointment of an Asian deputy Mayor for Nairobi must be appreciated but it is not much when compared to the fact that both Dar es Salaam and Kampala had their first non-European Mayors years ago."

In the Legco when Mr. Mboya catches the Speaker's eye, it appears that from the unofficial benches Kenya's Nye Beven stands up to criticise the government. After Mr. Mangat and Mr. Vasey, Mr. Mboya is the only speaker who keeps the House cheerful by his reasonable, logical and comprehensive oratory. He is witty and sarcastic. He uses simple language and short sentences. To listen to him and to have his glimpse, African children from faraway schools make their way to the Parliament Buildings. After the sitting he can be seen chatting with them outside the House.

When will Kenya be independent? He does not forecast. But if there be no change in the present leadership till that time, it is certain that Kenya will remain a sovereign state within the Commonwealth.

Mr. Mboya has great respect for Dr. Nkrumah. Commenting on the recent happenings in Ghana Mr. Mboya said: "Mistakes are bound to occur in the beginning."

In London, While at Oxford, he was a member of the Labour and Socialists Clubs. He was interested in Socialism and "did not care for Communism." Nevertheless he says "Marx cannot be condemned outright. There are so many good things to be learnt from his work."

In a recent article written in "Observer" Mr. Mboya pointed out that "Dissatisfied with the tempo of reforms, the Africans have developed a sharp political consciousness and that is wide spread."

Greatest event in Mr. Mboya's life is not his election to the Legco but the Mombasa dock workers' strike in 1955. He acted as the negotiator for the workers and secured an interim award pending the decision of the tribunal. In the following year came his pamphlet 'The Kenya Question: An African Answer'. This pamphlet was the most revealing to go out of Kenya. Its author, as described by Miss Margery Perham in her foreward, "is a travelled man with much practical and administrative experience and with a down-to-earth knowledge of labour conditions in Kenya". Mr. Mboya's job has so far taken him to India, Belgium, Switzerland, Brazil and the United States besides United Kingdom.

Africans stand desperately in need of intelligent leaders who know something of the world beyond East Africa. Mr. Mboya is one such leader with great vision and outstanding ability.

Indian Bank Sends Two Africans For Study On Scholarship

Nairobi, — Mr. David Lubanga from Lugazi, Uganda, has arrived in Bombay to study banking on a scholarship given by the Bank of Baroda, an Indian bank which has several branches in East Africa.

Another student, Mr. Joseph Rwawasaka of Fort Portal, has also been selected and will leave for India shortly for the same training.

The two men were chosen from over 15 applicants from all parts of East Africa. They will receive a stipend of Sh. 300 a month and after their practical training in Bombay, will be eligible to appear at the Indian Institute of Bankers examination.

These are the first selections for the two scholarships instituted through the efforts of Mr. C.P. shah, the Bank's Manager in Nairobi and Mr. R .C. Shah, Manager in Kampala. Valuable assistance to one of the students for his additional expenses was given by Mr. Mahendra Mehta of Uganda Sugar Factory, Lugazi.

HERE and THERE

Karachi-Bombay Air Services

As from the middle of September 1957, Nairobi and other East African centres will be joined with Karachi and Bombay by four Air Services three by the Air-India International and one by our East African Airways. The E.A. service actually starts from Durban and is directly connected with Madagascar and Mauritius by Air France and with all the principal Central and East African centres by E.A.A.'s own direct feeder services.

Air-India is adding a third weekly service and the dates of arrival of their planes in Nairobi are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the Constellations returning on the same days to Bombay. They are also effecting improvements in other directions.

First Voters Registered In T.T.

By Saturday, August 17th 176 persons altogether had been registered as voters in Dar es Salaam. A slow start was expected owing to Assistant Registration Officers being preoccupied with the Census and also to the first fortnight of the operation of the Ordinance being interrupted by Aug. Bank holidays.

These 176 include voters from the Districts of Arusha, Manyoni, Tabora, Mbeya, Mtwara, Hadei, Moshi, Kiwar, Nzeza and are members of all races.

New Hotel In Daresalaam

Government of T.T. offered a right of occupancy over the Berlin Mission hotel site in Dar es Salaam to Mr. A. Metzger for the construction of a hotel.

Mr. Metzger's capital resources are mostly in Egypt and the hotel will, therefore, be financed from loan capital for which the lenders require a Government guarantee the principal security for which will be the hotel itself.

The guarantee will depend on the approval of the Legislative Council in its September meeting

Nyandika Maiyoro Breaks Two Kenya Records

Four Kenya records were broken — two by the champion runner Nyandika Maiyoro — at the Kenya Athletic Championship 1957 meeting held at Kisumu on Saturday last.

A crowd estimated at about 12,000 attended the games and witnessed a thrilling and dramatic three mile race in which Nyandika snatched victory from a formidable new opponent, Kanuti Sum, and broke his own record with a time of 14 min. 6.7. seconds. The previous record was 14 min. 14.7 seconds.

Kanuti, who gave a brilliant performance, is now regarded as a Kenya Olympic "possible." For most of the race Nyandika held a very narrow lead.

Africans from the more remote districts of Nyanza and Rift Valley travelled to Kisumu and spent a night there in order to witness the sports,

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

Asians And Animals

There has been lot of complaints about the Asians who do not take proper care of their pets. This week in other columns there appears a letter from the general secretary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and a Reuter report on the Government of India's proposals to prevent cruety to animals.

The conditions under which the pets in the Asian residential locations live are pitiable. No proper care is taken to feed them nor to house them properly. I have seen dogs searching the dustbins to find odd bits of food and unhygienic things for their empty stomachs. Cats have been seen in the streets looking for food. These dogs do not know their master and their master even does not claim the ownership. They are not licensed. Children harrass them for sake of fun. This state of affairs is really to be pitied. Asians claim themselves to be the most humane people on this earth. But unfortunately their kindness does not extend to the pets.

The principle of stunning the animals before they are staughtered is accepted everywhere in the civilized world. It is being applied here also in case of animals slaughtered for European and African consumption. But, I am told, some Asians object to this humane practice because of their religion !

I believe, no religion allows cruelty to animals. If we are as civilized enough to do without consuming animal flesh, let us atleast, be human enough not to torture the poor victims before they are slaughtered for us. This much, I hope, no religion worthy of the name, would grudge the poor dumb animals.

People's Health

Public health services in Kenya are deteriorating due to lack of funds. And yet, over-costly and rather luxurious buildings are being built by all Govt. departments everywhere. Is it true that the Govt. of this country values dead stones more than living souls — mere pomp more than welfare of the people ? A lot could be said about this faulty way of Govt. thinking but the following quotation from an editorial on this subject by the 'E.A. Standard might suffice:-

"And if efficient health services are not as urgent as, for example, fine buildings, what are ?"

All India Radio Konkani Services

All India Radio are now broadcasting daily their Kokani Services directed to listeners in East & Central Africa from Bombay at 2015 hours (East African Times) for 45 minutes on the 13.82 meters.

The AIR would like to know if the wavelength and the timings, chosen by them for broadcast, are suitable to listeners.

Listeners can address their views to the All India Radio, C/o Information Service of India, P.O. Box 8168, Nairobi.

Sayings of the Week

"The local press seem to be more interested in the happenings in Ghana than the political trials taking place in South Africa."

Mr. Tom Mboya, African Elected Member

"When a people march forward, they are bound to stumble."

Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

Extrated from the "Remarks Column" of the G.T.R. of No. 155 Goods of 16th March, 1957.

23 minutes delay — Engine 6018 giving trouble — pistol becoming hot.

E.A.R. & H. Magazine.

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COLONIAL TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER — East African People's Own Weekly

Vol. 25. No. 1263. — Editor: HAROON AHMED — NAIROBI, THURSDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1957. — Price -/50 Cents.

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AFRICAN MEETING ENDS IN UPROAR

AFTER MR. MATHU HAD SPOKEN

At the new Makadara Hall last Sunday afternoon, the multitude of about 1,000 Africans remained orderly during the opening stages o the meeting held under the auspices of the newly formed Nairobi People's Convention Party, but when one of the speakers pointed out that there was some difference between the "methods of approach" pursued by the party, and those of the Nairobi District African Congress (there has been a rivalry between them), there were persistent cries of "How!" from several members of the audience. Then, an interval of orderly listening followed.

In his remarkable address, Mr. E. W. Mathu, the former leader of the African Representative Members in the Kenya Legislative Council, counselled peace and selflessness and exhorted the African people not to forget the debt of gratitude they owed the Europeans for their guidance.

Mr. Mathu was cheered throughout his speech. He of left the hall almost immediately after delivering his speech; and the audience was to be conscious of his complete departure several minutes later.

Aiming At Confidence

In his speech, the chairman of the party, Mr. M. W. Kaigua, a progressive African trader and a member of the Nairobi African General Ward Council, expounded the party's Policy Statement.

The chairman proceeded: "The party's ultimate objective, is self-government in Kenya. . . . . To achieve its ultimate goal, the party believes in the creation of a society in which all people, irrespective of race, as individuals, are made to feel confident of their positions. . . . . "

After condemning the present distribution of seats in the Legislative Council, the Chairman stated: "So long as the present representation remains communal, the party demands 75 p.c. of seats for Africans. . . . . "

After noting that one of the country's major resources is its people, the Chairman referred to the "current acute problems of unemployment."

The chairman had also "condemned the sanctity of the White Highlands. . " and supported "in principle only," the scheme of land consolidation.

Permission Refused

The assistant general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, speaking at the meeting as convenor of the party, declared, after explaining the reasons behind the formation of the party: "We had been refused permission to comment on political matters. . . . "

The idea, he went not, "is not to oppose Congress. . . . "

Further on, Mr. Dedan, winding-up, explained that there was some difference between the Congress and the P.C.P. methods of approach; and it was due to that reference that cries of "How!" were heard.

Sharing Credit

In this speech, Mr. Mathu remarked on the progress achieved in Africa, particularly in Kenya, during the last fifty years, and said it was fair that the credit should go to the Europeans — the teachers — and to the Africans — the pupils.

The African leader went on, speaking about education, and recalled that when he visited Swaziland nearly twenty five years ago, he saw African women making household soap. He hoped, therefore, that that omission in African education in Kenya shall be put right, and that Women's Clubs shall start teaching African women such useful things.

On political parties, after stressing the need for the building of a stable economy, Mr. Mathu said no political party had ever succeeded by talking politics alone.

Hectic Hecking

The long hour of peace ended at 4.15. Hectic hecking burst out. Presently, the hall was half-empty.

The hecking went on with competitive voices demanding: "I've five questions — Now!"

The chairman got to his feet to restore order several times, but as hundreds of those present seemed to rejoice in laughing at the innumerable personal attack, that were hurled at the platform, the situation appeared to have reached a critical point.

A tall, sullen youth, got onto the rostrum, brandishing a piece of paper and demanding the right to be allowed to move a "resolution."

Apparently prepared to coincide with the intended resolution by the party officials re-affirming confidence in the African elected Members (whose discussion did not materialise), the cross-draft-resolution would have sought a vote of no confidence in one particular Member. This, too, was not moved, and the youth was forced to retreat.

There were fewer than 200 people in the hall then a great many of whom went on shouting until the meeting was virtually ended in the uproar that greeted Mr. Kaigua's statement that "Congress is like the K.A.U."

NEHRU GREETS MALAYANS

'We look forward to close co-operation'

New Delhi:— Prime Minister Nehru in a message of greeting to Tengku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, which became independent on August 31st said:

"On behalf of my colleagues in the Government and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in offering to Your Excellency and through you to the Government and the people of the Federation of Malaya our most cordial congratulations and good wishes on the attainment of independence.

"We look forward to increasing friendship and to close co-operation in the cause of freedom and the promotion of world peace."

Indians Should Remain Loyal To Malaya

The Indian Minister for Irrigation and Power, Mr. S. K. Patil, who had arrived in Malaya, said: "We congratulate the people and the Government of the Federation of Malaya for the states-manlike way in which they settled the whole problem." To this act of statesmanship, he added, the British Government also contributed to a great extent.

Mr. Patil, accompanied by Mr. Saddath Ali Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, was at Kuala Lumpur to attend the independence day celebrations.

Later, addressing the Indian community, Mr. Patil said India rejoiced in the freedom of Malaya, for India knew fully the value of independence. He said this was an occasion of happiness not only for Asia but for the whole world and it would be a great factor for international understanding and world peace.

Urging Indians in Malaya to realise their responsibility and carry out their obligations to the country of their adoption, Mr. Patil said it had always been India's policy, repeatedly stated, that Indians abroad should adopt the nationality of the country they were residing in and give their best to it as loyal citizens.

New Delhi, — Prime Minister Nehru said in a broadcast that Malaya's independence was another step forward in the awakening and rejuvenation of Asia.

He said: "Ten years ago almost to a day, India attained independence. This was no easy achievement and a hundred years of struggle preceeded it.

"After much violence in the early days our great national movement under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership turned to peaceful courses and this built up the strength of the coun-

(Continued on page 2)

Students 'Downed Pens' In Protest

KAMPALA:— Unusual news from Ankole about a school boys' "strike" were received here recently. It was reported that 29 students at Kabaya Memorial Rural Trade School had "downed pens" in support of a grievance they felt about the name of their school and the alleged inadequacy of the syllabus. The school had since been closed temporarily.

According to reports, the students said that they would not return for the third term of the year unless the name of the school were changed and its objects improved.

Later, the headmaster received instructions that the school must be considered closed until further notice.

An Education Department official, questioned about this schoolboys' "strike", said that the school was a rural trade school, set up for the specific purpose of training boys to be village craftsmen.

Photo FANTAMA.

The above picture, taken at the Eastleigh airport, shows from R. to L.: P. Roy, Vinoo Mankad who flew from U.K. to join the touring Indian cricket team, with an official of the Kathiawar Sports Club, Mr. Trikamdas.

During the last week-end both these test cricketers took part in a three-day match against Kenya which ended in an eight wicket victory for the touring team.

Kenya XI first innings: 181; Second innings: 152. Sunder Cricket Club: First innings 190; Second innings 144/2. P. Roy scored 95 runs, not out.

Kenya Governor On Need For Inter-Racial Understanding

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, said in Mombasa last Monday, that in a homogeneous country such as Kenya people would not succeed unless there were plenty of opportunities for them to meet together.

Sir Evelyn, speaking at a reception given by the Mombasa United Kenya Club in his and Lady Mary Baring's honour, said that the President of the club, Mr. R. S. Winser, had referred in his speech to the fact that the club had been formed "in faith" in 1948 in the hope that it would help to foster a greater spirit of understanding amongst people.

"These in the life of Mombasa and of Kenya; it was founded with the right idea and it deserved all the help it could get.

New Hotel

Earlier Sir Evelyn and Lady Mary Baring visited the six-story Oceanic Hotel which is under construction on high ground overlooking the sea at the entrance to Mombasa harbour. It is expected to be opened about June next year. The cost of the hotel, estimated at about £300,000

(Continued on page 2)

Nairobi P.C. Party To Formulate Policy

The party is organising another meeting for members only, if possible, on the 7th September, 1957, in Pumwani Hall. The last meeting though well attended was cut short by the chairman when hecklers started to make noise.

The party is progressing very well and has opened eighteen sub-Branches in Nairobi Rural Area and Urban Area with chairmen and secretaries.

Members have expressed concern about their failure to debate on the 30 resolutions which they have submitted to the Party's Secretaries. To give members time to debate on these resolutions and to formulate a policy for the party's future, a meeting is being arranged for them.

Among the resolutions the secretaries have received are those demanding more information from the Government about who printed and distributed the anti-surrender leaflets, one demands an immediate closure of South African Commissioner's Office because of his country's racial policy, another one asks the City Council to stop running Bars in African Locations.

UGANDA TO PARTICIPATE IN EMPIRE GAMES

The Uganda Olympic Committee has announced that the Uganda Amateur Athletic Association has decided to send a team of seven athletes and a joint manager/trainer to the sixth British Empire and Commonwealth Games. The Uganda Amateur Boxing Association is also to take part. The final decision on the composition of Uganda's team will depend on future performances and on the finances available. The games are being held at Cardiff next July.

JIM CROW COMMITTEE PROPOSED TO EXPOSE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The meeting which is to begin at 2 p.m. and last up to 6 p.m. will also appoint five Committees. One, the Jim Crow Committee, will investigate any complaint of discrimination and will expose it both in Kenya and to the world. Others are Health and Education Committees.

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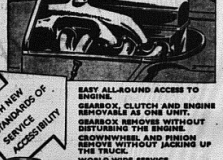

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COLONIAL TIMES
Phone 24521, Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.
NAIROBI, THURSDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1957.

MALAYA

The freedom of India was a mighty stone thrown into the ocean of humanity and the ripples are spreading far and wide. Burma and Ceylon were the earliest to react. Egypt and Sudan, as had been foretold by statesmen followed. Ghana has the honour of being the first really "African" country to be freed from Colonial rule. While Nigeria is preparing for freedom, the ripples have returned nearer home and we see a free Malaya.

Freedom is not an event: it is a process. Once in motion, it goes on and on. No one needs regret this because freedom brings dividends all-round. Not only in terms of political peace but also in terms of economic prosperity.

A freed nation does not bring loss — even in the narrow terms of money — to its former rulers. This has never yet happened. When the political advance of American colonies was being discussed in Britain, some people predicted a decline in Anglo-American trade. History showed, however, that the fears were unfounded. The same trend is visible in Anglo-Indian economic relations. There are more British people living in India now than there were in British days. India is also proving a far better customer of Britain than she ever was.

We are sure Malaya will not prove an exception to the rule and Britain will not regret the magnanimous step she has just taken. Malaya will strengthen the free world, especially the part in Asia. The Commonwealth, the U.N.O., and of course the Afro-Asian group will have a new member which, by reason of her recent experience, will have a great deal to contribute to the common pool of political knowledge, good will, and material wealth.

This latest addition to the list of free nations is of special interest to us in East Africa because Malaya is also a multi-racial country. We wish that freedom will bring not only peace but also increasing co-operation between the various racial groups in Malaya, thus helping other countries in similar situations to solve their problems. From this point of view the happenings in Malaya, especially the shape the constitution of that country will take in the near future, will be watched by us here with special interest.

NAKURU INDIAN ASSO.'S STAND AGAINST RATE INCREASE FAILS

Councillor Thakkar Explains Reasons

Some 200 Asian rate payers heard Councillor M. R. Thakkar explain the reason of the Indian Association's failure to get the support of the other communities in connection with the blocking of the seats in the Council, at a meeting held in Nakuru on 25th August, 1957. He said that the failure was due to the fact that no action was taken.

He regretted that his stand against the 44% Rates was unsuccessful and that he had lost the motion for an increase Asian representation on the Finance and General Purposes Committee. Mr. Takkar expressed the hope that there would be some reduction in the expenditure of the Council. An instance was quoted where 24 boys were engaged in an European and an African Cemetery, which involved the Council an expenditure of £1,641 annually in wages. This was clearly excessive, and if the position with regards rooms will be air conditioned. The garden layout is to be carried out by Major H. B. Sharpe, who was responsible for the design of the gardens at the Queen's Lodge, near Nyeri. The plans include provision for a fresh water swimming pool.

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India Appoints High Commissioner To Free Malaya

New Delhi, — On August 31, the day Malaya became independent, India raised its Mission in Kuala Lumpur to a High Commission and Mr. V.M.M. Nair took charge as High Commissioner.

The status of the office of the Malayan Commissioner in New Delhi has also been raised to that of a High Commission. Mr. Schelvasingliam Macintyre has been selected for appointment and he is expected to arrive to take up his new duties early in September

NEW HOTEL IN MOMBASA

(Continued from page 1.)

is being met by the Kassim Lakha family with a loan of £125,000 from the Colonial Development Corporation.

Looking out to the sea from the first floor, Lady Mary told a director of the company which is building the hotel: "You could not have a lovelier view."

In the first phase of construction there are to be 74 bedrooms, each with its own bathroom, telephone and radio. Some of the bed-

The garden layout

NEHRU GREETS MALAYANS

(Continued from page 1)

try on right lines.

"As a result, when independence came it was by friendly agreement between India and England and the memory of past struggles largely faded out and we continued of our own free will to remain associated with the Commonwealth.

"Other countries like Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan also became independent. Recently Ghana joined the ranks of free nations and now comes the turn of Malaya.

"This is a great day not only for Malaya but for Asia and we welcome it and send our greetings to the people of Malaya on their achievement of independence.

"I look forward to close co-operation with them for our mutual advantage and in the cause of world peace and progress. As the countries of Asia shed their colonial status and attain independence, Asia changes and the Commonwealth, with which some of us are associated, also is powerfully affected.

"I earnestly hope that this historic achievement will help the cause of peace and co-operation between nations. To Asia it is of special importance. It is another forward step in the awakening and rejuvenation of this ancient continent which has played such an important part in world history.

"Today the world is in the grip of fear and the hydrogen bomb is a symbol of impending catastrophe. I hope that the countries of Asia will throw their weight on the side of peace, for without peace there can be no progress. Merdeka!"

"We Appreciate What India Has Done For Us"

MALAYA CHIEF MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Kuala Lumpur, — Tengku Abdul Rahman, Malaya's Chief Minister, in a message to India on the eve of his country's independence has expressed appreciation of India's moral support and sympathy with Malaya's aspirations.

He expressed the hope that the goodwill and friendship between the two countries would be further strengthened after Malayan independence.

Tengku Abdul Rahman also expressed gratitude to India for educational facilities given to Malayans in Indian universities and other educational institutions which, he said, "is a great service to the youth of this country."

He added that with the help of such friends as India, Malaya was confident of tackling its future responsibilities as an independent nation. "We have no doubt that if we keep faith in ourselves and bind our destiny with the democratic world, we will triumph in the end."

Referring to the eighty-year old communist insurgent activities, he said: "We are still engaged in struggle with the enemy within our boundaries, but the enemy is definitely weakening."

The Chief Minister also paid tributes to Malayan Indians "who have worked with the other races to achieve our independence," and hoped that "they will remain with us through thick and thin."

"All people in the Federation will be Malayans in every sense, although they may retain their racial characteristics," he concluded.

In an exclusive interview with the special representative of All India Radio, Tengku Abdul Rahman said the Indians would be free to retain their cultural traditions and at the same time be Malayans in every sense of the term. He recalled that thousands of Malayans of Indian origin had worked for Malayan's freedom. He added: "the goodwill and friendship which have always existed between India and Malaya will certainly be strengthened after independence."

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN KENYA FOR EUROPEANS

A notice is published in last Tuesday's Kenya Gazette requiring all persons liable for compulsory military training to register with the Director of Manpower.

Briefly, those liable are all European British male subjects who were born in the years 1935 to 1939 inclusive, on January 1, 1958 and who have not already been called up for this training, nor served full-time with the Security Forces for 168 days or more during the Emergency.

In certain circumstances the call—up liability may extend to a limited number of men who are between theages of 23 and 30 and who have not carried out compulsory military training or other full-time service during the Emergency.

The following generally are not liable for compulsory military training, but in case of doubt it is advisable to register:-

(a) Those in Kenya on visitors' or pupils' passes;

(b) Those who have already carried out the full period of National Service in the United Kingdom or other Commonwealth country.

There will be two training courses in 1958 at the Kenya Regiment Training Centre, Sergeant Leahy Barracks, Lanet, Nakuru, each of 22 weeks. The first starts on January 27 and ends on June 29. The second starts on July 21 and ends on December 21.

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Krishna Menon To Lead Indian Delegation To UN

Ambassador In Cairo Also A Member

New Delhi, — The Indian Delegation to the 12th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, which is scheduled to meet in New York on September 17, will be led by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Minister for Defence. The other members will be: Mr. Ali Yavar Jung, Ambassador of India in Cairo, Mr. G. S. Pathak an advocate in the Supreme Court of India, Mr. Arthur S. Lall, Permanent Representative of India to the U.N. and Rev. Father J. D'Souza.

The alternative delegates are: Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, a member of the Legislative Assembly in Assam. Mr. Gopala Menon, Consul General of India in New York, Mr. J. N. Sahni, President of the Indian Federation of U.N. Associations in India and Mrs. Mona Hensman.

The Secretary of the delegation will be Mr. T. J. Natarajan, Consellor in the Permanent Mission of India to the U.N. Among non-official advisers will be Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha, M.P. and Mr. R. A. Narayanan, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

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Nairobi Ratepayers Demand New Voters Roll

In a letter to the Town Clerk, Nairobi Ratepayers Association has asked the Nairobi City Council "what steps are being taken to bring the Rolls up-to-date." The letter has expressed Association's anxiety into the state of the Municipal Voters Rolls which, the Association alleges, are now completely out of date.

The Association has also made a request for an early appointment of a Returning Omcer to ensure that "all ratepayers entitled to vote are placed on the City Council Voters Rolls".

The Association further asks whether "legislation has been drafted to give the Council power to shift the responsibility of ensuring that all rate payers are entered in the rolls from the individual to the City Council through the Association, the letter adds.

Ratepayers of Nairobi will not only go to the polls at the next elections but will also take active interest in the affairs if the Council Returning Officer."

Kenya Governor Sees Coast Road Scheme

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, last week, Thursday, August 29 traveled to the Mariakani end of new Kwa Jomvu-Mazeras road, where he was shown the phases of its construction. All the work, from the existing road surface to the final bitumenisation, is being carried out by the Ministry of Works, with the exception of the quarrying and conveyance of stone.

The present tarmac section of 10 miles, which will extend from Kwa Jomvu to Mariakani, was started in November, 1956. It is expected to be completed in March or April next year. By September this year about nine miles of the road will have been completed and will be open to traffic. The work is expected to cost £14,000 per mile for the first nine miles, which includes the most difficult section, and £10,280 per mile for the last six miles.

Sir Evelyn spoke in Africaans to Mr. Van Vuuren, who comes from Petersburg, in the Northern Transvaal, and in Swahili to Headman Joram Oyuga, a Jaluo of Uyoma, in Central Nyanza, and Headman Juma Sanbuku, a Mluhyia from Wanga in Northern Nyanza.

Double Bill By D.G.S. Pupils

A delightful mixture of East and West is being offered this week at the Duke of Gloucester School. Under the able guidance of Mr. Joginder Paul, the pupils of the School are staging "Sacrifice" by Tagore and "A Jubilee" by Chekov.

The first play depicts a combat between the ancient and cruel despotism of the priests and the more enlightened and humane beliefs of the King Tagore has a certain poetic and mystic appeal in his words as he deals with this age-old problem and the cast have a firm grasp of the atmosphere he wished to create.

One feels fluctuating emotions, of harted and fear, of lust for power, of uncertainty, of greed, of revulsion.

Sunil Mohindra has the testing part of Ragupati, the High Priest, and he brings before our eyes the picture of a man long used to power through cruelty at last being challanged. He lives his part and his voice is clear and calculating.

I thoroughly enjoyed listening to the voice of Naresh Khanna, a servant of the Temple. He simplifies the meanings of the lines for us and when he gains confidence to take his time he will prove a very able actor. Govinda, the King, played by Sita Swarup, the apostle of a new religion based on love, is precise and direct. He is not there to argue and he makes his wishes felt by all. He must, however, learn what to do with his hands.

The supporting cast played up well, with Salim Lone as the beggar girl giving a true sense of tragedy. The setting is simple but with a true flavour of East, whilst the costumes are truly magnificent. Mr. P.C. Sharma deserves to be congratulated.

In direct contrast is Chekov's farce, "A Jubilee". The plot hardly deserves the name; let us say the situations are ample vehicles for mirth and laughter. A presentation for long service is to be made and everything that could go wrong does go wrong with a vengeance.

We see a cough-ridden, overworked, semi-hominicide clerk, played by Vijay Kishore, a chatterbox of a wife played by Kuldip (I think he must have studied his sisters closely), a suburban, down-to-earth housewife with a grievance played by Pushpa (a past student of the Duchess of Gloucester), revolving around, sometimes quite literally, the Chairman of Directors played by Suresh Kamal.

Each character has his own peculiarity which the cast have seized and played upon producing the effect of a mad Hitler's Tea Party in a dizzy whirl of action.

One essential of Chekovian farce was rather neglected: the dialogue must flow at lightening speed a sore task for the professional actor let alone the enthusiastic amateur. Once again the supporting cast played their parts well.

Many of the staff have spent many weary hours of their time, combating lack of amenities, lack of funds, Asian 'fix but I know all have a feeling, with ample justification of a job well done. But in producing a stage out of virtually nothing, Mr. K. D. Saggar and his army of helpers, have worked wonders.

This year's performance is a further step forward in the tradition of the Duke of Gloucester and the Principal, Mr. G. S. Amar, is surely seeing his ambitions being realized. These plays deserve the utmost support of the public.

— A.N.M.

Mata Dam, the biggest irrigation work to be planned in Kutch. Situated nine miles from Bhuj, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 5.2 million and will irrigate about 15,000 acres of land when completed.

Ghana Students Arrive In India

Scholarships Awarded

Three of the four Ghana students who have been awarded Government of India cultural scholarships have arrived in India. They were seen off at Accra airport by Mr. Narendra Singh, Acting High Commissioner in Ghana, and several friends and relatives.

The three students are Roderick Barnor Lokko, Francis Kobla Dadzie and Gershon Kwani Letsa.

Lokko, 23, of Accra, is to study medicine at Calcutta University for six to eight years. He was educated at St. Augustine's College, Cape Coast.

Dadzie, aged 19, from Ho, is to study agriculture at the State School of Agriculture at Chinsura, near Calcutta. His scholarship is for one year, but he has ambitions for extensive studies.

Twenty-two-year old Letsa from Klefe in Ho District, will undergo a seven to eight year course of study in medicine at Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh. He was educated at the Mawuli Secondary School, Ho.

The fourth student, Clemence Yao Atikuma has been awarded a one-year scholarship for studies in agriculture.

Biggest Irrigation Project In Kutch

Bombay's Minister for Public Works, Mr. D. S. Desai has laid the foundation-stone of the Rudra

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COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

PRICE OF MAIZE-MEAL INCREASED

The price of maize meal in Kenya has been increased by one cent per pound — from 30 cents to 31 cents — as from September 3. An increase of one cent per pound is equivalent to an increase of two shillings per 200 lb. (cett) bag.

The increase in price was necessary to offset the effect of rising costs.

KIAMBU DISTRICT TRADE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

As so much interest has been aroused in the past by the Kenya Royal Agricultural Show, the Kikuyu of Kiambu district are holding two shows of their own — the first at Githunguri on September 11 and the other at Limuru on September 20 and 21.

A wide range of livestock and farm produce will be on show, and many firms from Nairobi will be displaying and demonstrating their goods.

There will be demonstrations by Police dogs and sheep dogs, displays of Kikuyu dancing, band performances and a fireworks display. Lunches and teas will be available for members of all races.

FORT HALL AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Agricultural development among the Kikuyu of the Fort Hall district has gone ahead fast since the Emergency, and for many the opportunity of seeing what can be produced in the Kikuyu Reserve will be provided at the Fort Hall Agricultural Show to be held on the Gakoigo sports ground on September 13 and 14.

The show, second of its kind since the Emergency, will be visited by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, on Saturday, September 14, at 3 p.m.

SANATAN DHARAM SABHA, NAIROBI

The sixth annual Athletic Sports Meeting of the Sabha and its Girls School will be held on Sunday, the 22nd September, 1957, starting at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at he Asian Civil Service Club, Juja Road, Nairobi. Events will be open to Hindu and Sikh competitors only. The Deputy Mayor, Alderman Mohan Singh will preside over the prize giving ceremony.

Governor's Interest In Mombasa's Meat Supplies

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, on Saturday, August 31, visited the Veterinary Department's 1,740 acre holding ground at Hiritini, about eight miles from Mombasa, where every month some 1,800 cattle and 4,000 sheep and goats from Garissa, Italian Somaliland and the Tana River district are collected to provide part of Mombasa's meat supply.

Much of the meat eaten by visitors, Arabs and Africans in Mombasa is derived from stock that has trekked between 200 and 400 miles to reach the collecting yards of the Kenya Meat Commission's abattoir close to Makupa causeway on the mainland. Sheep and goats from Garissa and cattle from Lamu, which were on the holding ground at the time of Sir Evelyn's visit, aroused his keen interest.

The Provincial Veterinary Officer, Mr. D. C. Hague, showed Sir Evelyn on a large chart, illustrated with photographs, the entire stock route from Garissa and Lamu to Mombasa, and explained how stock are obtained and moved to supply Mombasa's meat trade.

He told Sir Evelyn that, after the appointment of a veterinary officer in February, 1955, and the provision of about £8,000 for capital expenditure, steady progress had been made with the improvement of the Coast stock route.

The holding ground consists of 640 acres of Crown land and 1,100 acres of privately-owned rented land. It is ring-fenced and has a dam, from which water is piped to cattle troughs, and recently completed stock dipping tanks for the control of ticks.

Sir Evelyn toured the Kenya Meat Commission's abattoir, where between 60 and 100 head of cattle and between 100 and 150 head of sheep and goats are slaughtered daily on six days per week.

Mr. J.A.R. King, Chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, introduced members of the Commission's staff to the Governor.

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AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Sunday 8th September
SHARAD PRODUCTIONS DEVOTIONAL MYTHOLOGICAL
'SATI ANASUYA'
Starring:— SUMITRA DEVI, SULOCHANA, MANHAR DESAI, NIRANJAN SHARMA, B. M. VYAS, SUNDER AND NISHI.
Music:— SHIVRAM
Direction:— DHIRUBHAI DESAI

At the GREEN CINEMA
From Saturday: 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
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DAILY: 6 & 9 p.m.
MOHLA FILMS PRESENT DRAMA OF HUMANITY AND OBLIGATIONS
"EHSAN"
Starring:— PRITHVIRAJ, MUNAWAR SULTANA, SHAMMI KAPOOR, KAMAL KAPOOR, K. N. SINGH, GULAB AND ROOPMALA.
Music:— MADAN MOHAN
Direction:— RAJENDRA SHARMA

વિષે બહુ જ્ઞાન ધરાવે છે ?"

"હા. રેફ્રસ મતાં પહેલાં હંમેા મેાટેા ઇતરાનેાજ છે અને રેફ્રસ થઇ ગયા પછી એ મેાટેા ફ્રેમ ન હતેા એ વિષે એનને ચેાકકસ જ્ઞાન છે."

• • •

કુદરતને પેાતાનું બધાજ કે કાઢવાનું નથી. તેને પેાતાને બધાજ બધુંજ કે પહાડ સમાન લાગે અાપણ અ.પણા મન ઉપર કેાબુ છે.

• • •

કમસ્તાનની દિવાળ

એક કહેરના કમસ્તાનની કરતે પાકી દિવાળ બાંધવા માટે કાેણે થઇ રહેલેા હતેા તેમા કેઇક આપવા માટે એક કાેણ હાથના બાકાેને કહેરામાં આવ્યું ત્યારે તેણે જવાબ આપેલેા "કમસ્તાનની કરતે દિવાળ બાંધવાના કેાે જરૂર મને જણાતી નથી. જે મેાકેા એમાં છે તે બહાર આવી રહ્યા તેમ નથી અને જે મેાકેા એની બહાર છે તે અંદર જવા માગતા નથી."

• • •

ડેાકટરેા રેાગીઓને સપ્લાયના નથી. રેાગીઓજ ડેાકટરેાને સપ્લાય છે.

• • •

બેાંતાં પહેલાં....

કેદીએ પ્રથમ રાત્રી ગાળ્યા પછી સવારમાં નોંધે આવેલા ઉતારને કેદીએ-માલિક પૂછ્યું: "કેમ સાહેબ ! તમને રાતનાં ઊંઘ તેા બરાબર આવી હતી ને ?"

"ઊંઘ ?" ઉતારકે તપીને કહ્યું: "અહીં આખી રાત આંખ જ કેાણે મચી છે ?"

"કેમ તેા તમારી ખુબ કરેવાય સારેમ" કેદીએના માલિકે કહ્યું: "તમારે ઊંઘવું હેાય તેા પ્રથમ આંખ તેા બંધ કરવાજ જોઇએ."

• • •

જેના હાથ ચાલે છે તેની છાપ ચાલતી નથી. એની છાપ ચાલે છે એના હાથ ચાલતા નથી!

• • •

પાછળી દિશા!

ચીનમાં સૂબેલ શીખવતા શિક્ષક પીને પૂછ્યું: "લાંગ આગા હાથ તરફ પશ્ચિમ અને અગ્નિ તરફ પુર્વ છે અને આગલી બાજુ ઉત્તર છે તેા જવાબ કેાણ તારી પાછળની દિશામાં શું છે?"

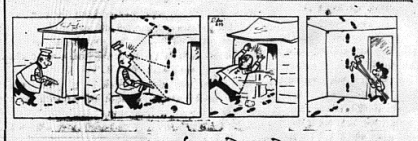
"સર! એ કુંભારિ જનારી શકે. અરણ કે બાર પાટલુન પાછળની દિશામાં ચાલ્યું છે."

વિકાર

સુખીના આંસુઓ આ વાત કે બાપ અને બેટા વચ્ચે બારે કરેલી હતી. અને સાચેજ વરસાં અને કુટાતનો પુજારાે. કેાઇ બાંધન ન હતું. એક તરફ એનની પ્રેમે બહુમાન થેાડે. બેટેા બીજાનાે આબાદ પાકે પહેાંચ્યેા અને કહ્યું: "બાપના કરતાંમાં કુમારી અમૃત બહું પબુ છે. તું મ્હે એને પીતેા નથી કર ભાંક. એ કે. બારણી બાપ પે. બારણ પીઠ ઉપર સેલ. અને આ કરાણી બાપને પસ કર. બાપજીએ તે તારી મુલાકાત થાને રહેશે."

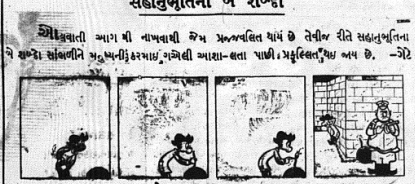
આબુએ બાલ્યા હતેા. એકેનું તેા ચેાકકની મુકિત અલબાધી. બાપને કરાણી પસ કરીને ખુરીએ બાંધી મુકી-પબુ બીજી મુકીએ અકે ચેાકકને પબુ બાંધી દીધેા. ચેાકકીએ આ બધે બની લાકે પે પબ્રાકા કર્યા તારે બાપ કરીને એલીએ: "બાપા હવે તે. બાંધ્યા પ્રેમનાં જ સબાધતી છે. આબુસ વરસેલી આપ દુ:ખ પીને અને તારા ઉપર સવારી કરશે. આ બધું' તારી કપેલું' કુમ છે. અગ્નીત નેાતરવાં કાપ વિચારે છે કે મારી નજીક જે આવશે તે બળીને બાખ થઇ જશે. પબુ જે નથી સેાબતું' કે એ અગ્નીની આંખમાં પેાતાજ બળી જશે."

—સેમિન્દ્ર



સહાનુભૂતિના બે શબ્દો

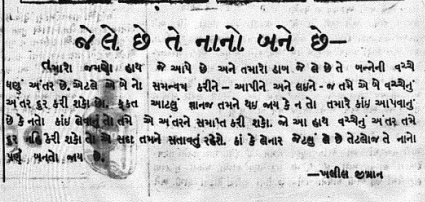
ઓલવાતી આગ જી નાખવાથી જેમ અજ્વલિત થાય છે તેવીજ રીતે સહાનુભૂતિના બે શબ્દો સાંભળીને મનુષ્યનીું કરમાઇ ગએલી આશા-લતા પાછી પ્રફુલ્લિત થઇ જાય છે. –ગેટે



જે લે છે તે નાનો બને છે—

પ્રેમપુરી બન્નેા હાથ જે આપે છે અને તમારેા હાથ જે લે છે તે બન્નેની વચ્ચે પબુ અંતર છે. એટલે એ બે ને બે સમનવય કરીને – આપીને અને લઇને - જ તમે એ બે વચ્ચેનું અંતર દુર કરી શકેા છેા. કેવલ આટલું જ્ઞાનજ તમને વધ્ય બક્ષ કે ન તેા તમારે કાંઇ આપવાનું છે કે નતેા કાંઇ લેવાનું તા તમે એ અંતરને સમાપ્ત કરી શકેા. એ આ હાથ વચ્ચેનું અંતર તમે દુર કરી કરી શકેા તેા તે સદા તમને સંતાવતું રહેશે. કાં કે જેનાર જેટલું લે છે તેટલેાજ તે નાનેા પબુ બનતેા જાય છે.

—ખલીલ જીબ્રાન



પાંચ મનુષ્ય રહેાના આજે જીવનના પ્રત્યેક વ્યવસાયની જરૂરીયાત અને પ્રણાલીકાળ્યા તાલીમ અપાય છે. ઉપરના ચિત્રમાં ક્રિસિસ સ્કુલરીકાને કુલીકામા રેફ્રરી જનવાની તાલીમ અપાય છે. આ તાલીમેાને બે વર્ષને અભ્યાસક્રમ છે કે જેને પરેા કર્યા બાદ વિદ્યાર્થીને સમિલ રેફ્રરી તરીકે પ્રમાણપત્ર અપાય છે.

દરજ્જે અદી કરેાડ નવા માનવીઓ લબતાં-વાંચતાં શાખેા છે. જેમાં ૧ અબજ ૩૦ કરેાડ માનવેા એટલે જગતની વસ્તીના અર્ધા ભાગ આજેય અભણ છે.

આફ્રિકને મૂળભૂખાના નેતાઓ સામે જે લુકમ કર્યો હતેા તેના ઉલ્લેખ આજે રાષ્ટ્રપતન નેતાઓ કરે છે પણ ખરા સામે જે અત્યાચાર થયા હતા તેના ઉલ્લેખ કરતા નથી.

જગતમા ઉપરાની ૨૦૦૦ ભાતા અબ્યારીએ બે નેાંધી છે. ૧૮૫ રિયાના જગતમાં અપે ઉપર નજરે પડે છે.

જુહાપેસ-હુરેાની ૨૫૦ નગર-માં એક સાન્ત ટેાનું સામ્રાજ્ય છે. આમાંથી અધિકારીઓને એક અરબ ડેલર્સ વર્ષ દહું. જેના ઉપર સેવિયટ સરકારીઓને ચાળીસ વર્ષ અને ૧૦૦ સી-પ્રુફ-બાળા. મરજ પામ્યા. આમાંથી બળવાના ઇનામ મળવી ઉઠેા.

ન જગતમાં આજે ૧૦૦ લુકી લુકી બાબાએ બેલાય છે. આ માં ૩૫ ટકા ટી બિલ્લતા આબેની બેલાકીનાે સમાવેશ થતેા નથી. એકલા આફ્રિકામાંજ આવી ૧૦૦ બેલાકીએા છે.

[બિલાડીના રેપ્પુ આવતા ૬૩ એવા નામથી એાળ-ખાતી ઉપરની વનસ્પતિના એક પ્રકાર ઉપરના ચિત્રમાં ૨ખાય છે તેવા ૬ વર્ગમાં લુક છે!

OCT 28 1957

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KENYA ASIANS MUST STAND WITH AFRICANS

....FOR DEMOCRATIC STATE OPPOSED TO RACIALISM

Mr. Nazareth's Statement To His Constituents

During a recent tour of his constituency Mr. J. M. Nazareth, the Asian Elected Member for Western Area urged Asians to support Africans in all their just claims and stand alongside Africans for the promotion of a genuinely democratic State as opposed to a policy based upon racial domination.

Mr. Nazareth said that Asians must act as interested party for the good of themselves and the good of Kenya, subordinating their own particular interests to the general good of Kenya, and seeking to move towards the genuinely democratic society where rights were determined not by race or colour, but by merit, qualities and needs. The Asians was a community in Kenya most disposed to appeal to reason and justice and least to power, and so they should remain.

Mr. Nazareth advised his constituents that they must remember that they had to live with Africans that he who formed the bulk of the people. Asians must, therefore, support Africans in part in all their just claims and understand alongside Africans for the promotion of a genuinely democratic State African Member since the as opposed to a policy based upon racial domination. motion had been so watered down that it had the "Racial domination would guts taken out of it and be no more right when having been accepted by practised by Africans then the Government was certain it had been when practised to be passed and it would by Europeans. Every citi- have been a mere waste of zen was entitled to a State the Council's time and of in which each man was able public money to have to realise his best in him- spoken on such an unimporself. tant motion. He really re-

"Democracy was not possible with racialism or narrow nationalism, where rights were determined by race. It followed, therefore, that Asians could not possibly agree to a policy of "Africa for the Africans": that policy was clearly a denial of democracy and was in disregard of the interests of individuals.

Stress on Individuals

"Every inhabitant, Africans, Asians and Europeans alike, were entitled to personal significance, and equality of right and opportunity. If we were to move towards a genuinely democratic society, rapidly decreasing stress had to be laid on the group or race and greatly increased stress on the individual. His po-

MR. NAZARETH, Q.C. temporarily enjoyed

Non-Alignment

Mr. Nazreth stated that the policy of Asians, therefore, should be non-alignment with groups with full support given to every group or force that moved towards genuinely democratic principles promoting the interest of all the inhabitants alike without regard to race and colour.

"That was a difficult task for a relatively weak community such as the Asian community in the face of African racialism and European racialism, but it was the only positive policy that the Asian community could follow, and whatever our weakness, that was the policy that the Asian community should follow.

Such a policy was in conformity with the moral or ethical approach which Indians tended to bring to political questions. However short their performance might fall of practical realisation of their aims or principles, but by following such a policy they would not only safeguard their own interests but would make a most valuable contribution to the lasting good and happiness of the people of all races in Kenya, Africans, Asians and Europeans," Mr. Nazareth said.

P.C.P. To Publish 'People's Voice'

The Nairobi People's Convention party was shortly start PEOPLE'S VOICE, a fourthnightly bulletin in English and Swahili, to keep its members informed of the activities of the Party, its first issue, which will be edited by its Propaganda Secretary Mr. Dennis Akumu, will be distributed free to its members.

It is learnt that the Party is also starting a women's unit for its female members. A sub-committee is also appointed to decide upon Party's flag.

Long Term Policy

Suggestions had been made that Asians should join hands with the Europeans who now enjoyed power and that they should make hay whilst the sun shines, but Mr. Nazareth said that such a policy would be an extremely short – sighted policy which, even if it brought

AFRICAN PARTY DEMANDS SELF-GOVERNMENT AND COMMON ROLL FOR KENYA

P.C.P. Issues Its Policy Statement

The Nairobi People's Convention Party has issued its policy statement in which Party's "Ultimate objective of "self-government for Kenya, based on a Democratic principles of universal adult suffrage on a non-racial common roll" has been demanded.

The statement further states that to achieve its goal, the Party wants to create a society in which all people irrespective of races, are made to feel confident of their positions as individuals. The Party also believes in the elimination of racialism and to establish a Parliamentary Democracy in which all persons are "effectively and adequately represented."

The party condemns the present distribution of seats in the Legislative Council because it leads to racialism and demands an immediate constitutional reform, to ensure that Africans are sufficiently represented in the country's Legco. So long as the present representation remains communal, the party demands 75 per cent. of seats for Africans in the reconstitution of Legco before 1960.

On other specific issues the Party's stand is stated as follows:-

Economics

... the country's economy depends very largely on land, the Party therefore condemns very strongly the sanctity of the White Highlands as an uneconomic measure and a means which encourages political frustration. To ensure the country's economic resources better farming should be encouraged. The party supports in principle only the present land consolidation in the African Reserves and therefore urges the Government to increase financial support to the African farmers.

"In view of the fact that our commercial and agricultural industries cannot absorb the landless victims of this agrarian reforms, the party therefore demands that the white highlands be opened for settlement and farming for Africans.

Education

At least eight years of compulsory education for African children is essential, and this should receive the first priority in the allocation of the Colony's Funds. "We also need very urgently a high school in Nairobi for Africans. There are about six hundred African children in Nairobi and about a thousand around Nairobi but we have no high school to absorb them." The party also presses for a full University College of Kenya within the next few years. Racialism must be removed from all educational institution as far as feasible.

Emergency

The party feels that in view of the improvement of the situation the State of Emergency should be ended as soon as possible. Fear of violence is no longer a prevailing factor because the Africans have realised that violence will take them nowhere, and that their struggle should be a constitutional one and not a violent one. The Party therefore condemns violence as the greatest enemy of the African cause. The party also condemns intimidation among Africans themselves.

African Housing

The party deplores the fact that Kenya Government and Nairobi City Council continue to build what appears to be cells for Africans to live in. Certain Estates like Kariakor and Shauri Moyo are almost inhabitable, and have sanitary conditions which are contrary to the City Council Health regulations. These Estates should be rebuilt as soon as possible.

The Party also urges the Government and the City Council to erect urgently the tenant purchase buildings for Africans.

Health

The Africans feel that they are not well attended in the Dispensaries and Hospitals. The party calls also for a reduction by half the Maternity Fee which, is exhorbitant at the present. Hospital fees should also be dropped.

Capital

The members of the Commonwealth of Nations should design a common policy of encouraging capital formation and developments of industries and commerce in East Africa and other less developed parts of the Commonwealth.

Immigration

The country has a large population of landless people and cannot afford any more immigrant settlers.

Mr. Mboya To Speak On Sunday

Under the auspices of the Party a public meeting is being held in the Makadara Hall on Sunday the 15th September. Mr. Tom Mboya, the African Elected Member for Nairobi, has accepted the Party's invitation to address the meeting.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO SESSE ISLANDS

A new passenger lighter has very recently been put into regular scheduled service by the East African Railways and Harbours between Port Bell and the Sesse Islands, in Lake Victoria.

The lighter has seating accommodation for 24 second class and some 100 third class passengers. The third class saloons are well lighted and airy and there is no skimp space for passengers and also space for the storage of bicycles and cargo.

Trade Unions and Political Associations Asked To Function Separately

"There was an urgent case for greatly increased Asian representation. The ending of racial rights and privileges not necessary to safeguard the weak and backward sections of the community, needed early attention. ... Immigration policy at present controlled by laws in favour of Europeans and called for ly because the European

In any case the policy of the Asian Community must always stand the test of being morally justifiable and it was not right to support privilege or strength against weakness and disability. No policy was justifiable which sought to join hands with the Europeans and the Africans merely because the Europeans

No Heckling

There was no heckling at the meeting, such as the one that had marred a previous meeting, held under the auspices of another political party, in the same hall on September 5, 1957.

At various points along the road to the hall, however, one could see incongruous-looking, accent-

The secretary, almost unexpectedly, listed a number of "African grievances" against the Nairobi City Council. He attacked by-laws, housing, arrest of visitors found in tenant's dwellings, and wound-up: "there is even no need for more than one Superintendent of African locations."

Colonial Office.

These included the rapid end of detention without trial and "the most expeditious way to achieve independence."

Briefing his listeners, Mr. Chege touched upon the various points made by his colleagues in their speeches and told them to "wait and see."

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EASTERN SHIPPING CORPORATION
"State of Bombay" will now sail from Mombasa to Bombay via Seychelles on November 13th instead of December and a chartered vessel, "Mohammedi" or "Muzaffari" will sail from Mombasa to Bombay via Porbunder on 11th Decenber, 1957.

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AFRICAN STUDENTS LEAVE FOR USA

On Sunday afternoon Eastleigh Airport was full of activity. This time not to meet or see African leaders off, but to say bon voyage to African students going abroad to seek education.

The three young Africans included a girl Miss. Florence Ngendo Mwangi, a not twenty-year-old Kikuyu girl. She is the first African girl from Kenya to go overseas for University studies. She is to enter Smith College, Massachusetts, U.S.A., on a scholarship provided by the College and intends to do B.A. majoring later in Science.

Miss Mwangi was educated at the African Girls High School, Kikuyu, and has in the recent months been working as a draughtswoman with the Department of Survey.

The Scholarship offered to her came through Mr. Tom Mboya, whose contacts with friends in the States resulted on the offer for an African girl to study in the U.S.A. Her fares are paid for by the Institute of American African Relations. This is the result of Dr. Gikonyo Kiano's contacts with the Institute.

Present at the Airport were both Mr. Mboya and Dr. Gikonyo Kiano and Miss Mwangi's parents.

Dr. Kiano is the founder of the New African Cultural Society which in recent months has played an increasingly important role in helping and assisting African students seeking education overseas. Dr. Kiano is personally responsible for the remarkable achievements of the Society in so short a time.

The other student was Mr. Mwangi who is to study at Morgan State College Baltimore, U.S.A. Mwangi is the recipient of the Governor's award for the best student at Makerere during the last academic year — this was the end of his first two years. Makerere would not have him back for his degree work inspite of his sterling performance just because he did not have a credit in the English language in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination 3 years ago.

The third student was Mr. Matwa, who had completed his studies at Makerere. He is to study in the United States for one or two years.

Yet another student, left for the United States — Mr. Ngweno, who has won his way to Harvard University by being the winner of a scholarship in a competition of some 1,600 candidates. A stirring performance.

Kenya Governor's Visit To Malindi

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Lady Mary Baring have returned to Mombasa after a three-day visit to Malindi.

During a visit to the cotton research station at Msabaha, near Malindi, the Governor showed great interest in experiments with new varieties of seed, methods for the prevention of disease and cotton improvement generally.

Estimated of to cost £14,400, it is one several schemes at the Coast designed to assist people in cotton-growing areas.

On his arrival at Msabaha the Governor had talks with ten Chiefs and three Presidents of African courts in the Malindi sub-district and with District Assistant, David Dabasoo Wabera, — Boran from Marsabit.

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NOTICE

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS & HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION

EXTENSION OF SERVICES TO FORT PORTAL AND THE KIAMARA AND KIJURA TEA ESTATES, UGANDA.

With effect from 16 September, 1957, parcels and goods traffic excluding livestock may be booked for carriage to and from Fort Portal, Uganda, and any station, port, goods depot etc. at present served by the Administration. Dangerous goods and goods of exceptional weight or dimensions will be accepted only by special arrangement.

Subject to the above conditions and with effect from the same date, traffic may be booked for through carriage to and from the Kiamara and Kijura Tea Estates Via Kasese and Fort Portal. Charges on traffic consigned to these Estates must be pre-paid unless the consignee is the holder of an authorised credit account with the East African Railways & Harbours Administration.

Carriage between Kasese and Fort Portal and Kasese and Kiamara Tea Estates will be performed by road and the charges over that section of the route for all categories of traffic will be raised as follows:—

Kasese—Fort Portal	Shs. 1/20 per 100 lbs.
Kasese—Kijura Tea Estate	Shs. 1/25 per 100 lbs.
Kasese—Kiamara Tea Estate	Shs. 1/95 per 100 lbs.

Charges on goods rated traffic will be raised on the actual weight per consignment subject to a minimum of 25 lbs.

Charges on livestock rated traffic will be raised on the weight per consignment subject to a minimum of 10 lbs.; fractions of 10 lbs. in excess of the minimum will be calculated as 10 lbs.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE AND G.C.E.

Proposed New Arrangements To Help Kenya Students

Following several letters in the Press recently urging the adoption by the Department of Education of the General Certificate of Education Examination in place of the Overseas School Certificate and Higher School Certificate the Kenya Dept. of Education has issued a statement clarifying the issue.

The Statement says that there appear to be two main arguments in support of this demand:—

"Firstly, it is believed that the General Certificate of Education is more acceptable as a means of entry to United Kingdom Universities than the School Certificate or Higher School Certificate. (This is not strictly true — it is the level of performance that counts and not the examination itself.)

"Secondly, the General Certificate of Education is favoured because it offers a certificate covering those subjects in which the candidates has passed; whereas in the School Certificate, if a candidate fails in one compulsory subject, he receives no certificate at all in spite of a good performance in other subjects.

"While recognising the validity of the second argument, the Department has been somewhat reluctant to adopt the General Certificate of Education as the main school examination, for the following reasons:

"(i) The General Certificate of Education is, at present, designed solely as an examination for United Kingdom residents. It is still considered to be in an experimental stage in the United Kingdom, and most Examining Bodies have therefore deprecated its use overseas.

"(ii) The Overseas School Certificate and Higher School Certificate, as the name implies, is specially designed for overseas candidates, particularly in tropical areas. Thus, although there is no lowering of standard, the content of the various syllabuses and the types of questions asked are specially designed to suit the background of an overseas student. This adaptation is particularly noticeable in such subjects as biology, and other sciences, history, geography and the examination of vernacular languages. Care is taken not to set questions which presuppose a detailed knowledge of life and customs in the United Kingdom as this would be unfair to an overseas candidate. In order to ensure this there is regular liaison between Education Authorities of the Territories concerned and the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate.

"The statement continues, it is obvious, therefore, that one ought to have very sound reasons indeed before abandoning all the advantages mentioned above in favour of another type of examination in which the candidates might find it very difficult to achieve equal success.

"The Cambridge University Local Examinations Syndicate is now considering a solution which it is believed will be of considerable value to Kenya students.

"The Director of Education has been informed by the general secretary of the Cambridge Syndicate that he may safely assume that in due course the Examinations Syndicate will issue a certificate on the result of the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations, which will indicate not only the candidate's performance in these examinations in accordance with the present Regulations, but it will also indicate those subjects in which a candidate has passed in the General Certificate of Education (ordinary and advanced levels).

"Thus if a candidate has failed in School Certificate but obtained credits in certain subjects it is proposed that he should receive a certificate indicating that he has passed the General Certificate of Education in these subjects", the statement adds.

"The proposal is that the completely successful candidate would, of course, receive a certificate indicating not only that he has passed a School Certificate or Higher School Certificate as the case may be, but also that he has passed the General Certificate of Education at the appropriate level in the various subjects.

"This appears to be an admirable solution of the problem which would retain the best of both worlds for the overseas candidate" the statement concludes.

The British Council Kenya Bursaries

Applications are invited for a small number of bursaries, tenable in the United Kingdom during the year 1958. These bursaries are for a period of between three and six months, and are intended to enable the holders to see how their own profession is carried on in the United Kingdom, and to give them an understanding of the British people. Attachments are arranged according to the individual needs of the bursars and are usually of a practical rather than an academic nature.

Bursary awards are sufficient to meet all necessary expenditure in the United Kingdom. The bursary award does not include the fares to and from the United Kingdom.

Applications are invited from members of all races and both sexes subject to the following provisions:

The applicant must be: (i) a permanent resident of Kenya, (ii) a person who has already achieved some standing in his own calling and who has a definite post to which to return at the conclusion of the bursary.

The applicant must have a good knowledge of written and spoken English and have a sound education.

Application forms can be obtained from the following British Council offices:- P.O. Box 751, Nairobi. P.O. Box 454, Kisumu. P.O. Box 2590, Mombasa.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 31st October 1957.

Indian Women's Association —

The President and members of the Indian Women's Association wish to convey their hearty thanks to all those members of the public who assisted in making their Fete the great success it turned out to be. They particularly wish to express their gratitudes to all individuals and firms who generously advertised in the programme, donated free gifts, loaned equipments and spent so much of their valuable time in personally helping and entertaining.

Mrs. Inamdar an active member and trustee of the association opened the Fete and donated Shs. 501/- when she entered the gates. About 6 to 9 thousand people visited the Fete and the sum of about 23,000/- after paying expenses was collected for a proposed swimming pool to be built in the grounds of the association. Following are the results of the Raffle etc.

1st Prize — Remington Electric Shaver — Ticket No. 213 — Book No. 22 Mr. G. B. Dave, 2nd Prize — Tyrol Doll — Ticket No. 774 —Book No. 78, Mr. Pradeep Anand. Guess My Name — Mrs. Indumati Ibrahm Bhatt. Guessing the Weight — Daud, P.O. Box 5688, Nairobi.

The ticket holders of these tickets are requested to come to the Association for collecting their prizes on any day between 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. or get in touch with the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Benjamin, P.O. Box 65, Mombasa.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

KENYA GOVERNOR VISITS MOMBASA NAVAL BASE

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, on Monday morning visited the naval base at Mombasa, where he inspected Divisions, talked with officers, petty officers and ratings, and took the salute at a march past of a detachment of the Royal East African Navy.

Sir Evelyn, who was accompanied by the Lady Mary Baring and the Acting Provincial Commissioner, Mr. D. W. Hall, was met by the Resident Naval Officer, East Africa, Commander E. A. W. Gibbs.

On Tuesday, September 10, the Governor left Mombasa for three days in the Teita district, which will conclude his present tour of the Coast Province.

OSWAL YOUTH LEAGUE FILM SHOW

The Indian Information Service will give a film show at 8.15 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th September, 1957, at Mahajan Wadi, Limuru Road, Nairobi, under the auspices of the Oswal Youth League. All Oswals are cordially invited to attend.

EMERGENCY INCIDENTS IN AUGUST

During August three terrorists were captured and five surrendered. A shot gun, a home-made gun and 172 rounds of ammunition were recovered during the month.

One of the captured terrorists has been identified as a minor leader, so-called "Colonel" Haraka Mungai. He was recognised by an African who saw him at the Kikuyu railway station and who informed the Police, who sent out a patrol to take him in.

PAK OFFICES REMAINED CLOSED

The offices of the Commission of Pakistan remained closed yesterday, Wednesday, the 11th September, 1957 on account of the death anniversary of Quaid-I-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

MAHARANA OF PORBUNDER ARRIVING IN KENYA

Maharana of Porbunder Natwar Singhji and Maharani are arriving in Kenya on one and a half month's tour of this country. His Highness will arrive in Nairobi from Bombay by Air India plane on 18th September and will be the guest of Mr. Kanji Naranji.

EAST AFRICAN PART IN I.G.Y. ROYAL SHOW

EXHIBIT

The East African Meteorological Department's part in the International Geophysical Year observations is to be demonstrated to visitors to the Royal Show, Mitchell Park, Nairobi, later this month on the High Commission's site.

United Kenya Club Dance

The quarterly dance held under the auspices of the United Kenya Club on Saturday last, September 7, was a huge success — over seventy couples taking the floor at one time. Club's leading members of all races, many other leading Africans, Asians and others enjoyed a wonderful time right up to 1.30 a.m. to the exciting music of Bodl's Melody Orchestra. The Cabaret demonstration of various dances by the members of the New African Dance Club was delightful and was enjoyed by every one present. The Club is thinking of organising this social of organising this social more frequently and add some more punch and novelties to it.

Italian Airlines Amalgamate

The shareholders of the Companies LAI and Alitalia have approved the proposals put forward by the respective Board of Directors on July 9th, which were intended to merge in one Airline Company the services until now independently operated by the two companies.

As a result of the decisions reached today Linee Aeree Italiane will voluntarily liquidate its organisation and the air services until now operated by this Company will, gradually, and in as short a time as possible, be taken-over by Alitalia, whose name will be modified in "Alitalia — Linee Aeree Italiane" (Alitalia — Italian Airlines) and who have integrated their Board of Directors with two members of the LAI Board of Directors.

The capital of the new Company is being raised from £2,285,714 to £5,714,285. All the employees of LAI will be transferred to Alitalia, Linee Aeree Italiane maintaining the position, seniority and salary previously enjoyed by them and bringing into the new Company the invaluable contribution of experience acquired during ten years of active LAI operations.

AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE
Sunday 15th September
at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
RAJKAMAL KALAMANDIR PRESENTS
A SIMPLE STORY OF A SIMPLE SOUL, THE STRUGGLE AND SACRIFICE OF A BROTHER FOR HIS SISTER AGAINST THE SOCIETY
'TOOFAN AUR DEEYA'
Starring:- SATISH VYAS, BABY NANDA, KUMAR, RAJENDRA, K. DATE, ULLHAS.
Music:— VASANT DESAI
Direction:— PRABHAT KUMAR.

At the GREEN CINEMA
SATURDAY: 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
SUNDAY: 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
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SHARAD PRODUCTIONS DEVOTIONAL MYTHOLOGICAL
'SATI ANASUYA'
Starring:— SUMITRA DEVI, SULOCHANA, MANHAR DESAI, NIRANJAN SHARMA, B. M. VYAS, SUNDER AND NISHI.
Music:— SHIVRAM
Direction:— DHIRUBHAI DESAI

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

The Editor, "Colonial Times"

I myself like the others believe that our members came back empty-handed.

While not condoning the unhappy record about our first African lawyer, I still

Mohamed Ali Jinnah

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Carriage between Kaasse and Fort Portal and Kissmara and the above Tea Estates will be performed by road and the charges over that section of the route for all categories of traffic will be raised as follows:—

Kaasse — Fort Portal	Shs. 1/29 per 100 lbs.
Kaasse — Kijura Tea Estate	Shs. 1/25 per 100 lbs.
Kaasse — Kissmara Tea Estate	Shs. 1/06 per 100 lbs.

Charges on goods rated traffic will be raised on the actual weight per consignment subject to a minimum of 25 cts.

Charges on parcels rated traffic will be raised on the weight per consignment subject to a minimum of 10 cts.; fractions of 10 lbs. in excess of the minimum will be calculated as 10 lbs.

At the GREEN CINEMA

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COLONIAL TIMES

Phone 24521, Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.

NAIROBI, THURSDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER, 1957.

G.C.E.

Asian education in the Colony has always suffered from a surfeit of student-politicians. Many a good cause has been lost by their intrusion into spheres which are not theirs. The recent invasion of the columns of newspapers by youngsters shows how unhealthy this tendency is and how necessary it is to check it. This time, there is a very real danger of bona fide students suffering from the excess of ill-informed enthusiasm exhibited by newspaper correspondents.

The G.C.E. is a British institution and if we seek to copy Britain we should remember that there, the students are a disciplined body who do not dictate but carry out faithfully what is decided for them by their elders. The lack of uniformity in university entrance requirements in Britain had produced a chaos and the educationists were for a long time in search of a common formula. The second problem was created by the rather low age at which students entered universities. This was an obstacle in the way of raising university standards. It was to solve these two difficulties that the G.C.E. was introduced.

In Kenya also the G.C.E. is bound to come. The leaders of the Asian community have more than once asked the authorities to examine the position. Laymen can hardly do more. It is for the expert to decide which examination is suitable for schools in Kenya. So far as the private students are concerned, they can reasonably expect the Director of Education to make arrangements for the holding of the G.C.E. examination in Nairobi on payment of fees.

Let no youngman, however, run away with the notion that the G.C.E. is in any sense either more useful or intrinsically better than the certificates for which students now work. In fact, the Cambridge School Certificate combined with the Higher School Certificate is of far greater practical value than and, from the point of view of content of education, far superior to, the G.C.E. At the school certificate examination a candidate takes English language in addition to all the usual school subjects. If he goes on to study for the higher school certificate, he takes a General Paper, English literature, and three other subjects at Principal level.

For the G.C.E. students generally take four subjects at the school certificate level and two subjects at the advanced level. It is absolutely useless for anyone to argue that the G.C.E. gives better education: it obviously does not.

One argument most often advanced in favour of the G.C.E. is that it allows candidates at their choice to attempt one or more subjects at a time. This is quite true but does anyone seriously think a candidate who presents to an employer or to a university registrar six certificates each recognising success in one subject will receive the same consideration as another candidate who presents one certificate recording success in six subjects? We do not, however, deny that to a candidate who works for a living it is some advantage to be able to take less than the minimum number of subjects required for a "certificate."

There are two further points that should be noted. First, any person is allowed by Cambridge university regulations to take one or more subjects at a time at either the school certificate examination or the higher school certificate examination. Newspaper correspondents have been incorrectly suggesting that this facility is allowed only by the G.C.E. regulations. There is this difference, however, that a candidate passing the G.C.E. in a single subject gets a "certificate" whereas a candidate passing in less than the minimum number of subjects at one of the Cambridge examinations is given either a "result sheet" or a "statement". Here, again, the G.C.E. offers no substantial advantage over the school certificates.

Secondly, it should not be taken for granted that the single-subject examination which seems to attract the youthful correspondents of newspapers will be accepted in Kenya for private students. The University of London at least does not seem to favour the view that every person should be given unrestricted permission to offer less than a minimum number of subjects. The London G.C.E. can now be held in various countries of the Commonwealth (e.g. Aden, Nigeria, Ghana, British Guiana, Hong Kong, Zanzibar). The regulations differ from country to country but a generall condition seems to be included in all regulations, namely that a candidate who does not already hold a matriculation or a school certificate "will be required to enter in not less than six subjects" and that a candidate "will not be eligible for the award of a certificate unless he reaches the pass standard in at least four subjects, including English language."

There is also a misconception on the subject of the age of candidates. In the United Kingdom, candidates for the G.C.E. must be sixteen years of age. The London University leaves the fixing of minimum age for overseas students to the local education authorities. Here one need only remember that the minimum age for th old London Matriculation was 16 years. Is it reasonable to expect that the age limit for the G.C.E. will be less than sixteen years?

Nor is there any foundation for the belief that educational bodies in England prefer the G.C.E. to the Higher School. The latter is a well-recognised examination and no candidate can possibly suffer by passing it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

The Editor, "Colonial Times"

PEACE, CREDIT AND PROSPERITY

At this particular time in our history, it behoves every right thinking Kenyan to make appreciation of the present African political situation and, perhaps, assess its probable value to the future good of the African cause. It is particularly important that stock be taken of the political phenomena that have taken place following last March's African Elections.

Consequent of the defeat by Mr. Tom Mboya of the Congress President, Mr. Argwings-Kodhek, it has become clear that relations between the former and his supporters, and the latter had become virtually impaired. To many a Mboya's admirer, it is less surprising that most, if not all, of Mr. Kodhek's political shortcomings are, in one way or another attributed to his conquerer.

Whilst the Congress President continues his private business — at the same time acting as a Congress delegate — there is in Kenya a flare-up of controversy resulting from a previous statement by African Elected Members dissassociating themselves from the Argwings' mission. All that is known is that the Congress has been very kind in financing part of his trip to the United Kingdom. And, if his mission succedes it will not be bad news to the Africans.

The registration of the Peoples Conventional Party later last month, has meant a severe shock to the supporters of the Congress. Many believe that the motives behind launching of the Party were calculated to challenge the existence of the Congress. They presume that all Africans residing in Nairobi could join the Congress. It is not explained how the Congress can cater for all various political thought. It is apparent that Congress fears nothing but competition from the other party.

The Africans need understand that both the Congress and the P.C.P. want one and the same thing. Only it is the approach that differs. No sensible African should ever think himself compelled to join either party without understanding the policies of both organisations.

Makadara Hall was not a very peaceful place when the P.C.P. held their public meeting. For, although the attendance was encouraging, the behaviour of some supporters who attended the meeting was, to put it very mildly, disgraceful. It did appear that they had come out to bedevil the cause of the meeting. And after insistent appeals from the party's Chairman that the audience should keep quiet, the meeting ended in what was ultimately a disappointment.

The real issue at stake is, the failure on the part of Congressmen to live up to the ideals of the democracy they preach. Those who find it impossible to support Congress policy have the free choice of joining any other organisation.

Nairobi Africans have to face facts. They have to understand that political bickerings would do them no service, and one need not wait to be remained that Mr. Tom Mboya is at present one of the qualified African leaders of Nairobi. Whether we like it or not, he enjoys the full support of those who voted for him. To display an understanding of democracy it is appropriate that Mr. Argwings-Kodhek and other African Leaders in Nairobi should come out and support Mr. Mboya.

The extent to which tribal loyalties have gone in bedevilling the African cause is of great importance to us. It is well known that it was the behaviour of a few Luo supporters of the Congress which resulted in the failure of the P.C.P. meeting and one wonders how these people managed to attend the meeting of a party whose existence they renounce. It is absolutely absurd for anyone to act "as a dog in the manger."

The fight now is not between personalities but party policies and sooner or later, and this is very important, it will come to be known which party has the right to champion over the other and why!

Meanwhile the fight continues!

Nairobi. Odinga Dodo

Nairobi Congress

Sir, — In a recent issue your correspondent, Mr. J. D. Akumu, the Propganda Secretary of the Nairobi People's Convention Party, reported that he was directed by his Party to state that, the President of Nairobi Congress, Mr. Argwings-Kodhek, was recently found guilty of trying to misappropriate some money belonging to an old woman who was in Detention Camp. And again to his own information, the British Labour Party in England rightly refused to meet Mr. Kodhek. This is absolutely wrong. Mr. Akumu is ignorant of the problems here and I do not believe that he has got such information from U.K.

Mr. Akumu's aims are of disqualifying Mr. Kodhek whom everybody (including Mr. Akumu) know is a man of high calibre.

To say Congress Mission was purposeless is wrong. The African community in Kenya should send as many people as possible to U.K. to represent their case, even those outside Legco will go, provided they can do some thing for the Africans.

I would take this opportunity to warn Mr. Akumu and his followers that if they do not know their subjects better don't meddle with them politically. The P.C.P. of which Mr. Akumu is the Propganda Secretary, is only too anxious to split the African Community of Nairobi.

Nairobi. Francis Owuor.

(2)

Sir—The letter which appeared in your issue of 29th August, 1957 by the so called propaganda Secretary of Nairobi People's Convention Party must not go unchallenged.

Mr. D.J. Akumu claims to have been directed by the executive committee of the Nairobi People's Convention Party to deny an allegation by Mr. Jack Opiyo Rambaya, Mr. Rambaya's letter was a direct challenge to the elected members in their stand against Congress delegation to the U.K. How on earth are the elected members connected to the Executive Committee of the NPCP? Mr. Akumu has now told us that the elected members are responsible for the formation of two political parties in Nairobi.

The letter by Akumu goes as far as having a direct abuse on Mr. C.M.G. Argwings-Kodhek. Mr. Akumu should realize, that among his colleagues who directed him to write such a correspodence, none is equal to Mr. Argwings-Kodhek B.A., Bar-at-Law, Wales, in politics, knowledge, experience. Above all, he is a very learned gentleman.

Let us now turn to the elected members' delegation to the U.K. This, I say, was a sheer waste of money and time. No agreement was reached between Messrs Mboya-Ngala and the U.K. Government. These two gentlemen were told clearly that their problems must be solved in Kenya and not in London. The money-subscribers are anxious to know whether they gave their money to the right men.

I myself like the others believe that our members came back empty-handed.

Akumu's information that the Labour Party in England did rightly refuse to meet Mr. Argwings-Kodhek and that everything the Congress Chief was going to raise had been raised by the elected members is not correct.

M. Ochieng Leo.

Nairobi,

(3)

Sir, — Having read the letter which was addressed to you by the Propganda Secretary of the Nairobi People's Convention Party, Mr. J. D. Akumu, and published in your last issue of August, I am left wondering whether your correspondent was out to spread propaganda or to express facts reached through reason.

He said, on behalf of his Party, that, the latter have no confidence in Argwings-Kodhek either as a politician or as a lawyer. He added bluntly that, his Party saw no reason why the African Elected Members in the Legislative Council should associate themselves with Mr. Argwings who, only failed to win the support of Nairobi voters. This statement informs of a mind devoid of reason. I am sure no sober African in Kenya today, or anywhere else for that matter, would even suggest that because Mr. Mathu (or Mr. Khamisi) lost support in the last elections, they should of necessity be ignored by our Elected Members.

As far as I am aware and I am waiting to be informed otherwise by Mr. Akumu, Mr. Mathu, as an example, is enjoying considerable sympathy from the African Elected Members. One, therefore, wonders why Mr. Argwings must be an exception. Logically, the fact that he did not succeed in the last elections cannot compel the African Elected Members to deny him their co-operation and sympathy.

If the argument was taken on a higher plane, on the assumption that, politics in Kenya is being run along party lines, it would show the height of ignorance for anyone to think that because one party failed to gain power, that same party should be denied recognition and the right to play a part in the country's politics, by the party in power. If an anomaly such as this was allowed to exist in a state those with sound understanding of democracy will observe that democracy was being grossly abused.

I have learnt from Mr. Akumu's letter that the reason why his Party does not esteem Mr. Argwings-Kodhek as a lawyer, is that Mr. Argwings was recently involved in an unfortunate case against a miserable woman in a detention camp. This fact is not news to anyone. In truth, the fact does not reflect so admirably on Mr. Kodhek's personal integrity, but, we cannot use this fact to estimate the efficacy of the Nairobi District African Congress as a political organisation, governed by policies formulated by an Executive Committee enjoying the confidence of all members of the Congress. Without this datum, no one can be honestly justified in rejecting the Congress Delegation on moral count as Mr. Akumu implies in his letter.

Naturally, when one is judging Mr. Argwings as a political figure on the basis of his personal integrity, one recalls Dr. Azikiwe of Eastern Nigeria and his Continental Bank. This great man, for so I must still call him, was recently involved in a case of fraud which he lost. He was given a chance to carry-on in power and recently played a major part in the London talks on the constitutional future of Nigeria, the result of which will soon give, in our time, a second African Independent state on the West Coast.

While not condoning the unhappy record about our first African lawyer, I still say with considerable optimism that, given wise support within his political organisation and a challenging example by a rival party, say the Nairobi People's Convention Party, his activities in politics may not be as barren as many unscrupulous so-called leaders tend to think at the present time.

I must say that most of our youngmen today with political aspirations still lack two items; first; the ability to distinguish persons from their offices, second; basic knowledge of politics itself that could guide their talking and thinking. It is not until these items have been gained that, Nairobi particularly, will march out from the present muddle in its politics.

Otieno Faia.

Nairobi.

E.A. Cricket: Some Suggestions

Sir, — I shall be very grateful if you would publish the following remarks about the two Cricket Matches played recently against the Sander Cricket Club of India. Both these matches were very interesting. However I have a few suggestions about the batting order to make to the Captain of the Local Team, Mr. D. W. Dawson.

Mr. G. B. Jhalls batted very well in the last innings of the first match between the Kenya Asians and the Indian Touring Team, and in both the innings of the match between Kenya Combined and Indian Touring Team. It was unfortunate that he was 10th or 11th in the batting order. In my opinion, he should have been sent earlier, i.e. 6th, 7th or at-least 8th.

It was also unfortunate that Mr. M. R. Modgill and Mr. Gursaran Singh were chosen for the Kenya XI. Mr. Modgill has played well in the current season, and sound batting was expected from him. Also he did play well in the first innings in the match against Kenya Asians. Mr. Gursaran Singh was playing very well two years ago, but since last 1½ years, he is not playing very well. It would have been better if better bats-men could have been chosen in place of the two players against the Pakistan Writers Club and in other Club Matches.

I have a few suggestions to make to the selectors committee in selecting the players to play against the Indian Cricket Team for the East African XI and Kenya XI for the next match.

I do not understand why Mr. Chandrakant Patel was not chosen to play in any of the two matches played. He is one of the best allrounders in the Colony. He played very well in the last year's representative game, and he made the largest amount of runs playing against the Pakistan Writers Club last year. He is also a very good bowler. He also played well against the Indian Touring Team in Mombasa. He also runs in the first innings.

It was very surprising why Mr. Fawous and Mr. Ramchand have played very well in the last representative game and against the Pakistan Writers Club were not chosen for the Kenya XI. However I was impressed by the batting of Mr. D. W. Dawson, Mr. R. B. D. Cunha, Mr. Ramanbhai Patel, Mr. Gafur Ahmed, Mr. Jasmer Singh, Mr. Halim Mohamed, and Mr. G. B. Jhalls. Also we have good bowlers in G. B. Jhalls, Daljit Singh, Rasik Patel, and D. D. Cunha.

It is not know why the East African XI was chosen so early. It should have been chosen after the match between Kenya XI and the Indian Touring Team or, if possible, the choice should have been made after the match between Indian Touring Team and the Uganda combined next weekend if it was not too late.

It is very surprising to know that Mr. Gursaran Singh is again chosen for the East African XI. Mr. Slandin of Uganda did not play very well in the match between the Pakistan Writers Club and the East African XI. I hope that this time he will show a better game. Mr. Rasik Patel should have been chosen in the East African XI as he was the most successful bowler against the touring team in that match.

We have an able Captain in Mr. D. W. Dawson. If a few changes are made in the East African XI suggested above, we hope that they will be able to show a much better game.

'Cricket Spectator'

Nairobi.

Mohamed Ali Jinnah

Peerless Champion Of Liberties

By: ABIDA K. RIZVI

Nine years ago on 11th September, the Quaid-i-Azam's death plunged the whole Pakistani nation in deep mourning and rent the hearts of his faithful followers. Stunning to the mil-

lat though it was, his death was in reality the crowning fulfilment of a life so richly and rightly lived.

Having played his marbles in the obscure town of Karachi he returned to his native place as the architect of the biggest Muslim state of the world and here met his end in the service of the nation. The living need not aspire for a more heroic spirit or a nobler cause to serve.

Time has since blunted the edge of sorrow and chastened the bitterness of loss, but the anniversary of his death will continue to be regarded as a poignant reminder that such a one as he walked the earth to awaken his people from the slumber of ages and guide them to the path of glory and fulfilment.

Thoughts of Millions

Today the thoughts of millions will turn to gaze in retrospect at the gradual emergence of the Muslim nation from the first rude shock of his death, through the swirls of despair and overwhelming grief to a feeling of reverential remembrance and a reawakened consciousness of their great inheritance and its attendant responsibilities.

A sworn enemy of all forms of human subjugation, and an unremitting champion of individual liberty the Quaid-i-Azam was obeyed and adored as none of the tiarsed monarchs could ever be. A leader unsupported by any outward authority save that of his own compelling logic and passionate sincerity, the Quaid-i-Azam's success against heavy odds rested not on craft or theatrical devices but on the covincing power of his unique personality.

Deliverance of Muslims

Pakistan was to him not only a deliverance of Muslim India but the fairest solution of the Indian problem convinced of the justice of his cause he strove to pursue it with a single-mindedness that amounted almost to obsession. His conception of value derived its meaning from the principles of Islam. It was to consumate an urge to found a new Muslim society that he made Pakistan his goal.

Always positing God metaphysically as the ground of all experience and morality as the criterion of all values, the Quaid-i-Azam struggled to carve out a State which would be challenge to the two dominating concepts of the modern world — two cantankerous diseases — nationalism and materialism. Islam was his inspiration, and that alone was to him the raison d'etre of Pakistan.

Year in and year out the people of Pak. country will observe the anniversary of his death in solemn remembrance and spontaneous overflow of reverential feelings. It is only right that this day should serve as an occasion of stocktaking and revaluation, as it needs no monuments in stone or marble—although many will no doubt be erected to his honour — to keep his memory alive; for the greatest and the most permanent monument is the Muslim State of Pakistan and his memory will for ever remain enshrined in the hearts of millions of the coming generations.

Patience, Hard Work

In 1933 he told the Muslims of India: "It requires of you all-specially those who get impatient and who get into a frame of desperation and despair to realise that the struggle is a long one and a hard one; and it calls upon every one of you —I now especially address the youth — for patience, hard work, steady progress for the building up of this great nation to which we belong." With his own steadfast courage and endurance he continued to realise the best fruits of this teaching.

A rigorously earnest man, taciturn, in speech precise distinct and vivid in apprehension, a great practical visionary with powers of concentrating his vision into a fiery emphasise he always lived in the very facts of things.

Singularly free from the appurtenances of mass leadership he dwelt apart in a kind of royal solitude away from sentimentality and cheap popularity. And yet his heart beat in unison with the aspirations of his countrymen. In the noble example of his life has been abidingly emblemed the throbbings of renascent nationhood and the pulsation of a re-surgent faith.

In other semblance rather stern, grim and implacable, the myriad emotions that racked his breast and the endless variety of thought processes that passed through the crucible of his mind will continue to have permanent value for posterity.

The anniversary of his death should be infinitely more than recalling the bibliographical details of his life. It should be an invocation to the ideals for which he lived and died in harness, a supreme effort to seek and understand the values that were dear to him and to rededicate our lives for the furtherance of the cause that he made his life mission to espouse.

... And An Explanation

Sir, — May I ask through your paper to the selectors of the above team, why our best and most experienced allrounder Mr. Chandrakant Patel has not been selected?

I will be grateful to the selectors if they will reply through this paper to the public of E. A. and Kenya.

Jamadass F. Jotangia.

Nairobi.

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CAN MR. TOM MBOYA Speak For Six Million Africans?

U.K. Press on Kenya Politics

LATELY Kenya's political situation and the recent visit of the African Elected Members' Delegation to the United Kingdom has taken good deal of space in the U.K. Press. The question of Mr. Mboya's right to speak for six million Kenya Africans was discussed by Cyril Dunn in the "Yorkshire Post".

Mr. DUNN thought that he had this right because the African voters had not returned members who favoured patient and obedient co-operation with the government and thus they shared Mr. Mboya's conviction that political advancement must come first.

Mr. DUNN admitted that because of the limited number of African voters Mr. Mboya could not prove his right to leadership as could men like Mr. Diefenbaker and Mr. Macmillan, but that, he said, was not his fault because due to the restrictions in Kenya no colony-wide African political organisations were permitted. He claimed that in Kenya he was in fact regarded as the Africans' leader by both the Europeans and the Africans.

"There are Europeans here," Mr. Lyons said, "who admit quite readily that Mr. Mboya is head-and-shoulders above almost everyone else in the present Legislative Council including its European members. He is not only young and personable, but he has a poised assurance which impresses even those who detest his politics. He is generally thought to be the best speaker in the House."

Weighing the possibility of Mr. Mboya being ousted when the Kikuyu get back into politics Mr. DUNN said:-

"He (Mr. Mboya) has been especially careful to look after the interests of the Kikuyu, as any African politician, contemplating their prolonged and severe punishment, would surely be inclined to do. There are some of the Kikuyu, mainly business-men, who sometimes blame Mr. Mboya for keeping the state of emergency in force by his political militancy. But the Kikuyu generally, protected by Mr. Mboya's intervention from at least positively illegal acts of repression, probably thank God for his existance.

"It would be wrong to suppose that this has been pure calculation on Mr. Mboya's part, designed to preserve his personal authority from Kikuyu competition in the future. It is obviously basic to his political beliefs that the old tribal divisions in Kenya must go."

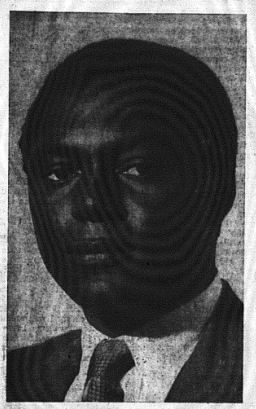
Ten other newspapers reported his visit and the reasons he gave for coming to Britain.

In a letter to THE SCOTSMAN who printed a similar article by CYRIL DUNN, entitled "Leader for Mute Millions," Mr. F. D. HISLOP pointed out that it was difficult to say how many Africans in Kenya would be qualified to register as voters but he had been given an official estimate of about 70 per cent. This, he said, would indicate between two and three million adults as potential voters. He added that the Government hoped to get at least 500,000 to register but despite wide publicity and the most strenuous efforts of the Administration, only 126,811 persons actually registered — a quarter of the target and perhaps a twentieth of the potential.

"The glaring lesson to be drawn from these figures is that the 'mute millions' are largely mute by choice, or in other words, they have little use for political representation on the 'western' lines offered to them. This makes nonsense of Mr. Mboya's demand for universal adult suffrage on the one man one vote basis. The Kenya Africans in the mass are simply not ready for that," he concluded.

The ECONOMIST analysed the present constitutional standstill in Kenya

(Continued on page 3)



MBOYA INVITED TO LEAD P.C.P.

THE president of the newly formed P.C.P. has resigned Mr. Mboya, the African Elected Member for Nairobi has been invited to lead the Party when "strong leadership" is urgently needed.

Mr. Mboya was to share the Congress platform this Sunday to reply his Congress critics. According to a communication he has received from the Nairobi African District Congress, the invitation has been rescinded. The Member, unwilling to enlarge on the subject, said, "I will therefore not attend the meeting."

An African Swimming Pool?

The Nairobi African General Ward Council has asked the City Council to provide a swimming pool for Africans in the city. Without committing the Council to such a scheme, the African Affairs Committee has asked the City Engineer to submit a rough design and estimate of the cost of constructing a swimming pool, to a future meeting of the committee.

Improvements to the African Stadium

In July this year, the City Council was offered £8,000 from the Government African Trust Fund for the improvement of the African Stadium. This Month, the African Affairs Committee considered number of desirable improvements, and has recommended that Government's offer be accepted. Two immediate improvements have been recommended, namely, the construction of new latrines and modification of old ones, at a cost of £3,430, and the installation of showers in dressing rooms, etc, at a cost of £200. The Committee has deferred making proposals for the expediture of the balance of the £5,000, and has instructed the City African Affairs Officer to consult the F. A. of Kenya, and the Kenya Amateur Athletic Association before any further decisions are reached.

Mr. Kodhek Carried Shoulder - High

FLEET OF CARS FOR CONGRESS BOSS

PRESIDENT of the Nairobi District African Congress Mr. C. M. G. ARGWINGS-KODHEK, arrived back in Nairobi from London last Saturday morning. He had changed his mind abruptly, and decided to arrive back on Saturday, instead of last Sunday morning.

At the airport to receive Mr. Kodhek were Mrs. Kodhek, Congress officials, and a group of eager supporters. Mr. Tom Mboya, Member for Nairobi, accompanied by Mr. Ochwada of the K.F.L., was also present.

Immediately on completing Customs formalities, Mr. Argwings-Kodhek was snatched unawares by a group of his supporters, carried shoulder-high, and placed in a waiting saloon. Congressmen sang "Africa for Africans" — and carried away their leader.

Fleet of Cars

More than a dozen cars, mostly American-made, escorted Mr. Kodhek and members of the Congress cabinet through the locations to Kaloleni estate where a reception was held.

At the estate, as the fleet of cars arrived, men, women and children stood waving outside the shops.

The whispering Mr. Kodhek might have been memorising the song: "California, here I come," as he was again carried knee-high and helped to alight from the saloon car.

Emphatic Denial

A heap of newspapers was later on placed before the Congress leader, partly with the deliberate intention of drawing his attention to a newspaper report that a semi-public meeting arranged for him in London last week was attended by only 5 persons.

In a statement, the Congress leader emphatically denied any knowledge of

that meeting and said: "That evening, I was in committee with the National Council for Civil Liberties," and went on to deny any knowledge of "the alleged conference."

Beer Hall at Ziwani

The City Council's African Affairs Committee has recommended to the Finance and General Purposes Committee and the Works Committee, a plan and estimate amounting to £4,000 for the construction of a new beer hall at Ziwani.

Day Nursery, Bahati

Also recommended to these committees is the construction of a Day Nursery at Bahati, at a cost of £4,600.

MR. NEHRU'S VISIT TO JAPAN

According to present arrangements Prime Minister Nehru will address the citizens of Tokyo at a public reception in his honour by the Governor of Tokyo, likely to be held on October 5. Mr. Nehru is to arrive in Japan on October 4 for a nine-day official visit.

The Governor's reception will be held at the spacious Sendagaya Gymnasium in Tokyo, which has a seating accommodation for more than 10,000 persons. Loudspeakers will relay Mr. Nehru's speech to many more persons outside the Gymnasium.

ANOTHER STORMY MAKADARA MEETING

Mark Kaigua Quits P.C.P.

ONCE again, last Sunday afternoon, the Nairobi People's Convention Party was successfully embarrassed by hecklers who made it virtually impossible for the party's officials to address the well-attended meeting. First to face the distasteful music was Mr. Mark Kaigua, the chairman, who later on announced his resignation as he tore-up a Policy Statement, cleared his throat, spoke a few words right into the microphone of the tape-recording machine, and made away.

There was also the soft-spoken convenor of the party, Mr. Arthur Ochwada of the Kenya Federation of Labour, who had not sufficiently straightened up himself in readiness to address the meeting before he was shouted down. A tutored trades union official, Mr. Ochwada took advantage of his experience — and retired to his seat.

Then entered the Member for Nairobi, the Hon. Tom Mboya who, after studying the explosive situation, had this to ask the multitude: "Is it the party or me that you don't want?"

The mob screamed: "The party.".

Time For Heckling

The Member for Nairobi faced the music bravely. He read the rival posters that carried personal attacks on himself — and smiled impassively. He listened to the abusive questions hurled at him like cannon-balls — and shook his head presentmindedly.

"Right now," shot back Mr. Mboya, "go on heckling — and when you've had enough of it, I'll try to speak."

Mr. Mboya strolled to the Press table and smiled at the news-hungry journalists — some of whom complained of headaches. The Member said soothingly: "There's nothing new here anyway."

Unfortunately, almost all the noisy proceedings at the meeting were conducted in Kiswahili and in a number of other vernaculars!

"Are You Ready?"

"Are you ready for it now?" Mr. Mboya asked his audience.

There was a spate of more abuses, more personal attacks, more talk of "you are dividing us," more complaints of "Why two parties if you leaders talk of unity?" and just a little more shouting of "Speak, but not about the party!"

It was a fateful moment. The fatigued Member for Nairobi, after waiting for a little while as police officers promptly dashed into the hall to rescue one African from the jaws of scores of shouting tribesmen who had grounded him in the midst of the shivering, enraged mob, hit back: "I stand by the decision taken by the African Members when they dissociated themselves from the Congress delegation."

The rivals yelled: "Do you?"

"We were not — and are not — opposed to the delegate's private mission, and we in fact recognised its importance," went on Mr. Mboya. He added that the Members objected to Congress delegate's intention to function as a political deputation.

Another wave of shouting followed, gaining momentum when Mr. Mboya asked: "Who has been splitting Nairobi Africans?"

There were curses, abuses, and another spate of disorder.

Continuing, Mr. Mboya stated that there were Africans who were demanding from the African Members a statement regarding their gains or otherwise during their recent delegation to Britain. He added: "They forget that even the European leaders who, go, went there, have said nothing so far.....Do you want us to give away our secrets?"

First Time

It was the first time that the Member was thus treated. He repeatedly assured his listeners that he had accepted an invitation from the Nairobi District Congress to attend their meeting next Sunday.

The Makadara scene, say African observers, may have far-reaching repercussions.

NEW U.S.A. CONSUL GENERAL ARRIVES

MR. Charles D. Withers, newly arrived American Consul-General for East Africa, being greeted at Eastleigh Airport by Mr. Richard S. Leach who has been Consular-in-Charge since the departure of Mr. Wither's predecessor, Mr. Edmund J. Hayes, for Washington last month.

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Uganda Leader Meets Mr. Nehru

Prime Minister Nehru met in Parliament House in New Delhi as important Uganda visitor, Mr. Abubakar Mayanja, who is returning this month after a 5-week goodwill visit to India at the invitation of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

Mr. Mayanja was educated at King's College, Budo and then at Makerere and has been recently studying at Cambridge. He has played a notable part in Uganda's recent politics.

(For Mr. Mayanja's article see page 8).

AFRICAN PRINCE WARMLY WELCOMED HOME

A ROUSING welcome was given to Mwangi Mkuu Marcaue II, Chief of the Wachagga, on his return from an extensive goodwill tour of the U.S.A., Mexico, Jamaica and Europe. The main purposes of his tour were to address the U.N. Trusteeship Council, to see the progress of the Negroes in the New World and to "sell" East Africa to American tourists—a rich source of much-needed, valuable dollars.

The Chief arrived by an African plane on Tuesday morning and was given a rousing reception by his fifty odd sub-chiefs, officers, relatives and friends and many U.S. and govt. officials. He left on Wednesday morning for Moshi when the roads between Arusha and Moshi was lined by some 10,000 Wachagga to welcome their great leader.

At a sundowner given in his honour by Messrs. Kenya Eyewear Co. Ltd., Chief Marcaue gave extempore and addressing all present as "My Dear Friends," he said, only better and better race relations would solve East African problems.

Speaking about his "long and fascinating" 3-months tour in the U.S.A., Mexico and Jamaica during which he had received freedom of several Cities, the Chief said he had wonderful reception in the States and was impressed with the rapid progress Negroes were making everywhere in the New World.

After recounting his experiences of the U.N. Trusteeship Council which he had addressed, he reatled his experiences of Mexico and Las Vegas — the biggest gambling centre in the world, and of Jamaica and its famous tourist industry.

He also described the World Lutheran Assembly where he was privileged to address, 10,000 people, the various great dams and man-made water reservoirs in the U.S.A. he had visited, the twelve universities

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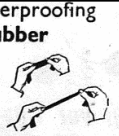

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Americans Work On Zebu Cattle

After three months studying feeding problems of Zebu cattle, using the laboratory facilities of the East African Veterinary Research Organisation at Muguga, near Nairobi, and fitting into their research programme, Dr. R. E. Hungate, chairman of the Bacteriology Department in the University of California, and his family are returning to America.

Dr. & Mrs. Hungate, whose home is in Davis, California, brought their son and daughter to East Africa with them, and the son, Mr. Dan Hungate, who has completed his first year of studies at Leland Stanford University, U.S.A., worked as his father's laboratory assistant at Muguga.

Supported by a travel grant from the Rockefeller Foundation Dr. Hungate studied forage utilisation by Zebu and grade cattle, carrying out microbiological investigations and travelling to South Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar.

Locally Published K.A.P.E. Books

Mr. K. D. Kapila who has had a long career in the local Education Department is rendering valuable service to the student community by compiling aids books for the K.A.P. Examination. They are publish. ed by Messrs. Arivaan & Co., P.O. Box 6429, Nairobi.

The books so far published are Preliminary English, Preliminary Hindi, Preliminary Urdu, Forty English Passages and Preliminary Arithmetic (Second Edition) with answers. "Preliminary Arithmetic" contains Education Department's question papers for the years 1950 to 1956 and two sets of Test Papers.

The K.A.P.E. students should find these books useful in preparing themselves for an examination which is becoming, by any standards, an ordeal for the Asian students.

the last year.

ral Bank Annual Report.

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MOTORING NEWS:

Coronation Safari Will Have 3 Winners

There will be no outright winner of the Sixth Coronation Safari — one of motoring's toughest international trials — to be held in East Africa during Easter, 1958.

Instead there will be a winner in each class — "Impala" (cars priced up to £650), "Leopard" (£650 to £850) and "Lion" (more than £850).

One of the reasons behind the decision made by the organisers — the Royal Automobile Association of East Africa — is the difficulty of varying the speed limits for each class over different sections of the 3,000-mile course. Now each car will have the same set of speed limits — but will only be competing with cars in the same class.

Local colour is added to next year's event with the naming of each class after one of Africa's big game animals — the device will also enable spectators to recognise the class of each car by its insignia.

An added attraction — particularly for overseas drivers — is a much large prize list. The prize money is expected to total about £2,000 — three or four times last year's amount.

The course will be slightly shorter this year, but the organisers promise that it will be every bit as tough as past Safaris, and as challenging to driver and car as any route in the world.

Hillman's Feat

Mr. Richard Pape, ex-RAF flyer and author of the best-selling war book **Boldness be my Friend**, has achieved what was described as an "impossible task" in a standard model Hillman Minx saloon.

With his co-driver, Mr. David Roat, he drove a 1957 Hillman Minx Vancouver to Fairbanks on the fringe of the Arctic Circle and back to Vancouver in four days and 22 hours.

The two men said that most of the 5,000 mile trip was made over gravel roads, through floods, electrical storms and detours.

New Heather

Smith's Motor Accessories Limited have developed and produced an underseat car heater which, fitted to an existing heater circuit, directs two streams of warm air on to the rear window, providing additional warmth for passengers in the rear of the car and preventing misting.

Up-country car owners particularly should be glad of this heating and de-misting unit which is fitted beneath the back seat.

Rolls Royce Celebrate

Top Rolls Royce executives recently arrived in Dallas, Texas, taking with them the largest consignment of Rolls Royce cars ever to be sent to the United States.

The visit was timed to mark a joint celebration, the 50th anniversary of the sale of the first Rolls Royce cars in the United States and the opening of the Neiman-Marcus Company of Texas, whose luxury department stores contain everything that a millionaire could desire.

British Diesels Serve World

Rolls Royce is conducting a vigorous sales campaign in the American South West, where the demand for the firm's products is steadily mounting.

A New Zealand company has found that by using modern British diesel buses it is saving £200 a year in fuel bills for each bus with an annual milage of 30,000. Every 20 such diesels now operating thus save the company the price of a new bus a year.

In Norway a 37 seater diesel bus built in Britain averaged 21.3 mpg, over 124,275 miles; in Spain a British 41 seater diesel bus covered 36,000 miles in six months at 22 mpg, and in the Argentine British diesel buses have slashed previous operating costs by 80 per cent in spite of the operating difficulties of one of the country's toughest routes.

Good News to users of Utensils!

We are pleased to advise our esteemed customers that we have opened a branch at Ngara Road, next to Quraishi Mansion, where all types of household Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Articles, etc. will be available at reasonable price.

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SCIENCE:

FUTURE SOURCES OF POWER

By the year 2,000, some 50 years from now, automobiles may operate on electricity transmitted by central atomic power stations and acres of land may be covered with mirrors to gather energy from the sun, Dr. George G. Brown, dean of the University of Michigan College of Engineering, predicted recently.

In an address on "Future Sources of Power," Dr. Brown predicted that the gradual decrease in the earth's supply of fossil fuels, coupled with increased emphasis on nuclear and solar power, will bring about a marked shift in the pattern of energy consumption.

Greater use will be made of electricity from central atomic plants, he said, in order to conserve such fossil fuels as coal, oil and gas. Such electricity will be used for the heating and air conditioning of homes, and automobiles on the main roads "might take their power from an overhead line supplied by a central station."

Five thousand nuclear reactors of contemporary design could assume 20 per cent of the world's power requirements in 50 years, Dr. Brown stated, thereby "stretching out" dwindling fossil fuel reserves. "Some such pattern might be followed for many years, perhaps a century or two, before new sources of energy might be needed," he said.

But a new source of energy, solar power, is already beginning to make its appearance. Solar power is in the same state of development to-day as was nuclear power 17 years ago, Dr. Brown said. Given the same amount of scientific and engineering effort, this source could supply energy for any estimated world population of the future, he added. There could be "a technically practical, if expensive," application of solar energy within 15 or 20 years, he said. The latest laboratory devices already utilize 8 per cent of the sun's energy, he commented. But the energy collected from the sun would be largely useless unless it could be stored overnight and transmitted four or five times as far as is now possible.

"If we could convert 3 per cent of the solar energy that falls on one-tenth of the land area of the world into electric power, the world could sustain a population of 5,000,000,000 (as against about 2,500,000,000 at present) at the high level of living anticipated at the end of another century," Dr. Brown said.

Anti-Malaria Drug Is Effective Against Arthritis

The anti-malaria drug chloroquine has been found to be 70 per cent effective against rheumatoid arthritis, according to tests made by three international research teams headed by physicians from Canada, Rumania and the United States.

The drug acts in a completely different way from cortisone, one of the principal drugs used to date in arthritis cases, the doctors say. Chloroquine appears to act by attacking the disease process in the body as a whole. Unlike cortisone, it gives no immediate evidence of an anti-inflammatory effect on the joint swelling and pain caused by arthritis.

When used over a period of months, however, chloroquine continuously controls arthritic "flare-ups" of pain. This action is different from that of cortisone, which is effective only while it is being taken, and once stopped, allows the inflammation in the joints to return.

Radio-active Drug Used To Measure Burns

Radioactive phosphorus, a peaceful product of atomic energy, can be used to determine quickly the depth of serious skin burns. This was reported recently to the American Association of Plastic Surgeons by Dr. Reed O. Dingman, of the University of Michigan Medical School.

To know how to treat burns, the doctor explained, it is vitally important to know their depth. When the full skin thickness is destroyed by a third degree burn, for example, early removal of the skin and the grafting of new skin are required.

When radioactive phosphorus is injected, it is quickly absorbed by the body and can be measured around the burned area with radiation detection instruments. The amount of radiation around a third degree burn differs sharply from that found in a first or second degree burn, Dr. Dingman reported.

Plant To Take Salt Out Of Water

A plant that will produce economically drinkable water for domestic and farm use from brackish layer with a high salt content is to be installed this Autumn in Tobruk for the Libyan Public Development and Stabilising agency.

It has been developed by a U.K. firm in collaboration with the U.K. department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Central Technical Institute in Holland.

The process, known technically as electrodialytic membrane desalting process, is based on the principle that when salt (sodium chloride) is immersed in water separate elements become negatively and positively charged.

In the plant brackish passes down channels with positive and negative electrodes on either side so that salty elements are attracted laterally away from the main stream of water which passes through and emerges in purified form.

The Tobruk plant will purify at least 2,200 gallons a day at a cost of about 8s. a 1,000 gallons. If successful the town plants to order larger plants.

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NAIROBI

Profile of the Week

Dr. KIANO

By: 'K'

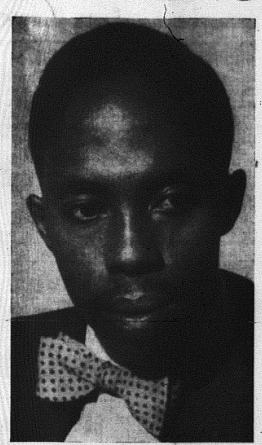

Photo FANTARIA.

"I do not relax," he said to our cameraman who had asked him to rest in the chair while he fitted his battery equipment. Probably he was right. His people who need guidance and advice, his friends who need help and his students keep him busy twelve hours a day, six days a week. During week-ends he often bounces to the country side in his green Volkswagon with his American guests to show them the African way of life. He is Dr. Oikonyo Kiano, the only African lecturer in Economics and Political Science at the Royal Technical College of East Africa.

One of his students told me an amusing story which appropriately illustrates in him the feelings of patriotism and nationalism. One day Dr. Kiano was talking to his students about the role the British East India Company played in bringing the Union Jack to India. Instead of refering to East India Company he kept on confusing his students by saying East Africa Company. At one instance one of the students got up to clear the point. "I am sorry," Exclaimed Dr. Kiano and admitted, "This is simply due to my nationalistic feelings." Dr. Kiano is nationalist but his approach is rational and his analysis of the situations scientific.

Feeling strongly against those who advocated the policy of "slow progress," Dr. Kiano wrote in one of the local Press advocating a policy of "too rapid progress" saying that:

"If Kenya needs anything, it needs further exemption of those policies through government action and through the encouragement of African self help and initiative such as trade associations, MAENDELEO YA ELIMU clubs to fight against illiteracy and spread health and civic knowledge, and discussion of open political discussions while taking measures to prevent underground political activism."

On the question of leadership he advocates democratic solution. Leadership is essentially a responsibility assigned to individuals because of the Society's faith that those individuals will carry on their duties adequately. It presupposes followership and has nothing to do with the racial factors as such.

Therefore, let those individuals, be they African, European, or Asian, who have good ideas on how we could eradicate the high degree of malnutrition with-in the Kenya population, or on how to raise the output of the Kenya producers and workers, or on how best to utilise Kenya's scanty natural resources or on how to improve Kenya's race relations, or on how Kenya can best prepare herself for those ideals of democracy imlicit in Kenya's eventual hope of self-government; let those who have concrete ideas and programmes—in short — as to how this can be made a happier country; a wealthier and more democratic place, come forward and ask for leadership positions. In Dr. Kiano's opinion such individuals should become leaders of our country not because they shout loudest against any other race, or because their forefathers were oriental or occidental or tribal gentlemen, but because they, as individuals, have good, conceret and constructive ideas.

Dr. Kiano is aff unorthodox Christian who has been greatly influenced by the teachings of love. Nevertheless he does not fully understand or appreciate some of the Christian symbolism.

Religions, he says, are man's ideas and his relationship with God. Essentially all religions seek to provide human society with fundamental principles upon which to measure their values and noble human existence. They also seek to make man get closer and closer to his ideal form. It is, therefore, a vital part of any society. Viewed from this angle it allows for no political and economic conflicts. Thus religions as an excuse for conflict is neither logical nor ideal.

Born on June 1, 1926 at Kahuti, Fort Hall, Dr. Kiano is the son of a farmer, Mr. Jonathan, one time domestic servant and later a house-to-house vegetable trader. His mother Mrs. Damari Wanjiru, after whom his five-month daughter is named, though illiterate, is perhaps the most executive individual in his family. She is the one who saw to it that the children kept good records at the school.

"I pursued education," he said, "to equip myself more effectively for the struggle against poverty, illtreatment, educational backwardness, and social disunity that my people have suffered for many years." This, probably explains his aim in life. Only time can prove how far he has been right.

To serve his people, he first wanted to equip himself with the tool—education. He made his way to Makerere through Kagumo Government School and the Alliance High School whose hand written "Satuday Eventing Paper" he edited. As Captain Absolute in Sheridan's Rivals, he appeared on the school's stages.

In August 1947 he abruptly interrupted his studies at Makerere to make preparations to go to the United States. He entered Pioneer Business College, Philadelphia where Nigeria's 'Zik' started his American education. Because there was much colour bar around he quitted the place and went to join Ohio's Antioch College from which he graduated as Bechalor of Arts with major in Economics. He loved Antioch — "a highly democracy-conscious institution." Like Dr. Nkrumah, Dr. Kiano also had to face many odds to achieve his end. He has mawn the lawns of his tutors to earn cash.

In 1950 Dr. Kiano joined United Nations Trusteeship Department under Mr. Ralph Bunche. Two years later he obtained his Master degree and won University Honours Fellowship from the Stanford University. In 1953 he joined the University of California first to do his Ph.D. and then for a year to teach Political Science. Here he met energetic, enthusiastic and pretty Earnestine, a registered nurse, who eventually married him. Thus besides education, the United States also gave him a wife.

There are two things the observer first notices about Dr. Kiano physically. They are his long oval head and his exciting eyes which can reflect change from twinkling merriment when he has first made his audience laugh, to become uncomfortably penetrating if you ask him a stupid question. His eyes are weather signals and you don't need to be meteorologist to know how he feels. It's easy to assess his attitude as it is difficult to keep pace with his thought. What is he thinking when the eyes look into you or even through you? How is that logical mind working?

He feels that Asians are poor social mixers and therefore there have been very little contact among the Africans and the Asians. He described the recent motion to abolish segregation in hotels and public places "as most timely."

Writings of Dr. Azikwe of Nigeria has very much influenced Dr. Kiano. But now he has not kept up with his recent activities. Though not hundred per cent. Gandhian, he is a great admirer of Mahatma. He has read Bertrand Russel and Thomes Paine and follows the convictions of Jafferson and Stevenson.

"Your views on multi-racialism?" I asked. "What does that mean?" This high sounding phrase has "given false security" to a minor section of the Kenya population, he said.

Dr. Kiano is very keen to see a Common Roll which can enable the people to choose leaders who are responsible to the country as a whole. This is the only way in which the British Parliamentary Democracy can be instituted in Kenya.

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"Do you know if anything poisonous has been sprayed on these?"

"No, ma'am," answered the grocer, "you'll have to get that at the chemist's."

•

Two owls snuggled up against each other on a branch one dark night until a downpour of rain drenched them. The male bird then became silent.

"Don't you love me any more?" asked the female owl at last.

"Too-wet-to-woo," replied her partner. "Too-wet-to-woo."

•

Supper had been ready for a long time when the henpecked husband stole into the house and hung up his hat. "Henry," said his wife from the dining-room, "what do you mean by being two hours late?"

"But, darling, I've been run over," he protested.

"Well, what of it?" she demanded coldly. "It doesn't take two hours to get run over, does it?"

•

"I dreamed about you last night," said the office wolf to one of the typists.

"So what?" she said. "I just thought you'd like to know what a good time you had," he replied.

were so close to him failed to speak the truth as she was afraid of him. Instead of scolding the girl, or sermonising, he imposed a three-day fast upon himself for self-purification.

Seated at the low desk near the window in his mud hut, Gandhiji worked tirelessly night and day, his temper never disturbed of its tranquility, his mind ever fresh. People from all parts of the country and some from distant lands surrounded him. His companions tried to save him as much as possible from being tried out by unnecessary visits, and I think it was Rajkumari Amrit Kaur who had put up a notice on the wall: "Be quick. Be brief. Be gone."

One day I received an express order to find out if a certain revolutionary who was suspected to be plotting a derailment of the Viceregal special train had come to the Ashram. I visited the Ashram and made thorough enquiries, but could find out nothing. The matter was important and could have resulted in a serious mishap. At last, after all my efforts had failed, I approached Gandhiji and told him the object of my visit, fearing that he might lower myself in his eyes by making such a strange request to him. I was surprised when he told me that a man had seen him a few minutes before, and had left the Ashram with his wife and child to catch the Grand Trunk Express. He even permitted me to use the

WHY I.G.Y.?

THIS ODD WORLD

IGY is the International Geophysical Year, the Scientists' Jamboree, which started on July 1st, and will go on well into 1958.

This is an all-out world-wide attack on the problems of the scientific exploration of the earth. This is adventure — adventure more exciting than ocean voyages on drifting rafts, crossing deserts in jeeps or the Alps in jalopies, this is the exploration of science, the hidden secrets and the probing of other worlds.

During the life span of IGY the earth will give birth to another moon; perhaps several, for both the United States and Soviet Russia have plans to place artificial satellites in the sky.

Why? Because scientists want to know what's going on out there in the ionosphere. Rockets do not stay in the sky long enough to bring home much of a story, but the man-made moons are expected to orbit the globe for weeks, even months, broadcasting news about solar radiation, meteors, magnetic storms, cosmic rays and all kinds of unearthly things.

"The American inventors have in fact, labelled their satellite the 'long-playing rocket,'" says Dr. Ronald Fraser whose book, "Once Round The Sun" (Hodder and Stoughton, 16s.), which could be read with complete fascination.

In this absorbing story of the International Geophysical Year, Dr. Fraser tells how the earth satellites will be launched, using the rotation of our globe as a "sling" to hurl the 11-ton rocket 300 miles into space with its tiny, 20-lb. passenger, the instrument-packed satellite.

And IGY is watching.

Plastic Houses

Science-fiction houses are becoming a reality in America. Soon thousands of Americans will be living in plastic houses which are being built with the aid of helicopters.

Immense moulds are put on the spot where the house is to stand, and a helicopter comes along and pours plastic into the moulds. The mould is removed and there is a ready-made house.

Experts claim the houses will be as long-lasting as brick structures because the plastic materials are pre-mixed with reinforcing material.

She Waits!

Since 1943 an aged Indian woman has waited for an hour or more every weekday outside the magistrate's court in Maritsburg, for her husband.

Before he entered the court in 1943, her husband left his house and told her, "Wait here, I won't be long." He was facing a murder trial and was convicted and subsequently executed.

She has never believed that he is dead and is convinced that he will keep his promise and return. No one has been able to persuade her that he will never return.

The Japanese government recently advertised: "Wanted: 1,029 brides for Japanese immigrants living in Brazil." The Japanese men, who have emigrated since 1955, recently wrote home asking for wives to be sent to them. Within one day 200 applications from prospective brides were received, and at last account the number was rapidly approaching 1,000.

The girls are shipped out and met by the Japanese consul who arranges for mass weddings on the spot on the first-come, first-served principle; last man to hit port on the day the girls get in must take what's left—and like it.

It's Not A Habit!

Doctors have put smoking and lung cancer very much in the news, but one of those who is certainly not scared is Charles W. Hamilton, of New York. He says he will go on smoking, despite the doctors' warning, and that smoking is all right provided you don't allow it to get a hold on you and become a habit.

Charles should know. He has been smoking for about ninety-four years, starting when he was seven, and still puffing twenty a day.

A few days later Suresh was arrested in the goods shed at Gonda, when he went unsuspectingly to collect the boxes.

Suresh was prosecuted under the Defence of India Rules. Looking saddened, but calmer and more sober, he pleaded guilty and appealed for leniency as he wished to get married and live a quiet life, and had completely eschewed the cult of violence. He was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.—"Hindu"

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Letter From Washington

Increased American Interest In Africa

New York, — The United States is throwing an increasing proportion of its material and mental resources into the job of helping African nations achieve political and economic stability, the WALL STREET JOURNAL said recently.

According to the Journal, the nation's leading business daily, the effort is spurred by the emergence recently of several newly independent nations and American interest in keeping them economically strong and free. American aid, the article said, is principally designed to strengthen these new nations during a period of transition from long-time ties with metropolitan countries to a position of greater self-support.

Illustrating increased American interest in Africa, the Journal pointed to the following developments: The Department of State's new separate Bureau of African Affairs with a new Assistant Secretary of State to deal exclusively with African matters; African countries will get more United States economic aid than ever before in the fiscal year beginning July, 1957; the United States is setting up new diplomatic posts in six African countries; $50 million in new American investment capital was brought into Africa last year on top of the $500 million already invested there.

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EISENHOWER PAYS TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN WORKER

Washington:— In a Labour Day statement, President Eisenhower pledged American workers to further effort to achieve progress and improvement for all and at the same time paid tribute to them as being "the power of our growth and the promise of continuing achievements."

Following is the text of the President's statement:

"In a climate of general well-being, we celebrate Labour Day this year with deep appreciation. We live in a favoured land where the fruits of production are widely shared. More Americans are holding jobs and enjoying security than ever before. It is fitting that we pause to pay tribute to the skill and strength of our working men and women. In their hands and minds is the power of our growth and the promise of continuing achievement.

"We are thankful for the many blessings we have received in the past, and as free workers in a free society, we shall continue to labour for the progress and for the improvement of all."

African-Asian Responsibility In United Nations

Washington, — The nations of Africa and Asia, rather than voting "en bloc" demonstrated both a sense of responsibility and an independence of action during the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for International Organisation Affairs said recently.

Assistant Secretary Francis O. Wilcox spoke before a final session of the 4-day Johns Hopkins University conference on the Middle East. Wilcox cited the voting record of the Asian and African nations on eleven important resolutions the General Assembly approved in connection with the Middle East crisis during the period November 1, 1956 and Februarry 2, 1957.

He noted the African and Asian nations voted as an entity on only two of these resolutions, both of which received a total vote of 74 in favour, two against, with two abstentions.

The Assistant Secretary said the Asian and African nations do not vote regularly as a bloc, except on issues overwhelmingly supported by states outside the African and Asian areas. On these matters, they did not act as an irresponsible splinter group in opposition to the will of the majority, he said.

Wilcox denied that expanded United Nations membership would lead to regional bloc voting, citing the African and Asian record to support his belief.

U.S. Contribution To U.N. Children's Fund

United Nations, New York, — The United States reported to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) recently that it would increase by ten per cent its contribution to the Fund for the calendar year 1958.

The new U.S. contribution of $11 million will be subject to the usual condition that U.S. payments can not exceed 52.5 per cent of all governmental contributions.

Mr. Maurice Pate, executive director of the Fund, told the executive board that UNICEF this year will aid 45 million children and mothers in 102 countries and territories. He warned, however, that the proposed new allocations will exhaust all contributions. In order to obtain all the $11 million offered by the United States for 1958 under the "matching principle," other governments will have to contribute about $10 million, or some $2 million more than they are expected to give this year.

British Scholarship Winners To Spend A Year In U.S.

New York, — A group of 22 British students, winners of King George VI Memorial Fellowships, have arrived in the United States to spend a year at leading American universities.

The fellowships, awarded by the English-speaking Union, are named in memory of King George's support of the partnership between Britain and the United States during the last war. The English-Speaking Union of the United States raises the funds for the fellowships and administers them in co-operation with its sister society in the United Kingdom.

Awarded to residents of the United Kingdom, the fellowships provide opportunities for advanced scientific and technical research to honours graduates of British universities or holders of Higher Certificates gained for part-time study while in a job. This year's fellowship winners will study aeronautical engineering, electronics, textile design and business administration.

Educators Meet

Washington, — 255 educators and teachers from 50 nations around the world are meeting in Washington to begin a professional and cultural visit. After a two-week orientation in Washington, the group will fan out to a dozen universities and colleges to take specialised courses in teaching for a three-month period. The educators will later be individually assigned to hundreds of communities to observe local educational practices. During this 90-day period they will live with local families and take part in civil and other activities. The programme is

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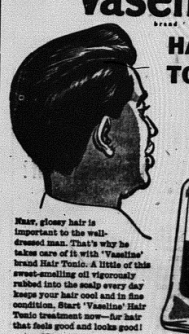

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Mr. Abubakar Mayanja, a Uganda leader, has just completed a five-week goodwill visit to India at the invitation of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations. Below is the substance of an interview with him in Delhi written by the reporter of the Indian paper "The Statesman."

Uganda Leader Explains His Country's Problems To Indians

Young, unassuming and explicit, Mr. Abubakar Mayanja gave me a very frank appraisal of the economic and political situation in his country when I met him. "At this time when the British hold political power in Uganda," he said, "the Indians are holding, by and large, the economic power." Mr. Mayanja is a prominent leader of the National Congress of Uganda which is modelled on the pattern of the Indian Congress.

He told me that after the great pioneering work that Indians have done in building the Uganda National Railway, and after their very enterprising work in Commerce and trade, they are now a privileged community in Uganda. They hold jobs in the administrative service, own cotton mills and are the processers of tea and coffee which they buy from African producers. "As they share a community of interest with Europeans," Mr. Mayanja said, "they and the Europeans intend to preserve the status quo."

Unlike Indians in the other States of Africa, Indians in Uganda have no political organization though there are about 55,000 of them. Many of them are the descendants of those who moved into the country in 1890.

This conflict of interest with an Asian community, Mr. Mayanja told me, was one of the problems which faced Uganda Africans who were working for the independence of the country.

The other problems were sociological and cultural in nature. Mr. Mayanja spoke of the cultural crisis that was evident in Uganda. "Asia was never spiritually conquered by Europeans", he said, "but because of a predominantly illiterate and backward population Europeans have dominated Africans spiritually. We had no carefully worked out philosophy and religion as you have in India and therefore there is no principle of integration. It was believed that the European god who had helped to make the motor car was superior to the native gods."

Mr. Mayanja thinks that the struggle for independence in Uganda will be easier now that large countries like India have become independent.

Though he has still a year more to spend in England to complete his studies in History and Law, Mr. Mayanja has come to India to see for himself how India, and Indians, are setting about the job of reconstruction and rehabilitation. "Everybody talks glibly of absorbing the best of African culture and the best of European culture," he said, "but nobody has told me what the best ingredients are, or in what proportion they are to be mixed so that we get a perfect blend."

There was the need for leader's of true convictions to steer Uganda to her goal of sovereign independence for besides economic reconstruction there was also the imperative need for the psychological and cultural re-integration of the African people.

"We do not have unemployment," Mr. Mayanja told me, "but there is the major problem of literacy. Being primarily an agricultural country, we must build up our industry; we must have power, light, and health services. We need everything that an underdeveloped country needs, only on a minor scale."

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U.N. Secretary General Re-elected

The President of the Security Council of the United Nations, Dr. Emilio Nunez-Portuondo of Cuba, has sent a letter to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold to inform him of his second five-year term of office. He has been re-elected unanimously both by the Security Council and the Assembly.

Dr. Emilio said he wished to convey the Council's "sincere thanks for the able and dedicated way in which you have discharged your tremendous responsibilities."

After the president of the General Assembly, Mr. Leslie Munro, of New Zealand, had announced the result of the vote Mr. Hammarskjold entered the chamber and received a standing ovation.

He told the Assembly: "If a mountain wall is once climbed, later tauiers do not undo the fact it has been known it can be climbed. In this sense, every step forward in the pioneer effort of this organization inevitably widens the scope for the right for peace."

Place in History

Sir Leslie, who led those paying tributes, said Mr. Hammarskjold's work on the United Nations emergency force — at the height of the Suez crisis last year — would "suffice to secure him an honoured place in history."

Mr. Hammarskjold's post pays £14,280 a year tax-free, and he has a flat in the United Nations building, another on Park Avenue, and a country home 50 miles from New York.

He is a 52-year-old former Swedish Government official, and is seldom ill despite his almost constant seven days a week working routine.

Eastern Nigeria to Spend £1 M. on Education in Five Years

The Government of Eastern Nigeria is to spend more than £1 million on education during the period 1956-60, under its Five-Year Development Plan. Prominence is to be given to technical education, because the Government recognises that the Region's chances of attracting overseas investment depends to a large extent on its ability to provide an adequate body of skilled and semi-skilled man-power including a proportion of men training in management.

For this purpose it is intended to include the spending of £915,280 on the establishment of a Secondary Technical School and the expansion of existing schools to include technical departments.

LABOUR ATTACK TORY POLICY

Rent Act and Bank Rate severely criticised at Brighton

THE Labour Party Conference opened at Brighton on Monday with an all-out attack on the Government. The two emergency resolutions from the Party's Executive focused the attack on the decision to increase the Bank Rate and cut investment and on the Rent Act.

Housing To Be Socialised

RESOLUTION No. 1, moved by Shadow Chancellor Mr. Harold Wilson, says the Government, "through its abandonment of domestic planning and controls, and its military adventures abroad, has directly contributed to inflation, ever-rising prices, loss of gold and dollar reserves and to the recent speculation against the £."

Cutting essential investment and imposing a rigid credit squeeze, it is claimed, means unemployment, endangers industrial peace and undermines our future standard of living.

RESOLUTION No. 2 pledges the next Labour Government to repeal the Rent Act which threatens thousands of people with higher rents or eviction.

And it goes on, a Labour Government would put all tenanted houses under local authority ownership as quickly as possible so that housing becomes a social service.

Number one resolution says that the Government is threatening employment and endangering industrial peace by its drastic measures to protect the pound and counter inflation. The text of this resolution, moved by Mr. Harold Wilson, "shadow" Chancellor, is:—

"This conference strongly condemns the Government's economic and financial policy. Through its abandonment of domestic planning and controls and its military adventures abroad, the Government has directly contributed to inflation, ever-rising prices, loss of gold and dollar reserves, and to the recent speculation against the pound.

"Conference affirms the importance of defending the present exchange rate of the pound. But it rejects a policy which, through cutting essential investment and imposing a rigid credit freeze together with the highest bank Rate for nearly 40 years, undermines our future standard of living, restricts production, threatens employment and endangers industrial peace. Conference further places on record its profound conviction that there can be no effective solution to our economic problems while this Government remains in office."

The resolution moved by Miss Alice Bacon reads:—

"This Labour conference condemns the Tory Government's Rent Act, 1957, as a vicious piece of legislation in support of landlord interested interests. The Act victimises millions of tenants; threatens countless families with the loss of their homes; pushes up still further the cost of living and so aggravates inflation.

"This Act — a lost effort to prop up private landlordism — provides no solution of the housing problem. It's passage only vindicates the sure belief of the Labour Party, affirmed in 'Challenge to Britain and reaffirmed in 'Homes of the Future,' that private landlords, with or without rent control, cannot provide our people with houses of the standard they deserve, that housing must be recognised as a social service, and that private ownership of tenanted houses must be replaced by municipal ownership. To that end the next Labour Government will proceed with all possible speed to implement 'Homes of the Future.'

"Meanwhile, in order to alleviate, wherever possible, the hardships caused by the Rent Act, it will be necessary for the next Labour Government to make urgent provison for restoring some protection to tenants — though it will not be possible to reverse all the injustices and repair all the damage caused by this Act.

"The next Labour Government will introduce legislation to repeal the Act and replace it with a measure designed:—

"(1) To maintain the security of tenure conferred by previous Rent Acts for those houses which are still controlled, and to restore this security to all the properties decontrolled under the Rent Act, 1957. This will ensure that no further evictions take place and stop the decontrol of property on change of tenancy.

"(2) To protect tenants against unreasonable rents. Under the new Act, rent tribunals will be empowered to fix rents whenever the landlord or the tenant appeals to them. In making their decisions on such appeals, the tribunals will be guided by a definition of fair and reasonable rent which will be incorporated in the Act and will take account of the conditions prevailing at the time.

"(3) To make further provision for the transfer of tenancy within the family in the event of death.

"(4) To simplify the procedure for obtaining certificates of disrepair.

"(5) To restore to rent tribunals the power to fix reasonable rents for all furnished dwellings."

Eisenhower Condemns Mob Violence

President Eisenhower, last week, accused the Arkansas State Administration of having encouraged mob violence over school integration at Lake Rock. The President was clearly angered by a cabled protest from Senator Russell, of Georgia.

Senator Russell referred to "strong-armed, totalitarian police-state methods employed at Little Rock'. He compared the presence and activity of paratroops guarding Little Rock's Central high school with "Hitler's storm troopers."

The President, replying by telegram, said if he had not taken the action he did it would have resulted in "dissolution of the Union."

STATE POWERS ABUSED

He added: "Few times in my life have I felt as saddened as when the obligation of my office required me to order the use of a force within a State to carry out the decisions of a Federal Court.

"My conviction is that had the police powers of the State of Arkansas been utilised not to frustrate the orders of the Court but to support them, the ensuing violence and open disrespect for the law and for the Federal Judiciary would never have occurred.

"The Arkansas National Guard could have handled the situation with ease had it been instructed to do so." In a rare burst of direct displeasure at a Senator, he added: "I must say that I completely fail to comprehend your comparison of our troops to Hitler's storm-troopers."

Flu's Toll in Britain

Flu deaths almost trebled from 47 to 131 in the week ended September 21.

This year's total influenza deaths, however, remains considerably below last year's — 472 compared with 1,073.

The epidemic is still spreading in many parts of the country.

Twelve pits in the Barnsley area were idle because of the epidemic, and production at many factories was badly hit.

Sterling Steady

On last Sunday sterling was steady in most world markets, lower than the peaks reached in the fluctuations which followed the rise in Britain's Bank Rate.

In Switzerland the rate was the highest since the Bank Rate announcement. In Paris and Frankfurt, though below the recent highest levels, it was still higher than before Bank Rate was increased, but in Amsterdam it subsided to its old level.

MBOYA TELLS EUROPEANS, ASIANS:

'Take Our Hand Of Friendship Or.....'

AMID rousing cheers, on Thursday evening last week, the Member for Nairobi, Mr. Tom Mboya, addressed one of the largest gatherings at the Kaloleni Social Hall. Called to hear the Member's views on certain pronouncements reportedly made by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Michael Blundell, and Mr. Humphrey Slade, recently, the Africans—men, women, and children—went in their hundreds. Soon was the hall sardine-packed, and an equally large crowd gathered and remained for some time outside the Social Hall

Replying to Mr. Michael Blundell, the Member for Nairobi promised to press for a precise statement from the Government regarding the Minister's alleged statement that there was room for more European Settlers in the Highlands.

Resettle On Highlands

"Africans are determined to open up the Highlands," reported Mboya to the cheers of his listeners, and went on to submit that Africans wanted to "resettle" (not to settle) on the Highlands.

A minister of "this so-called multi-racial government," stormed Mr. Mboya, "must speak precisely."

Replying to Mr. Slade's reported statement that if African Members persisted in their "hopeless attitude" the Europeans would say there is to be no change until 1960, the Member for Nairobi retorted that it was the African who had all the time and population in his favour. "To wait...."

"We Farm Highlands"

There were animated cries from the audience, who kept on echoing Mr. Mboya's strong expressions. The cries became voluminous when someone shouted: "It is we who farm the highlands....."

After expressing his thankfulness for the support to African demands expressed by Asians last May, Mboya angrily contested "certain statements" recently made by what he called "a certain Asian Member."

No Wavering

Raising his voice above the cheers of his audience, the African leader stated: "They have got to choose one way, and one way only. No more wavering."

The Member also said that the African had offered his hand of friendship.

"Those who want to take it, can take it," he said.

"Those who don't..... ", he was saying, as the audience completed the rest of the sentence for him.

Mr. Tom Mboya, the Member for Nairobi.

Charity Football Match

There will be a Football Match on Saturday, 5th October, in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society between the Roving Rovers and the Nairobi Heroes at the Royal Technical College Ground. Kick off at 5 p.m.

P.C.P. Challenges Mr. Madan

'Colour Bar' Statement Contradicted

THE Nairobi Peoples Conventional Party has challenged and expressed its disgust at the statements made in Bombay by Mr. Madan, the Asian Minister without Portfolio, in answer to certain questions by the Indian Press to whom Mr. Madan is reported to have said that colour bar in Kenya had "almost disappeared", although from a distance it might appear that the country was still beset with racial difficulties.

In a statement the Party states that the "Minister's comparision of our racial strife with that of countries such as the Union of South Africa and Southern States of America , both areas which continue to harbour the world's most colour-conscious corners, is in itself an admittance of the fact that racial segregation exists in East Africa."

Disgust

"The Party wishes to record its disgust at the Minister's attitude which intends to mitigate the unchartered humiliation to which those segregated against are committed. It further diplores the fact that this Hon. Minister finds it escapable to face facts and state frankly that in East Africa the seriousness of the colour segregation is dictated by imaginary feelings of superiority inherent in the veins of the immigrant races.

Everything Not Rosy

"Whereas the Party welcomes any efforts by anyone towards the elimination of segregation , it fears that uninvited positions held by a few fortunates Asians and Africans, has the absurd effect of driving them to imagine that everything in the garden is rosy," the statement concludes.

Division of Nigeria?

Commission to Study Problems of Minorities

As agreed by the Nigeria Constitutional Conference held in London in May and June, 1957, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, has appointed a Commission of Enquiry to examine the problems of minorities in Nigeria. The members of the Commission will be Sir Henry Willink, Sir Gordon Hadow, Mr. Philip Mason, and Mr. J .B. Shearer. The Commission is expected to arrive in Nigeria in the second half of November.

The Commission in their terms of reference will ascertain the facts about the fears of minorities in any part of Nigeria and propose means of allaying those fears whether well or ill founded; advise what safeguards should be included for this purpose in the constitution of Nigeria; if, but only if, no other solution seems to the Commission to meet the case, then as a last resort to make detailed recommendations for the creation of one or more new States.

Division If Necessary

If that is necessary, the Commission will specify the precise area to be included in such State or States; recommend the governmental and administrative structure most appropriate for it, and assess whether any new State recommended would be viable from an economic and administrative point of view and what the effect of its creation would be on the Region or Regions from which it would be created and on the Federation.

African Journalists in Britain

A PARTY of five Central and East African journalists arrived in Britain last weekend for a month's visit, as the guests of the Colonial Office. They are Mr. Aidan Cheche and Mr. Ferdinand Felix, both assistant editors of "Mwangaza", a Swahili daily paper in Tanganyika; Mr. Zablon Oti, managing director and editor of the Kenya Vernacular Press Company; Mr. S. I. Sentumbwe, assistant editor of "Eyogera", Uganda; and Mr. Sokota Wina, of the editorial staff of "Nchanga Drum", Northern Rhodesia.

In their first few days arrangements were made for visits to the London docks and the offices of the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations; the Imperial Institute and the Overseas League, a banknote printing work and a milk bottling plant.

Later they will visit Cambridge, Nottingham, Leicester, Birmingham, and Stratford-upon-Avon. They will also spend a week in Scotland.

Gita Society's Annual Celebration

The Gita Society will hold its second Annual Celebration at the Kenya Bhrahama Sabha Hall on Saturday, October 5, at 8 p.m. Mr. Prem Krishen, the Commissioner for Government of India, will be present. The gathering will be entertained by the children of the Gita Pathsala.

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No Amendment of Pak Constitution Before Elections

IN a statement on the recent recommendatory resolution passed by the West Pakistan Assembly regarding the reconstitution of province of West Pakistan, President Iskander Mirza said that there should be no tampering with the constitution on such important issues at the present juncture and that general elections must be held in 1958 under the present constitution.

The Prime Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, said "I am definitely of the opinion that there should be no amendment of constitution on such radical lines until general elections, and thereafter the new Legislature may make what amendments it considers requisite."

"Tracing the history of one unit, the Prime Minister said that there is today greater degree of psychological freedom, greater sense of oneness and mutual reliance. He said, "I maintain that future of West Pakistan and indeed the fate of Pakistan must be decided by the chosen representatives of people."

ment are open to all.

India's Case For Goa Before World Court

Portugal's Application for Right of Passage

India's case in regard to Portugal's application before the World Court at The Hague, demanding the right to send troops across Indian territory to re-subjugate the inhabitants of Dadra and Nagar Aveli, has been argued by a distinguished panel of international jurists.

The Indian representatives were Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Indian Attorney General; Professor P. Guggenheim, Professor of International Law at the University of Geneva, Sir Frank Soskice, Q.C., a former British Attorney General and inadmissible.

The present case before the World Court is not primarily on a political issue. The future of Goa or of other Portuguese possessions in India is not involved in this case. The arguments therefore are of a

SCHOOL ATHLETIC MEETING

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

FOREIGN TELEGRAM CHARGES INCREASED

Owing to the increases which overseas Administrations are making in the charges of accepting and transmitting telegrams in the Overseas Telegraph service, the Postmaster General announces that the charges for telegrams from East Africa to overseas destinations will be increased with effect from the 1st October. Full details of the new charges can be obtained on enquiry at any post office in East Africa. The increases are due to the general rise in operating costs throughout the

increase of 8 per cent over the same period of last year.

Cargo, on the other hand, fell by 12 per cent from 192 tons in 1956 to 169 tons in the same period of 1957. The mail figures continued to show a healthy increase from 25 tons in 1956 to 32½ tons in 1957, an increase of 16 per cent.

GANDHI JAYANTI

The Nairobi Seva Dal celebrated Gandhi Jayanti, the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, on last Wednesday at the Patel Brotherhood Hall, Nairobi. Mr. Motibhai V. Patel presided at the function.

MAHARANA TO OPEN

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ment are open to all.

The Railways and Harbours have tried, in the preparation of this booklet, to give as much information as possible in an interesting way. They hope that its distribution, particularly to schools, will ensure that those who think of joining the Railway and Harbours family are acquainted with the opportunities available for a thorough initial training, followed by a worthwhile career, security of employment and reasonable chances of promotion.

Copies of the pamphlet are obtainable from any district office or training school of the Administration or General Manager's Office, P.O. Box 90121, Nairobi.

"Opportunities for Employment" E.A.R. & H. Recruiting Brochure

An attractive booklet entitled "Opportunities for Employment" has recently been published by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The purpose of the booklet is to bring to the notice of young men in search of a career the opportunities that exist for employment in the Administration.

After pointing out that the salary structure of the Administration is non-racial and that its policy is to recruit the bulk of its staff from within East Africa, the booklet gives particulars of all the training schemes which the Administration operates to implement this policy. Young men entering the service are taken into one of the training grades according to the standard of education which they have attained. Thereafter their promotion depends on their work and ability and equal opportunities for advance-

Eastern Nigerian Cement Factory

The first sample of cement from the £2,400,000 Nigerian Cement Co. Ltd., factory at Nkalagu, 31 miles from Enugu the headquarters of Eastern Nigeria, has been produced.

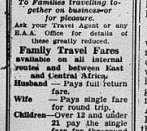
When commercial production starts in November, 6,000 bags will be produced each day. This will require about 9,000 kilowatts of power supplied from Oji river power station 60 miles from Nkalagu and 75 tons of finely pulverised coal from Enugu coal mines.

The factory is one of the best sited of its kind in the world and occupies 6,873 acres of land.

Post Graduate Courses in Anaethetics

The Department of Anaesthetics of the University College Hospital, Ibadan, has been recognised for the training or Post Graduates for higher qualification granted by the Faculty of Anaesthetics, Royal College of Surgeons, England.

The recognition which is with effect from June, 1957, means that doctors who desire can now be trained within the University College Hospital for the post graduate professional qualification of Diploma in Anaesthetics and also the Fellowship, conducted by the Faculty of Anaesthetics, Royal College of Surgeons.



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STEPHEN & ROCHE,
The Mansion House,
P.O. Box 650,
NAIROBI.

Advocates for J. & P. Coats Limited, and its Agent, The Central Agency Limited.

India's Case For Goa Before World Court

Portugal's Application for Right of Passage

India's case in regard to Portugal's application before the World Court at The Hague, demanding the right to send troops across Indian territory to re-subjugate the inhabitants of Dadra and Nagar Aveli, has been argued by a distinguished panel of international jurists.

The Indian representatives were Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Indian Attorney General; Professor P. Guggenheim, Professor of International Law at the University of Geneva, Sir Frank Soskice, Q.C., a former British Attorney General and M.P., and Prof. C. S. Waddock, Professor of Law at Oxford.

The points that have been made by these are:

1. The World Court has no jurisdiction to consider this application. Under Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, jurisdiction is acquired when a nation makes a declaration that it accepts the Court's compulsory jurisdiction in relation to any other state which has made a similar declaration. But in making its declaration, Portugal made a condition reserving to itself the right to exclude at any time any subject it chose: This is irregular and makes Portugal's declaration invalid.

2. Within three days of making this declaration, Portugal in great haste filed its present application against India — before India had even the knowledge that Portugal had made the declaration, or before, as has been laid down, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had time to inform India that the declaration had been filed. So when the application was filed on December 12, 1955, India had not been informed that she had incurred certain obligations towards another State. At that date compulsory jurisdiction in regard to any disputes between India and Portugal simply did not exist. So the application itself is invalid.

3. This so-called dispute over right of passage has never been the subject of negotiations between the parties, as is required by international law, before one of the parties takes it to court. Negotiations should have taken place.

4. The claim of right of passage itself is imprecise and therefore not admissible in international law. How many soldiers should be allowed to pass through Indian territory and how many times? Should tanks and artillery be allowed to go across? Should this alleged right operate in times of war? Should it operate even if India is neutral in a war?

In short how can a state be expected to submit to a wholly undefined transit through her territory? This kind of demand is not supportable in international law.

5. The passage of foreign persons and goods and especially armed forces across a State's territory is in principle a matter exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of a State. Even if, therefore, the right claimed by Portugal were precisely put, it would be inadmissible.

The present case before the World Court is not primarily on a political issue. The future of Goa or of other Portuguese possessions in India is not involved in this case. The arguments therefore are of a strictly legal nature.

Semi-annual Registers of Revision of Voters

The semi-annual revisions of the Arab, European, Indian and Indian Muslim registers of voters have been notified in the Kenya Official Gazette of October 1, 1957.

These registers of voters are open for inspection during office hours at the offices of the various Registering Officers.

Any person who is qualified to have his name entered on a register and whose name is omitted therefrom and who claims to have it inserted may apply to the appropriate Registering Officer. Similarly, anybody whose name appears on a Register and who objects to his name, or any other person's name, appearing thereon may apply to the Registering Officer to have the name expunged.

Applications should be made in writing within two weeks of the date of publication of the revisions to the registers, must set out the grounds for the application and the address of the person making the claim or objection, and must be accompanied by the sum of Shs. 2/50, which will be returned when the claim or objection has been heard, except if the application or claim is considered by the Registering Officer to be frivolous.

Terrorists' Hideout In Papyrus Swamp

When the Mau Mau terrorist, the so-called "General" Mwita, and two of his gang were captured in the Naivasha area recently, members of the Kenya Police Special Branch waded up to their armpits into Lake Naivasha to reach the papyrus swamp in which the terrorist had built their hideout.

The three terrorists, who have been charged with the unlawful possession of home-made pistols and ammunition, had built themselves in the thick papyrus about 50 yards from the shores of the lake. It was found to be well constructed and equipped and well stocked with food. The Police recovered a considerable amount of property, including a bicycle in good condition, women's handbags and blankets.

Stone Knife May Be Link Between Cultures

A stone knife which experts consider could be a possible link between African and very early European cultures has been discovered near Bindura, Rhodesia. The knife was found among wash-away rubble in an old river bed—is about a foot long and has a clear-cut crown and hilt.

Authorities at Salisbury's Queen Victoria Museum have given the opinion that the knife is one of the most ancient found in Southern Rhodesia. In an attempt to check the authenticity and age of the knife a photograph is to be sent to archaeological experts at Cambridge University.

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SCHOOL ATHLETIC MEETING

Shree Sanatan Dharma Sabha and S. S. D. Girls' School held its 6th Annual Sports Meeting last week on the Asian Civil Service Club Ground, Juja Road, Nairobi. Altogether there were 35 events, the competition was keen and lively and a marked improvement of standards was noticed. At the end Councillor Balkishish Singh Sian presented cups (seen above) trophies to the winners.

Encroachments on European Farm

TANGANYIKA Government has picked a Senior District Officer, Mr. B. J. J. Stubbings to go to the Matomondo Valley in Central Province in an effort to reach a settlement over the encroachments on Mr. Tapscott's farm.

The matter was brought before Legislative Council recently by Mr. C.L. Towne who tabled a private member's motion calling upon Government to take immediate action to evict seven original squatters, or their successors, on the Tapscott farm. He asked for a full inquiry into the matter.

This motion however was withdrawn when the Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources, Mr. A. H. Pike, proposed that a senior officer be sent to the Valley to endeavour to reach a settlement.

Mr. Stubbings, who will leave soon for Central Province, has been directed to ascertain what encroachments have taken place on the land held by Mr. Tapscott, and whether Government had any obligation, prior to the grant of the right of Occupancy, to remove any of the encroachers at present on the land.

Government points out that if Mr. Tapscott finds it necessary to commence an action for eviction against the encroachers and Gusama an eviction order, he will be given the full protection of the law and whatever steps are necessary will be taken to enforce the order of the Court.

Mr. Stubbings will be available in the Matamondo Valley area from Monday, October 7th, and can be contacted through the Provincial Commissioner at Dodoma or the District Commissioner, Mpwapwa.

Second African District Officer for Tanganyika

Tanganyika's second African District Officer has been appointed by Government. Mr. Edward Hallwenge, a 39 years old Jaluo from Kenya, who joined Tanganyika Government as a clerk has been promoted an Administrative Officer Class III with effect from July this year.

Mr. Hallwenge was educated at Ca.S.S. Maseno school in Kenya and joined Tanganyika Government in 1946. He was promoted Assistant District Officer in 1950 and passed his Law Examination the following year.

In 1953 he took a local government course in the United Kingdom under a British Council Bursary and in 1954 he was appointed a 2nd class Magistrate.

From September 1956 to June this year Mr. Hallwenge studied at Cambridge University and when he returned to Tanganyika was posted to the Ministry of Finance and Economics as an Assistant Secretary.

The other African District Officer in Tanganyika Government is Mr. D. A. Omari who is stationed at Morogoro.

BASANT PICTURES' SUCCESSFUL MYTHOLOGICAL FILM

BASANT PICTURES released their Mythological picture "PAVAN PUTRA HANUMAN" all over India in the month of August. The picture has done extraordinarily good business everywhere having collected Rs. 1,50,000/- in Bombay and Calcutta each in the very first week. This picture has a special reel exposed in Gevacolour in which the whole of Ramayana has been concised to nine minutes. The picture was seen by the Central Commerce Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, during the last week and he appreciated the same very highly.

Applicants should realise that, as there are only some 70 small holdings available for allocation, no guarantee can be given that any applicant will receive a small holding.

A social picture titled "PAK DAMAN" with the background of Lucknow depicting a typical Muslim culture in that part of India is being directed for 'Basant Pictures' by the famous director Yusuf. Music for this picture has been given by Mr. Gulam Mohamed while Chitra and Sudesh play the leading roles. The picture is scheduled for release all over India immediately after Diwali. It is said that the Mushaira sequence in the picture is one of the best so far exposed and exhibited by the India film industry.

Matinee idol fearless Nadia and John Cawas are coming once again in "The Circus Queen." This picture is with the circus background and the usual thrills and suspense will be provided in this picture also.

Homi Wadia's "ZIMBO" is fast nearing completion and if no further trouble arises on account of the raw stock, the picture is expected to be ready for release on the New Year's Eve this year. Recently a TEASER TRAILER was shown in the leading theatres of India and the same has been very highly appreciated.

This wizard of photography Mr. Babubhai Mistry having gained confidence with his success of 'Pavan Putra Hanuman' has started wielding the megaphone for another mythological called MAYA BAZAAR where the director has ample opportunities of exploiting the photographic effects. Anita Guha, Mahipal and Raj Kumar are playing the three leading roles in the pictures.

These pictures will be released in Africa through Messrs. Indian Film Combine Private Limited, Nairobi.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

FOREIGN TELEGRAM CHARGES INCREASED

Owing to the increases which overseas Administrations are making in the charges of accepting and transmitting telegrams in the Overseas Telegraph service, the Postmaster General announces that the charges for telegrams from East Africa to overseas destinations will be increased with effect from the 1st October. Full details of the new charges can be obtained on enquiry at any post office in East Africa.

These increases are due to the general rise in operating costs throughout the world and as an example, the present ordinary rate for most Commonwealth countries of Sh. 1/35 per word will become, after the 1st October, Sh. 1/85 per word.

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS TRAFFIC FIGURES

During the period August 13 to September 9th, that is, the ninth fourweekly period of the year, East African Airways carried 9,219 passengers on their scheduled services, i.e. an increase of 8 per cent over the same period of last year.

Cargo, on the other hand, fell by 12 per cent from 192 tons in 1956 to 169 tons in the same period of 1957. The mail figures continued to show a healthy increase from 28 tons in 1956 to 32½ tons in 1957, an increase of 16 per cent.

GANDHI JAYANTI

The Nairobi Seva Dal celebrated Gandhi Jayanti, the birth of Mahatma Gandhi, on last Wednesday at the Patel Brotherhood Hall, Nairobi. Mr. Motibhai V. Patel presided at the function.

MAHARANA TO OPEN RAJPUT BUILDING

His Highness Maharana Shaheb Sir Natvarsinghji, who is touring this country with his Maharani, will perform the opening ceremony of the Rajput League Building at Nakuru today.

Small Holdings For Nandi

The District Commissioner, Nandi, has made the following announcement with regard to settlement areas in his district:-

A limited number of small holdings in the Sarora and Kaimosi settlements have been reserved, at the request of the Nandi African District Council, for serving and ex-askaris of the Kenya Police and the King's African Rifles, together with staff and ex-staff of the Prisons, Customs and Forests Departments.

Nandi African staff of the above departments who of the National Bank wish to apply for small holdings are requested to write to the District Commissioner, Nandi, P.O. Kabiset, before October 31, 1957, giving full particulars (name of location and sub-location).

The size of the small holdings to be allocated varies from 20 to 70 acres according to the value of the land, and only those Nandi who do not at present own land in Nandi District will be considered for one of these new small holdings.

Zanzibar Lightship for Britain

A twinscrew lightship and buoy tender has been handed over to her new owners, the Zanzibar Government, by the Dartmouth, Devonshire, builders.

The Salama is the second vessel to have been built by Messrs. Philip and Son, Ltd. for the Zanzibar Government, and during trials the vessel attained a speed of 11.15 knots.

Built to the order of the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, the vessel has a single deck with a sunken forecastle and deckhouse aft. The Salama is 149½ ft. long and of 383 gross tons.

World Bank Annual Meeting

The 12th annual meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and of the International Monetary Fund were held in Washington from 23 to 26 September. The Board of Governors of the newly-established International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, held its first annual meeting on 27 September. Miguel Cuaderno, Governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines, is Chairman of the Boards of Governors of all three institutions, presided at the meetings.

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EMPIRE THEATRE
Sunday, 6th October, 1957
at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
RAJKAMAL KALAMANDIR PRESENTS
A SIMPLE STORY OF A SIMPLE SOUL, THE STRUGGLE AND SACRIFICE OF A BROTHER FOR HIS SISTER AGAINST THE SOCIETY
'TOOFAN AUR DEEYA'
Starring:- SATISH VYAS, BABY NANDA, KUMAR, RAJENDRA, K. DATE, ULLHAS.
Music:— VASANT DESAI.
Direction:— PRABHAT KUMAR.

Printed and Published by The Colonial Times Limited, P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

COLONIAL TIMES
Phone 24521, Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.
NAIROBI THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1957

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

African Politics

Sir, — I refer to Dr. S. G. Hassan's letter which appeared in "C. T." last week under the above heading and would like to advise Dr. Hassan as follows:

First Dr. Hassan said that he had seen the change taking place with his own eyes as he was here before Mr. Khamisi and Mr.

Thank You, East Africa

Sir,—I have spent a happy year in East Africa visiting Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mauritius, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja, Moshi and Arusha where I met many people and have made many

IN BRITAIN TODAY

NUCLEAR SUBMARINES AS OIL TANKERS

Submarines propelled by nuclear power, with a displacement of up to 100,000 tons, may become oil tankers of the future if trials now

TANGANYIKA CAN BE A MODEL STATE

By Don Taylor

"If we go forward in a wise and statesmanlike way, we can confidently look forward to the achievement of nationhood and can emerge with pride and dignity as a model state in Africa."

Those words were spoken by the Governor of Tanga-

stage" depends on harmonious race relations. No one is more aware of this than the Governor himself. He has repeatedly urged the Africans to recognise the role that non-Africans have played — and must continue to play — in the advance

goods which are not manufactured by J. & P. Coats, Limited.

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STORY OF A SIMPLE SOUL, THE STRUGGLE AND SACRIFICE OF A BROTHER FOR HIS SISTER AGAINST THE SOCIETY

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COLONIAL TIMES

Phone 24521, Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.
NAIROBI THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1957

AFRICAN LEADERSHIP

For some years before the 1956 general elections, certain African leaders had made it their duty to criticise Indians whether or not there was occasion or reason for it. This was safe politics which enabled them to satisfy their urge for public work and at the same time to please a section of European politicians.

Last year's elections brought forward new leaders who immediately showed that they were conscious of the responsibility which attached to their high office. Words began to be weighed before use and African leaders started thinking of the times when they would lead the country instead of one race alone. This probably led to the demand for a big increase in African representation Leadership without following has no meaning.

Those of our readers who have followed the news columns of the daily Press must have felt there is a tremendous improvement in the sense of responsibility shown by the average African leader. The statements issued by the African Elected Members Organisation from time to time have exhibited singleness of purpose to a remarkable degree. This is easily understandable. In addition, however, such statements have taken a balanced view of the situation. They have given no proof of rabid racialism. That they should argue the case of the African population is of course taken for granted.

It is cause for satisfaction that individual African M.L.C.'s generally follow the lead of their organisation and eschew cheap publicity and the human tendency to hit at the other races. There are a number of serious issues before the Colony today which are likely to put to test the statesmanship of the various racial groups. African leaders are expressing themselves on these with frankness and openness and are avoiding excitement.

A few leaders of the old type still exist and they occasionally revert to their habit of trying to win the favour of Europeans by hitting at the Asian. Mr. D. arap Moi, the Member for the Rift Valley, seems to enjoy criticising the Asian without rhyme or reason. The other day he shared platform with Mr. Humphrey Slade and he was reported in the "East African Standard" of the 27th September as saying: "He said he believed the Europeans had done a great deal to improve Kenya. They had not come to Kenya to exploit the Africans and had imparted knowledge to the African community. The same could not be said of the Asian community. Asians had brought to the country a knowledge of trade and commerce, but had done very little to put back the money they made in the Colony. Far too much money was being sent to India." Could there be anything further from the truth?

Another African leader, Mr. Oginga Odinga, had earlier shared platform with the same European leader. Mr. Odinga, however, had spoken more dispassionately and had refrained from mud-slinging. He was reported in the "East African Standard" of the 14th September as saying that there were two types of foreign elements in Kenya. "The first type was represented by civil servants from Britain to help govern the country while coaching Africans in the general running of affairs until government was finally handed over to the indigenous people. The second type was typified by Europeans and Asians whose settlement in Kenya had been motivated by purposes of trade and profit-making. They had been led, by such motives, into demanding a right in the Government of the country and a supremacy in matters political, social, economic and otherwise. But in that way we cannot possibly trust them with the control of the lives and future of our helpless citizens," he said.

This is sufficient to indicate the difference between the outlook of the old and the new African leadership. We do not necessarily accept the implications of all that Mr. Odinga says but it is quite clear that his views are forthright and dispassionate. Mr. D. arap Moi, on the other hand, is openly and singularly biased. We hope time will come when even he will realise that the sympathy which the Asian community has all along had for African political aspirations was not without value. Again, it is not altogether without significance that speeches like that of Mr. D. arap Moi have failed to have the slightest difference to that sympathy.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

African Politics

Sir, — I refer to Dr. S. G. Hassan's letter which appeared in "C. T." last week under the above heading and would like to advise Dr. Hasaan as follows:

First Dr. Hassan said that he had seen the change taking place with his own eyes as he was here before Mr. Khamisi and Mr. Ochie'ng were born. Well, I must point out to Dr. Hassan that Asians had no voice in Kenya till 1923. He continued to say that unless a person happens to be a lunatic, he would not make such flagrant attacks that Asians are our enemy No. 1 and it will be better if they are out of Kenya.

I was in the meeting myself and I did not hear it at all. Perhaps he has only picked it up from two letters of your Asians which appeared in the Mombasa Times a few days past, calling themselves young Africans. Dr. Hassan said they supported the Africans because they are backward and needed help and sympathy from us in their honest aspirations. He went on saying that the history of Kenya politics will prove that the Asians have always opposed policies of the Europeans. This is not so to Africans and it is the Kenya's history which tells Africans that Asians are enemy No. 1. When Mr. Khamisi and Ochei'ng said that Asians are enemy they explained why they are.

This means that Dr. Hassan's letter is meaningless. Mr. Odinga did not mention Asians but he said that we shall live with those who like us and those who do not like us there is no room for them.

Dr. Hassan said that Asians will strongly oppose Africa for the Africans. This is nothing to us as Africans. Can Dr. Hassan tell us what is happening to Europeans and other races living in India? If those Europeans and other races living in India have no share in the Government of India and their interests are protected well, it must be that way in Kenya also.

We must not share with any new-comer the Government of this our motherland, Dr. Hassan came to Kenya to make money not to Govern Kenya.

J. D. N. Oguta De-Nyagwals and J. W. C. Mulima.
Mombasa,

Thank You, East Africa

S.r.—I have spent a happy year in East Africa visiting Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mauritius, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja, Moshi and Arusha where I met many people and have made many friends Everywhere I was overwhelmed with hospitality and hearty welcome. I, through the columns of this widely read journal, thank them all and assure them that I carry with me very pleasant memories of these beautiful lands, generous people and healthy climate. I am returning to India on Monday next, October 7, and wish you all good-bye.

C. D. WELLINGKAR
Nairobi.

African Welcome to the Colonial Secretary

Sir. — Allow me space in your esteemed paper to voice the Africans' welcome to the Colonial Secretary who is due to arrive in these territories early this month.

Whereas we in Kenya must be grateful for Colonial Secretary's decision to come to this country and superintend over the negotiations that are possibly going to take place between Kenya's races on the current constitutional deadlock, it is feared that in a way, his presence here is prejudicial to the necessary impartiality of the outcome at the talks.

The African community is entitled to know why, from time to time, whenever there comes a commissioner or any other authority charged with the responsibility of resolving a situation arising out of its oppression, such an authority more often than not finds fit accommodation in the homes of local Europeans who, in most cases are the cause of the grievances!

Is it not possible, for example, to have such impartial judges staying at a sort of "no man's home"? Supposing it were to be decided that during the forthcoming visit, the Colonial Secretary finds accommodation in the home of the Sultan of Zanzibar, would that not rule out any suspicion that is already in the hearts of most Africans?

In all fairness to the Colonial Secretary, I wish to make it clear that my writing of this letter is not calculated to anything amounting to question his likely impartiality.

AMEGA OSENA.
Nairobi,

Billiards Cups Tournaments

MBALE

ASHOK BAR, MBALE, are holding Grand Billiards and Snookers Cup Tournament under the auspices of Mr. Hassanali Jamal (Machakos) Kenya's once renowned player. Entries are Shs. 10/- per each or both games. There are already 30 entries from Mbale. Names are invited for exhibition games to be played during the last week of October, 1957, befor distribution of relevent Cups and Prizes.

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IN BRITAIN TODAY

NUCLEAR SUBMARINES AS OIL TANKERS

Submarines propelled by nuclear power, with a displacement of up to 100,000 tons, may become oil tankers of the future if tests now being carried out in Britain are successful. This has been made known in an article in "Impulse", a quarterly magazine, by the Tank Superintendent at Saunders-Roe — the first conducting the tests with Mitchell Engineering.

Up to eight streamline model vessels will undergo hull tests in hydrodynamic design to prove the practicability of the project. It is believed that remarkably high speeds "double that of the Queen Elizabeth" are feasible.

In the article it is stated that the idea of taking an oil tanker underwater was comparatively novel. Little attention has been given to the principle that a submarine built entirely for peaceful use propelled by nuclear power could well have revolutionary economic advantages. It is believed that a fleet of such vessels could well be fully competitive with existing tanker fleets both in transport costs and in speed.

WORLD'S JEWELRY IN LONDON

The International Watch and Jewellery Trade Fair opened at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on September 19th. In glittering splendour are £5 million worth of merchandise drawn from nearly every part of the globe.

Now an established annual event, the 1957 Fair had attracted a total of 122 exhibitors. It is estimated that over 20,000 buyers had congregated in London for this Fair which closed on September 25th.

BRITAIN'S LARGEST POST-WAR LINER

The keel of the 40,000 ton liner Oriana was laid at Barrow-in-Furness on September 18. This is the largest liner laid down in Britain since 1939.

Oriana, when commissioned in 1960, will join the Orient Line fleet. With a service speed of 27 knots she will reduce the passage from London to Sydney by seven days and there will be a corresponding cut in the voyage across the Pacific to San Francisco and Vancouver.

The cost of construction is about £12½ million. The new vessel is designed to carry 600 first class and 1,500 tourist class passengers and a crew of 900.

NEW £20 MILLION TEXTILE PLANT

Plans for a new £20 million Terylene plant are announced by Imperial Chemical Industries. The plant will be at Wilton on Teeside where Terylene is now being made and will have an annual capacity of 20 million lb.

At the same time an extension to the existing Terylene capacity at Wilton, from 22 million lb. to 30 million lb. is also under construction. This additional capacity will come into production early in 1959. The new plant, it is thought, will come into production early in the 1960's.

COMET TESTS

The Comet II jet airliner made the 4,500-mile round trip from London to Beirut on September 17 on the first of a series of engine test flights. It left London Airport at 8.40 a.m., landed at Beirut at 1.29 p.m. local time, took off again at 3.15 p.m., and landed at London at 9.12 p.m

The airliner will be making daily flight to Beirut, except on Thursdays, and B.O.A.C. engineers and some freight will be carried on the series of proving flights. The return flight took 5 hrs. 50 mins. The airliner flew at nearly 500 m.p.h. cutting more than four hours off the normal time for Constellation airliners.

TANGANYIKA CAN BE A MODEL STATE

By Don Taylor

"If we go forward in a wise and statesmanlike way, we can confidently look forward to the achievement of nationhood and can emerge with pride and dignity as a model state in Africa."

Those words were spoken by the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Edward Twining, when he opened the 33rd Session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council on September 17. He could not have had a more fitting audience, for listening to him in the Distinguished Strangers Gallery were the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation from the United Kingdom, and the Visiting Mission of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

Those gave an added significance to Sir Edward's stirring words was the fact that the Legislature has been newly constituted. A Ministerial system has been introduced, leading to the appointment of four African and two non-African Assistant Ministers. Next year, Tanganyika will hold its first elections. These will take place in five constituencies, while elections for the remaining constituencies will be held in 1960.

No-one would pretend that Tanganyika, with its tragic history of slave-trading, repression and economic stangnation presented an easy task for an Administering Power. But Britain can take pride in her stewardship. Only recently, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations gave heartening approval of Britain's policy and record.

In his speech to the Legislative Council, Sir Edward Twining went into explicit detail. "It is our duty", he emphasised "to prepare the territory as quickly and as throughly as possible for self-government. But the intermediate target must be responsible government," by which I mean an unofficial majority with an unofficial Ministers in five years. When that has been firmly established it will be time enough to look to the next steps required to reach self-government." The Governor went on very rightly, these significant words: "Many conditions must be fulfilled before responsible government can be achieved on a lasting basis."

What are the conditions he referred to? Clearly, political maturity, economic reliability, plus a responsible and educated population which can man and conduct its own administration are among the basic essentials.

Let us look at what Britain is doing to provide these essentials.

In addition to the introduction of the ministerial system and elections, it is proposed to set up a committee in 1959 to examine steps towards further constitutional progress. As for local Government, there are already 2,500 local councils in existence, and district councils are now being brought into existence. Nine town Councils have been formed another is likely to be formed by January.

On the economic side, remarkable progress has been made. Government revenue is more than three times what it was in 1947 and increases in production of commodities are remarkable. Between 1947 and 1956, the production of sisal increased by 76 per cent, that of coffee by 31 per cent, cotton by 252 per cent, sugar by 140 per cent, cashew nuts by 900 per cent, diamonds by 289 per cent.

During this same period of nine years, the number of companies registered increased from 612 to 1,544, whilst the tonnage of shipping entering principal ports jumped from 1,955,000 to 3,222,000.

Tanganyika, of course, is primarily an agricultural country and future prosperity will depend to a great extent on the efforts of African farmers. Much has already been done to improve their methods, and now a total of 140 African productivity schemes have been drawn up and submitted.

The country does, of course, greatly depend on the interest of the outside stage" depends on harmonious race relations. No one is more aware of this than the Governor himself. He has repeatedly urged the Africans to recognise the role that non-Africans have played — and must continue to play — in the advance of the territory. He has likewise urged non-Africans to understand and sympathise with Africans aspirations.

As he said at the opening of the Legislative Council Session: "One of our most important problems, in fact, is that of human relations. So far we have been fortunate in these. It is more than ever important that they should not only be maintained, but improved."

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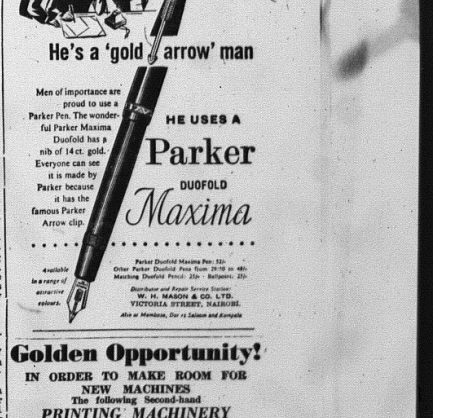
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Marine Borer Tests

An experiment has been completed by forestry experts at No. 6 berth at Kilindini Docks, Mombasa — one of a series initiated by the Forest Department of Kenya and Tanganyika and the E.A.R. & H. to collect information about local species of Marine Borer as a guide in future harbour construction and maintenance.

Podo from Moshi, some of which was left untreated for comparison purposes, had been immersed in the dock waters for six months. On removal, the untreated timber was found to be riddled with the holes of the various types of borer common to East African waters. The timber treated with preservative was found to be entirely clear of infestation.

As long ago as 1931 research began into Marine Borer, this being a general term covering several species which are related to the oyster and shrimp families. The damage done by these pests is enormous, often necessitating repairs in excess of the original cost of the structure infested. Native fishermen provided the information that fish traps made out of 1½" thick Mangrove poles sometimes last as little as three months, and the life of dhows and small native craft is severely curtailed.

The traditional method of preservation and eradication of the borer by crews of native craft is to beach the boats and light fires under them, but advice by the Forest Department and instructions in Swahili on treatment of boats with preservatives have proved of great benefit to boat owners, many of whom are now acting on the Department's advice.

Research and investigation into Marine Borer continues, and it is hoped that new ideas on the treatment of moe expensive craft of modern design will result.

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School in a Flat

Last week I visited a Somali School housed in three rooms of a residential flat in Eastleigh — the hot bed of vice. The school started by Dr. Yusuf with the co-operation of the Somali Parents Association had its humble beginning in a hotel. At present with the grant from the Government, three teachers (two of which are ladies) are preparing some 100 boys and about 70 girls to make success of their lives through education. There is no P.T. field nor any open place for assembly. Since I did not see desks in the classes I presumed that the children sat on the cold cement floor. Later I was informed by the founder that next year they will move to the new school building which is being built by the Government in the old Racecourse. The new school will house some 300 children.

Dr. Yusuf told me: "I am aware of the fact that the education that we can impart now is not upto the standard, but this is the maximum we can do."

During the course of my visit a Mr. Noor Issa, a Somali teacher, presented a lorry which was to be made into a school bus. This did impress me a bit but what attracted my attention most was the children of different skins at the school. The school, though primarily for the Somalis, has Asian and African pupils. What resemblance it has with the Multi-racial Primary School? The latter is an experiment in multi-racialism while the former is not.

Roval Show

Like Christmas, Royal Show week has come and gone — leaving its impact on the agricultural history of this country. For the farmer it was the week for festivity, for the Africans it was the week of less work since their masters were on the farm to supervise them while the other labourers had been brought on the show ground as a reward for their hard, honest service, and, for the school children the show signified a day's holiday. For me Royal Show was an occasion to show Mr. Madan that colour bar does still exist in Kenya.

But unfortunately Mr. Madan was not in Kenya. Had he been to the show, I am certain that his brown skin would not have qualified him for the toilet facilities which Mr. Blundell, the Minister for Agriculture, enjoyed.

Sayings Of The Week

It is as important to us to keep Germany out of Russia's hands as it is to them to keep Germany out of our hands. Don't ask me how without war.
— **Mr. Bernard Baruch.**

It was economics and not aesthetics that made this country great.
— **Outdoor Advertising Association of America.**

They do well by egg-heads in Moscow.
— **Mr. Guy Surgess.**

Win a Man.
— **Daily Sketch announcement.**

A campaign against luminous wrist watches would be more beneficial to humanity than a campaign against the nuclear tests.
— **Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.**

Mr. Gluck should not be embarrassed. I can't pronounce his (name) either.
— **Mr. S. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon.**

Every singer or actor of merit is a tiger or tigress .
— **Mme. Callas.**

Our workers and peasants find the regime is not cruel enough.
— **Mr. Janos Kadar, Prime Minister of Hungary.**

PEOPLE

Africans at Govt. House Garden Party

More than 300 Africans from all parts of the Colony were guests at a garden party given at Government House, Nairobi, last week, (September 26) by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Lady Mary Baring. They included chiefs, headmen and members of the Administration.

Despite the dull weather, which threatened at one time to break into a thunderstorm, the party made a colourful scene. There was a large group of turbaned Somali chiefs from the Northern Province, some duhas (Northern Province tribal police) and chiefs and elders from Masai and other pastoral tribes carrying their traditional flywhisks. Several were wearing medals for outstanding service.

The colourful dress of those from the remoter districts contrasted with the smart suits of Nairobi Africans, a few of whom brought their wives with them.

All the guests were welcomed individually by the Governor and Lady Mary Baring and were introduced by the District Commissioners from their own districts, who attended the reception with their wives.

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Mr. H. M. Doughty, General Manager of the First Permanent Building Society, has been elected to the Council of the International Union of Building Societies now holding its annual Congress in Stuttgart, Germany.

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Messrs. Gordhandas D. Kantaria, Jiwanbhai S. Rajani, Gopaldas Mehta, Shamjibhai H. Raithatha, Madhubhai P. Hirani and Dr. H. R. Pavagadhi accorded an opportunity to some 150 ladies and gentlemen to meet **Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Forbandar** at a Buffet Dinner last week.

The Visitors are on a sight-seeing tour of this country as the guests of Mr. Kanjibhai Naranji.

Among the gathering present at the Function were the Commissioner for the Government of India and Mrs. Prem Krishen.

After a treat to very sumptuous food and drinks, Mr. Hirani, on behalf of the hosts, thanked the guests of honour for having managed to fit in this programme in their crowded list of engagements. He was followed by Mr. J. D. Byramjee.

Their Highnesses, replying suitably, expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at this lovely land and its contented people. The natural beauty of East Africa was greatly admired, with particular reference to the artistic setting of the City of Nairobi and the enchanting game at the Royal National Park.

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The Government of Kenya has now been informed by the Colonial Office in London that the **Secretary of State for the Colonies** will make his promised visit to East Africa in October. He intends to arrive in Entebbe on October 5 and to leave Uganda for Kenya on October 11. From Kenya he will go to Tanganyika on October 19, visit Zanzibar on October 29 and 30, and leave Tanganyika on October 31.

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Mr. C. T. Hutson, the Chief Commercial Superintendent, and **Mr. A. H. Barley,** the Chief Ports Manager, of the East African Railways and Harbours, have left for the Belgian Congo to discuss the movement of imports and exports to and from the Congo through the ports of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, and over the East Coast rail routes via Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, Kampala and Kasese (the terminus of the Western Uganda Extension), and the Belgian Congo ports of Kasenyi and Managi on Lake Albert.

Some 50,000 tons of imports are railed yearly from Dar es Salaam to the Belgian Congo, in particular to the Ruma Urundi territories, return exports being of the order of 20,000 tons per annum.

Imports comprise cement, iron and steel, kerosene, lubricating oil, petrol, machinery, salt and general cargo; exports are mainly copra, oil seeds, hides and skins, and pyrethrum. This in transit traffic to and from the Congo is of considerable transport value to East Africa, and it is the policy of the East African Railways and Harbours to encourage its movement via the East Coast route.

The railway mission will be studying the effects of the closing of the Suez Canal and transport developments on the West Coast, with a view to assessing the lake marine, rail and coastal port facilities required to secure the maximum volume of traffic to the East Coast route, and the appropriate level of charges for these services.

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Four bursaries have been awarded by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration under their scheme to encourage and facilitate the recruitment and training of staff to occupy senior posts in the service. Two of the successful applicants were **Mr. A. D. B. Perkins** and **Mr. J. C. Swai** who recently met each other at the Railway Headquarters in Nairobi before leaving for the United Kingdom to commence their courses of study.

Mr. A. D. B. Perkins of Nairobi was educated at the Duke of York School, and has been awarded a bursary to study law at Worcester College, Oxford, while **Mr. J. C. Swai,** also of Nairobi, was educated at the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and Makerere College, and has been awarded a bursary to study mechanical engineering at Glasgow University.

The other two bursars are **Mr. G. D. Payne** (Mombasa) who was educated at the Duke of York School, and has been awarded a bursary to study civil engineering at Bristol University, and **Mr. P. K. Jaipal** (Dar es Salaam) who was educated at the Government Indian Secondary School, Dar es Salaam and has been awarded a bursary to study civil engineering at Glasgow University.

The revised bursary scheme, which is open to students of all races from East Africa, and to serving employees, was introduced last year, when two awards were made. Full details of the scheme are advertised in January or February each year, and applications are invited to be submitted when the results of the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate Examinations, held at the end of the previous year, are known.

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NEWS FROM U.S.A.

U.S. WORLD TRADE ON INCREASE

WASHINGTON, — The world trade of the United States is booming in most areas and is at a record or near-record peak in some regions, the U.S. Department of Commerce reports.

The Commerce Department stated that U.S. trade with the Far East this year is expected "to considerably

LETTER FROM PAKISTAN:

QUIDE AZAM'S ANNIVERSARY

This nation paid homage to the memory of Quaid-i-Azam on September 11, the ninth anniversary of his death.

The day was observed with solemnity. The national flag flew at half mast all Government building and a public holiday was observed throughout the country.

In Karachi, thousands of Election Conference

Colonial Times, 3rd October, 1957 5

Profile of the Week

By: 'K'

MR. J.M. NAZARETH

"Mr. Nazareth," wrote an Asian, "is undoubtly the greatest disappointment among the new members. He is completely ignorant of racialism. At a time

Mr. Nazareth received his education in Bombay. In 1940 he joined St. Xavier's College, Bombay, where he graduated at the top of the class in his junior and

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The report said that exports to Far Eastern countries, accounting for almost 17 per cent of the U.S. total, rose in the first half of 1957 to an annual rate of $3,300 million, compared with $2,300 million for 1956.

Imports from the Far East area, now running at 13 per cent of total U.S. imports, are at about the same rate as in 1956, a total of about $1,700 million.

The report stated that "in the first eight months of 1957 Korea, Pakistan, the Republic of China, Burma, the Republic of Vietnam, the Federation of Malaya, and India all took steps or made official announcements indicating a more favourable attitude toward foreign capital investment."

United States imports from Western Europe in the first half of 1956 were valued at $1,500 million, while U.S. exports to Western Europe amounted to $3,100 million in the same period.

American trade with the Near Eastern area, including Egypt, Greece and the Sudan, declined in the first half of 1957, with exports at $368 million and imports at $131 million, compared with $384 million and $206 million in the first half of 1956.

Self-Unloading Ships

New York. — A new 24,000 ton collier — twice the size of present coal-carrying ships in use along the U.S. Atlantic coast — has been ordered by an American firm, the U.S. Pochontas Coal Company. The new vessel is designed to discharge her cargo herself at the rate of one ton a second without raising dust. Shipping company officials expect the new vessel to reduce substantially coal handling costs and predicted that ultimately all coastal coal shipment will be made by self-unloading vessels.

Upsurge In U.S. Private Foreign Investments

Washington, — This year's debate on the amounts and kinds of pubsic economic aid which the U.S. should provide to foreign countries has tended to obscure a significant new development: private U.S. funds are flowing abroad at an unprecedented rate.

In an article the quarterly magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Emilio G. Collado and Jack F. Bennett, treasurer and senior financial analyst, respectively, of the Esso Standard Oil Company, estimate that last year's capital expenditures abroad by U.S. investors amounted to approximately $5,000 million or more than two and a half times the $1,800 million of economic and technical aid supplied during that period under the U.S. Mutual Security Programme.

Collado and Bennet also estimated that between 35 and 40 per cent or the $5,000 million of U.S. private foreign investments in 1956 was invested in the newly developing countries.

In its report in August, 1957, on U.S. private foreign investments, the Commerce Department conceded that its figures showing increases in U.S. private foreing investments were given in book values and they included only the sums of net capital outflows and reinvested earnings.

The Commerce Department said its figures "fall considerably short" of total gross capital expenditures being carried out abroad by U.S. companies abroad. This, it said, is not only because book values are much lower than replacement costs or market values but also because it does not count in exploration and development costs or purchases of plant and equipment equal to depreciation allowances.

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The day was observed with solemnity. The national flag flew at half mast all Government building and a public holiday was observed throughout the country.

In Karachi, thousands of people visited the Mazar of the Quaid-i-Azam throughout the day. Fateha was offered and wreaths were placed on the Mazar. Among the early visitors were President Iskander Mirza, the Prime Minister, Miss Fatima Jinnah, Central Ministers, members of the diplomatic Corps and prominent citizens of all communities.

The Australian High Commissioner, Major General Cawthorn, who is the Doyan, placed a floral wreath on behalf of the diplomatic corps.

Quran Khwani was held at the Mazar of Quaid-i-Azam, the residence of Miss Fatima Jinnah and several other places in the City. In Dacca and other places in East Pakistan, special prayers were held in mosques, temples and churches for the Father of the Nation.

In Lahore, the day began with special prayers and Fateha Khwani at principal mosques in the city and cantonment. The Fateha Khwani at the Badshani mosque was attended by the Pakistan Chief Minister, Sadar Abdul Rasheed, and his cabinet colleagues.

Several women's organisations in Lahore held special meetings.

In the Division of Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and throughout the tribal territory, the day was observed with solemnity.

Malaya's U.N. Membership

Pakistan is among the nine sponsors of the resolution to be introduced in the general assembly calling for the admission of Malaya to the United Nations. Malaya's admission was already recommended by the Security Council.

Emphasis On Agriculture

The Government of Pakistan has attached emphasis from industrial to agricultural sector. The Prime Minister, Mr. Suhrawardy, has said the government's policy of giving top priority to agricultural development will result in an equal assessment progress. They have decided to concentrate improving agriculture and small-scale and cottage industries which will benefit millions of people.

Election Conference

A Round Table Conference of all parties in the National Assembly was held in Karachi recently for four hours, the Prime Minister Suhrawardy, presiding. It made a number of suggestions for holding general elections as early as possible.

Fertilizer Factory

The Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation is setting up a fertilizer factory at Multan in West Pakistan. It will have over fifty-nine thousand tons of Urea.

The factory is due to be completed by the end of 1960 and will cost 160 million rupees.

Power Stations

The first power station of the Kurram Garhi Multipurposes project went into operation by the end of last month. It will produce two thousand kilowatts of electricity, enough for the domestic and industrial needs of Hannu district.

The second power station is to be commissioned by December this year when the transmission lines are complete. It will provide another two thousand kilowatts of electricity to Dera Ismail Khan district, West Pakistan.

Six new power stations are to be opened in West Pakistan to make electricity available all over the province. In all, it is proposed to generate another one hundred thousand kilowatts of electricity.

Four power stations, each with a capacity of twenty thousand kilowatts, are to be set up at Sukkur, Multan, Lahore and Peshawar.

Acid Plant

A sulphuric acid plant has gone into production at the Karnafuli Paper Mills in East Pakistan. It is the first plant of its type in East Pakistan and will be able to meet the entire demand of sulphuric acid in East Pakistan. The chemical is mostly used by tanneries.

Deep Wells

The Pakistan Government have sanctioned a scheme for sinking fifty deep water tubewells in East Pakistan as part of the measures to step up food production. A hundred an thirty-two diesel pumping sets are already in operation in the province.

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MR. J.M. NAZARETH

"Mr. Nazareth," wrote an Asian, "is undoubtly the greatest disappointment among the new members. He is completely obsessed by racialism. At a time when race and colour should be mummised, he is far too prone to give racial slant to every subject." The writer convinced me, for a time, that Mr. Nazareth's brilliant career at the Bar around have enabled him to put up a better show in the Legislative Council and in the Asian politics. But, now, after his recent speeches, which unfortunately few of his constituens understood, and his article in DRUM, Mr. Nazareth has shown his departure from the racial politics. In his article he has advocated "a course of integration" seeking unity within the great diversity of Kenya and giving priority to the individuals.

"Integration," he says, "however, does not mean that political, economic and social rights cannot be allowed to be determined solely by reference to race or colour. It means that in those fields where race or colour is still the sole or determining test, effective steps must be taken immediately to remove that test and to replace it by other tests designed to preserve the standards which the race or colour test was originally intended, or said to be intended, to preserve at a time when there was originally very little overlapping between the levels attained within the various races, a state of affairs now replaced by one where overlapping has become common and greatly on the increase in every field of activity."

The racial struggle between rigid, united, racial groups he would like to prevent in the interests of the Africans and the non-Africans all alike.

When Africans gain political power, it is essential, in the interest of the Africans and the non-Africans alike, that they gain it through genuinely political parties, and not as a rigid racial group opposed to non-African racial groups. If genuinely political parties are to grow, racial groups masquerading as political parties must disappear. Racial parties, however, can only disappear with the disappearance of racial rights and privileges.

Mr. Nazareth's "the Unfolding Prospects' published in our issue of September 12, has won him great deal of admiration from the Africans who regard him as a liberal Asian politician.

When Mr. Mangat is aloof and Mr. Madan busy advocating his new policy of standing in 'No man's Land,' Mr. Nazareth is quietly winning per the Africans to the Asians. He has unconditionally supported their demand for 15 more seats saying that "support Africans in all their just claims and stand alongside Africans for the promotion of a genuinely democratic state as opposed to a policy based upon racial domination." Mr. Nazareth has even declared that since the Asians are "interested parties, with a part to play they could not stand in 'No Man's Land." Mr. Nazareth's only fear is that Africans might "sell out" the Asians.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Nazareth has not used his political influence over his Fluid Group boys (who all differ in their political views) to create unity among the Asian members or to refrain them from preaching things which they cannot practise.

Born in 1908 in Nairobi, Mr. Nazareth received his education in Bombay. In 1930 he joined St. Xavier's Courge, bombay, where he remained at the top of the class in his junior and senor B.A. classes. His stunied logic with keen interest and in 1931 broke the Bombay University record by scoring the highest number of marks. With scholarships he graduated from the Bombay University and proceeded to Inner Temple, London, to study Law, leaving six three years there, he won several distinctions one of them being the much coveted Ruland Law Prize. Mr. Nazareth returned to his country in 1934, in June 1950, he was made a QC, the recognition which he has undoubtedly deserved.

Shyness kept him in isolation and narrowed the boundaries of activities to his profession. After short partnerships with various prominent lawyers, Mr. Nazareth's political baptism took place in 1946 through the Indian National Congress. In 1946 he was its General Secretary, two years later he became its vice-President and eventually in 1950 he was elected the President. After two years of isolation he again appeared in the political arena, this time as the President of the Nairobi Indian Association.

Mr. Nazareth is fond of airmail editions of 'New Statesman' and 'East Africa and Rhodesia.' In his office except heavy volumes of law reports one can find no other book. Apart from textbooks, he says, he has read little. But among those read, is Lord Morley's COMPROMISE which has given liberality to his views.

Although Mr. Nazareth has not yet made his mark in the Asian politics, he is sure to make sooner or later since there are no boys around to challenge him. If opportunism takes him, it would be a bad luck for the Asian Community in particular and Kenya in general.

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Solution Found To The Naga Problem

Separate Administrative Unit Within Indian Union

New Delhi, — A declaration by Prime Minister Nehru accepting the Naga Kohima Convention's proposal for constituting Nagaland as a single administrative unit within the Indian Union directly under the President of India, is expected to end finally the recent unrest in that area.

The extremist section of the Naga tribesmen had taken to violence in support of a demand for an inuependent Naga State. This violent movement is dying down. The Kohima Convention proposed instead that the Naga Hills district of the Indian province of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division which has always been administered by the Central Government in Delhi, should be merged into one unit and administered directly by the President.

The Governor of Assam will be the President's agent for this purpose and he will act through the External Affairs Ministry.

The Indian Government's acceptance of the Convention's proposals was conveyed to Naga leaders' delegation which met the Prime Minister in New Delhi.

While accepting the proposals the Prime Minister told the delegation that since their implementation would involve amendment of the Constitution, the necessary amendment could only be considered by Parliament during its next session in November. He did not however anticipate any difficulty in securing Parliamentary approval.

The leader of the delegation thanked the Prime Minister for his statement and promised that his delegation and those whom it represented would try their utmost to bring about an end of hostilities and restoration of peace. He hoped that there would be a general amnesty and that villages that had been grouped together would be de-grouped as this grouping had caused much suffering to the people concerned.

The Prime Minister replied that India will grant amnesty in respect of all offences committed against the States in the past. This amnesty will not cover offences that might be committed hereafter.

So far as re-grouping of villages was concerned, this would naturally take place as hostilities ceased and peace and order were established. The principle was accepted and will be progressively given effect to wherever the Government was satisfied that in a particular area peace and order had been restored. Meanwhile orders were being issued that there should be no further de-grouping of Naga villages.

The deregation, which was chosen by the Naga people Convention held in Kohima from the 22nd to 26th August, was led by Dr. Imkonguina Ao, its president, and included eight other members.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference In New Delhi

In the next few months, India will pay host to two international conferences.

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference will be held in New Delhi from December 2 to 10.

India, Pakistan and Ceylon will be the joint hosts to over 130 delegates expected to attend. The conference will discuss among other things Commonwealth relations, economic problems and defence.

Earlier on October 28, nearly 400 delegates and observers from 80 countries will assemble for the International Red Cross Conference in New Delhi.

So far 65 of 77 member Red Cross Societies of the world are understood to have accepted the invitation.

This international conference, which will be held in India for the first time, will be presided over by a woman — Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad who is President of the Indian Red Cross Society, will open the Conference which will also be addressed by Dr. Radhakrishnan and Mr. Nehru.

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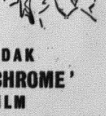
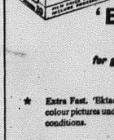

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London Letter:

BRITISH MOVE TO PROP UP STERLING

U.N. General Assembly Renews Cold War

LIBERALS STAGE

From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

ment's view that the situation requires that the average level of bank advances during the next 12 months should be the average level for the last 12 months.

"I have informed the clearing bankers of this requirement and I am grateful Government have fallen back on the view that cutting back the level of production and employment is the only way of dealing with a foreign exchange crisis," stated Mr. Harold Wilson, late Labour Chancellor.

"It is difficult to reconcile

LIBERALS "COME BACK"

RECENT by-election results tend to show unfavourable reactions to the present Conservative Government. Many political observers begin to speculate if the Tories would lose their next General Election. It is interesting to note that many Liberal votes were polled in the by-elections held this year and many Liberals

questions: Did they want more nationalisation? Did they honestly subscribe to the party's new proposals for industry? "We demand to be told," said Mr. Grimond, "who is going to pay for further experiments by Socialist intellectuals."

Liberals Benefit

How could the Liberals benefit from the blunders of the giants, he asked. To say that the Liberals might fail would be to say nothing new. "What is new and

★ "આડે રસ્તે જનાર પ્રત્યે પ્રેમ રાખવો, તેની સેવા કરવી ને આપણે સીધેજ માર્ગે જવું, એટલે ફાંગે ફરીને આડે માર્ગે જનાર સીધે માર્ગે આવી જશે."

"મારા હૃદયની વ્યથાથી અકળાઇને હું કદરેજ ભલે હર ઘડીએ કમ્પરને ધોકારીને પ્રાર્થના કરું હું કે આ ભૂમિમાં શાન્તિ કરી દે, અને બે બહીં શાન્તિ થવાની ન હોય તો મારી પ્રાર્થના છે કે આ પૃથ્વી પરથી મને તારી પાસે બોલાવી લે."—૨૦-૬-૪૭

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East African People's Own Weekly
NAIROBI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1957
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"AFRICAN STRUGGLES FOR FREEDOM"

Elected Members' Policy Statement

IN a statement issued in Nairobi on Monday the African Elected Members call on all Africans to unite in the struggle for political freedom, economic opportunity and human dignity. Stating that these are their three objectives, they go on to give a detailed declaration of their policy on all matters of economic and political development.

In the political field the Members hold that the only acceptable and logical political objective for Kenya is an unfettered parliamentary democracy. They will oppose any form of qualitative franchise and will demand that universal adult suffrage is extended to the Africans at the next election. So long as representation in the Legislature remains communal they will press for an African majority.

While appreciating the fears and suspicions of the immigrant races, the African members believe that there is no case for safeguards for minorities at this stage — while Kenya is still a colonial regime. In the long run however the best safeguards will be dependent on the goodwill of all groups and in particular that of the majority. They consider that the Kenya situation cannot change overnight, but believe that if gradual change is to be accepted the African must be adequately represented in the Legislature, and in addition he must participate fully and effectively in the formulation and implementation of all political, social and economic policies and programmes.

As far as the economic situation is concerned the Members believe that Kenya's main problems today are poverty, disease and ignorance. These must be tackled boldly and courageously through programmes and projects controlled by the state. They recognise the dependence of Kenya for capital and skill on external sources but urge that the Government should play a greater part in directing this capital and skill to the increasing part being played by Africans in and industrial life of this country, as traders, workers and consumers.

The African elected members will seek to increase this participation by removing any obstacles and restrictions that stand in the way of the African traders and by increasing facilities and opportunities for African traders to compete more effectively.

HEALTH SERVICES

The African members state that they will strive to secure increased medical facilities in the African areas — including training facilities for nurses, medical assistants and African doctors. They will particularly urge that further measures are taken to combat the spread of infectious diseases. The statement ask for abolition of hospital fees paid by Africans.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The importance of opening up greater opportunities for Africans within the civil service must be recognised. Training schemes should be introduced for Africans to enter the civil service. The process of inthe African people — where there is justification on the basis of the immediate needs of the country's industrial and social development.

The African ought to be consulted in the selection of new immigrants and the present law amended to provide for such consultation.

RACE RELATIONS

The African elected members will fight against all forms of race discrimination or segregation in all places.

EMERGENCY

The reasons that justified the declaration of the state of emergency, namely the fight against terrorism no longer exist. The African members call on the government immediately to declare an end to the emergency.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The African members call for immediate relaxation of all restrictions on African public meetings and on the Africans' right to organise into colonywide political associations. The African members deplore the continuance of movement restrictions and pass systems for members of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes and call for an immediate end to this, and the release of all Africans under detention or restriction orders.

The statement asks all Africans to help their country by taking part in the various self-help schemes which are being planned

Facts About Satellite

NEW YORK.—Here are pertinent facts concerning the Russian earth satellite:

Launched: — sometime on Friday (Oct. 4) at a secret site. Multiple-stage rockets propelled it into its orbit.

Size:—23 inches in diameter.

Weight:—185 pounds, or nine times that of a similar satellite being planned by the United States.

Altitude:—560 miles.

Speed:— 18,000 miles an hour, circling the earth in one hour, 35 minutes and two seconds, according to Russia.

Shape: — Not stated, but presumably round.

Contents: — Radio equipment and perhaps instruments to provide scientific data on conditions at the high altitude.

Orbit:—Not precisely stated by Russia, but calculated by experts in other countries to have been fired in a west-to-east direction of the Equator to 65 degrees south —bringing it over the U.S. at intervals.

Tracking:—Radio signals picked up by numerous experts and amateurs with short-wave radio equipment. Satellite transmits "peeps" at three-second intervals on frequencies of 20.005 and 40.02 megacycles (wave-lengths 15 and 8.5 meters.)

Visibility to eye and telescope — Conflicting reports. Japanese scientist reported seeing it through a telescope. Americans also report sightings. However, astrophysical experts say that the orbit is such that the sun's glare makes it impossible to view.

Purpose:—To gather in

Swami Mukta Jivandasji, religious head of the Swaminarayan sect, was recently weighed in Ahmedabad with gold — on the occasion of his 50th birthday. Some 25,000 of his followers saw the Swami tip the scale at 145 lbs., gold worth Rs. 648,000. The sum will be spent for religious and educational purposes. In the above picture the Swami is seen riding The PALKHI (seat mounted on a elephant) on his way to this ceremony.

NEW Tax Proposals

The object of a Bill published in Tuesday's Kenya Official Gazette is to implement the Personal Tax proposals outlined in this year's Budget Speech by the Minnual rates of Personal Tax:

Where the individual's chargeable income per annum does:-

not exceed £120 the tax will be Shs. 25.

exceeds £120 but does not exceed £160 Shs. 50.

exceeds £160 but does not exceed £200 Shs. 100.

exceeds £200 Shs. 150.

It will be recalled that in

African Members Explain Non-attendance

European Intentions Suspect

It was stated in the daily press last Tuesday that the "all races" meeting of the Unofficial Members of Kenya Legislative Council, which was to have been held in Parliament Building on Monday, was canceled because of the "lack of response of Asian and African Elected Members."

The meeting was convened by the European Members and was to discuss the Graduated Personal Tax, African Housing and the application of the Lidbury Report Recommendations.

In answer to this the African Elected Members' Organisation issued the following statement:

"The African elected members while appreciating the importance of the three subjects chosen for discussion, declined to attend the meeting on the grounds that their original decision against participating in or joining the Unofficial Members' Organisation still stands.

"The African members noted with interest the fact the European Members' Association departed from the normal practice of writing to the organisations of the various groups and instead wrote to individual members. This in itself was a suspicious move.

"The African members further noted a statement made by Mr. Slade recently in which he revealed that during the height of the Emergency difficulties, was too high and bore harshly on people whose incomes were just over £200 a year. The Minister added that he proposed, therefore, to reduce the tax payable on incomes of over £200 a year to shillings 150/- (as has now been suggested in the new

THE TENANTS' ASSOCIATION, NAIROBI

A general meeting of the Tenants Association will be held at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th October, 1957 at Desai memorial hall to consider the question of Rent Control among other matters.

the intention was to break down the constitutional deadlock and in which he wrongly stated that the European members had approached the African Members to discuss the current constitutional crisis but that the African Members had declined. Thus a long drawn suspense on the circumstances have all the motives and intentions of the Europeans.

"It is now apparent that the press and the Europeans want to give publicity to the proposed agenda of the meeting, once again revealing that the choice itself may have had ulterior motives. The African members would be willing to discuss matters of common interest, but must [illegible] of genuine sincerity on the part of the Europeans.

"The African members draw attention to the revelations made by Mr. S. V. Cooke and emphasise that these should not be regarded lightly."

Mr. Nazareth, Asian Member for the Western Area, refused to comment

(Continued on page 8)

દેશ બહારના દેશી રાજ્યો તેમજ કોલોની મિત્રોના માટે ખાસ :—
વેજ કે. કે. બ્યાસ
બ્યાસનું હિમિયમ ગોલ્ડ ફાઉન્ટન
બ્યાસનું કુનીવરસીટી
બો. ૨૪૨૨ નાઇરોબી કેનાયા રોલ

unable to continue with education beyond K.A.P.E. is increasing rapidly. The African members believe that the establishment of a compulsory service consisting of technical and vocational training is necessary to deal with this situation.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Recognition must be given to all races.

IMMIGRATION

Opposing all forms of immigration of European farmer-settlers, the Members state they will take necessary action to prevent this in future.

The African elected members concede some restricted immigration of professional, skilled or business

on the exclusion of human rights, it is stated that this will involve the evacuation of the village of Handejega by the Wasukuma, the evacuation of the Moru Kopjes by the Masai, and the cessation of grazing by Masai cattle on the Central Plains generally.

The Committee believes that with monetary compensation where necessary of large

occupation would eventually destroy the water supplies and vegetation."

Finally the Committee state, "We fully accept the thesis that the Park has an international appeal, and that it is rightly held in extent in the worldwide movement to preserve for posterity some portion of the fast diminishing stock animals.

(c) The Supplemental "B" scheme for those earning from Shillings 1,000 a month.

In the first group the monthly contribution would be Shillings 2 from both the employee and the employer which, it is considered, would produce a pension of Shillings 60 a month.

In the second group (Supplemental "A") the contri-

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS
Canadair

Maharana Entertained at Thomson's Falls

Some 250 guests, several of... attended a function arranged in honour of H.H. The Maharana of Porbandar and Her Highness the Maharani at Thomson's Falls. Mr. S. M. Shah, President of the Indian Association,

Thomson's Falls, welcomed the guests and in his address of welcome he briefly outlined the history of Porbandar.

Non-Attendance

(Continued from page 3)

on the report because he said that no collective decision had been made by the Asian members. He hoped that they would meet soon to discuss the present problems.

Emergency Incidents in September

During September six terrorists surrendered and four were captured. A rifle, four home-made guns and a quantity of ammunition were recovered during the month.

The first of the six terrorists to surrender was Were son of Kimondo, alias "General" Tumbo. He surrendered to a police patrol operating near Burguret, about nine miles south of Nanyuki. He had a home-made gun and ammunition.

On September 19 a minor terrorist, Wabogo son of Nyoroi, surrendered to a civilian in Nyeri township. Information received from this terrorist led to the surrender two days later of his leader, Wilson Chege son of Gatimu, alias "Jambata." "Jambata" with another member of his gang surrendered to a police patrol operating in the Nyeri forest.

A woman terrorist, who had been operating with a gang in the South Kinangop forest, surrendered to a local chief at Ngecha Village, Limuru, on September 19.

The sixth terrorist who gave himself up was a member of the so-called "Major Pritt's gang.

Mururi son of Kaganja alias "Major" Pritt, was the most important terrorist captured in recent months. He walked into a police ambush party operating about two miles north of Nanyuki township. A rifle, ammunition, two panga and a knife were recovered.

Another terrorist captured was identified as Mwita son of Rungunya, alias "General" Mwita. He and the two remaining members of his gang were captured on September 25 by a Kenya Police Special Branch team. The Police found the terrorists in a well-concealed hideout in a papyrus swamp near the shores of Lake Naivasha. The den, which was well stocked with food, contained two home-made guns, ammunition and property which is alleged to have been stolen.

Food thefts during the month were, with one exception, confined to the Nanyuki area. There were no cattle slashings during the month.

Utilizing Long Leave for Studies

Mr. Abdul Rheman Parker, (M.A., Bombay) of the Ussihin Gleim Secondary School, Eldoret, flew to the U.K. last week where he will spend his Overseas Leave. During his stay there he will do the Post Graduate Certificate in Education. Mr. Parkar comes from a Muslim family of Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra. After completing M.A., he came to Kenya in 1951 and joined the Education Department. At Eldoret he has taken keen interest in extra-curricular activities as an efficient Scout Master and a popular Sports Secretary.

More Uganda M.L.Cs Seeing High Commission

Five African members of Uganda Legislative Council are to visit High Commission services in Kenya at the end of the month — the third group from the Protectorate to make such a visit.

Arriving by air on Sunday October 20th, the five members — Mr. Y. B. Mungoma, Mr. A. Opwa, Mr. D. Luga, Mr. T. B. Bayarrabusa and Mr. E. Okullo — will meet the Administrator of the High Commission, Sir Bruce Hutt, next morning, and other High Commission officials, then see the Industrial Research Organisation, the Statistical Department and the Royal Technical College.

On October 22nd they are to spend all day at the East African Veterinary Research Organisation, Muguga, near Nairobi; on October 23rd they will go to the Railway Workshops and in the afternoon visit Parliament Buildings, Nairobi. Flying to Kisumu on October 24th, they will stay there and afterwards have two days' "Talks on Economic Problems."

They will have talks with the Economic Secretary of the High Commission, Mr. H. L. Adam, on October 24th, and then go to Muguga to see the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation.

On their last full day in Kenya, Friday October 25th, the five members will see the East African Literature Bureau and the Posts and Telecommunications Training School at Mbgathi, and also visit the Scott Agricultural Laboratories of the Kenya Government at Kabete.

They will fly back to Entebbe on Saturday morning, October 26th.

Poliomyelitis Inoculations

The Nairobi Medical Officer of Health, Dr. A. T. G. Thomas, said this week that following the announcement in the press recently stating that more vaccine for polio was to become available, with a raising of the eligible age limit to 44, there was some misunderstanding among members of the public.

The impression seems to exist that it is possible to be inoculated immediately after registering.

This is not the case. The Inoculation Centre has a long list of people who are waiting for their first, second or third doses, and certain priorities have to be observed.

Over 7,000 inoculations have already been given and at the moment there are more than 1,000 people waiting for second and third doses. The speed with which the waiting list can be reduced depends on two factors: the capacity of the Centre to give the inoculations and availability of increased supplies of the vaccine.

Although immediate inoculation is not possible, the Public Health Department welcomes registration as it gives an indication of how much vaccine will be required in the near future. People who have received all their inoculations, except those for tetanus, during the last year need not attend for inoculation. Two opportunities will be given for the convenience of the public.

The Medical Officer of Health takes this opportunity of emphasizing again the importance of the inoculation of expectant mothers. This will be given immediate priority.

The Medical Officer of Health makes a special appeal to members of the public — Please do not telephone the Inoculation centre with queries on registration.

Any important enquiries should be made to the Public Health Department — Telephone 24251 — at the Town Hall, where registrations are accepted.

Film Distributor's Birthday Dinner

Mr. Lim A. Billimoria, the joint Managing Director of the Indian Film Combine Ltd. was the Guest of honour at the dinner given in the New Stanley Hotel on Friday last, October 4, by the local officials of the Combine headed by Mr. P. Manekshaw and Mr. Narman Mehta. It happened to be the birthday of Mr. Billimoria. Among those present were two South African Mr. Rustom J. Rustomji of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Durban, and Mr. Rajab of the Shahjehan's Theatre, Durban. They had specially flown to Nairobi to meet Mr. Lim Billimoria.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

TEMPORARY LIQUOR LICENCES

The Officer-in-Charge of the Nairobi Extra Provincial District reminds the public that, because applications for temporary liquor licences (for example for fetes, etc.) have to be referred to the City or County Council Health staff and also to the Police, they should be submitted well before the date for which they are required, preferably a week in advance.

OPENING OF THE TOWN HALL

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, P.C., M.P., would formally open the Extensions to the Town Hall at a ceremony on the 16th October, at 6.30 p.m.

His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Travis will meet His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Lennox-Boyd at the entrance to the Charter Hall in Sgt. Ellis Avenue.

PAK MESSAGE TO "EASTERN CANADAIR"

The following message was received from the Pakistan Africa Cultural Association, Karachi on the occasion of the Inauguration by East African Airways of their new "Eastern Canadair" service to Aden, Karachi and Bombay on the 15th September.

"The President and members of the Executive Committee are extremely happy to know that the East African Airways has started a service for Pakistan. This brings the two countries, already bound by ties of friendship, even closer to each other. It would no doubt bring about better understanding in cultural, economic, educational and religious fields between the people of the two countries."

ARYA SAMAJ ELECTION

Following office-bearers were elected for the year 1957-58 in the General Meeting of Arya Samaj, Nairobi:—President, Mr. Pyare Lal Khosla; Secretary, Mr. Vanshi Dhar; Treasurer, Mr. Chandra Parkash Gupta; Librarian, Mr. Shanti Sagar Gupta; Storekeeper, Mr. Hiehen Das Beri. Education Board Office-Bearers: President, Mr. Pyare Lal Khosla; Manager and Secretary, Mr. Balraj Capila; Treasurer, Mr. Raman Chander Gupta.

JURY FREE EXHIBITION

The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society is holding an exhibition of paintings at the Memorial Hall, Nairobi from October 23rd to 27th inclusive, which will be open daily 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. including lunch time for the public.

SPORTS DAY

OSWAL YOUTH LEAGUE

Competitors interested in taking part in the Annual Sports day to be held under the auspices of the Oswal Youth League, Nairobi, on Sunday the 27th October 1957 at 2.30 p.m. on Shree Vira Oswal Boarding ground, are requested to contact the Secretary for particulars and entry forms which are to be submitted before the 12th October, 1957. No entry will be accepted after this date.

OSWAL YOUTH LEAGUE NEW YEAR DINNER

Oswals, who are, interested in attending New Year Dinner to be held under the auspices of the Oswal Youth League, Nairobi on Thursday the 24th October at 8.15 p.m. at the Mahajanwadi, are requested to obtain their cards from the Secretary before the 18th October. Arrangements have been made for limited number only.

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"TERANDAZ"
— STARRING —
MADHUBALA, AJIT, KULDIP, JAIRAJ, GOPE, SUNDER, RANDHIR, CHANDRASEKHAR, HELEN, KAMMO
Music:—C. RAMCHANDRA
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NAIROBI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1957

Nehru and Japan

EVERY page available to obscurantist elements in the Press of the world has recently been used in an attempt to tarnish the name of Nehru. Platforms, begged, borrowed and stolen, have been used for the same purpose. But Nehru's name, in the eyes of the people who know, stands as untarnished today as it ever was. The change of emphasis that the Indian case on Kashmir underwent recently has made Kashmir more determined than ever before to retain and strengthen links with India. Indeed, the existence of the world would become impossible if a howl of jackals could send a lion into the den.

Panditji's visit to Japan shows how eagerly his world is already established. Japan is an old country friendship is sought by countries whose position in the but is well-versed in the ways of the modern world. International affairs and diplomacy are nothing new to her. But she is also seeing new life after her humiliation during the Second World War. Japan has seen and heard many slapdash politicians of the world. Now, she is meeting a statesman who started thinking of the way the international society should behave long before he had any responsibility for the running of his own country and who is capable of remaining attached to his ideals in this rough-and-tumble world. Nehru's reputation is bound to gain by this latest visit.

Pandit Nehru is a great believer in international contacts. Because of his undoubted sincerity as an individual and of his position as the Prime Minister of India, other countries, great and small, have been anxious to meet him and make friends with him. He, in turn, has done his best to encourage the establishment of top-level contacts between countries. He almost made history by persuading the two Russian leaders to come out of Russia. Prominent statesmen of most countries of the world have been invited to India so that they might see for themselves how open, friendly, and peace-loving India is. There has been no attempt to draw a curtain round India.

The present visit may bring good results for the whole of Asia. There is need for greater understanding in political matters and for greater co-operation in economic matters. The Colombo Plan indicates the possibilities of self-help. It shows what can and should be done, as indeed the SEATO shows what should not be attempted. Japan is a knowledgeable country and can be of tremendous help to the underdeveloped countries of Asia.

The older and more advanced countries of Asia must be prepared to help their less fortunate sister nations. Once self-help is organized inside Asia, the case for financial and technical assistance from America and Europe will be stronger. There will also be less scope, then, for the activities of those who want to divide the small Asian countries into rival camps.

Nehru has already played a significant part in creating a unity of thought and action among nations of the Near East. If this sphere can be widened by the inclusion of the new democratic Japan, the capacity of Asia to contribute to the solution of international problems will greatly increase. It is not the political problems that we have so much in mind as the economic problems. The standard of living of the masses has to be raised by increasing the production of wealth. This will become easier if Japan is prepared to import the know-how which she has.

We hope the visit will pave the way for extended co-operation among countries of Asia. Such co-operation is needed to make better living possible and to remove mutual fears and suspicions.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

African Politics

Sir,—It is not customary for me to write to the press in an answer to attacks against me, but since a person of the calibre of Dr. S. G. Hassan, M.L.C., has entered into the arena, I cannot let his letter which appeared in your issue of Thursday, 26th September, 1957, pass unchallenged.

It is quite correct I attacked Asians in one of my meetings just as Asian leaders attacked me in one of their meetings. In this I refer in particular to a meeting which was addressed by Hon C. Madan, Minister Without Portfolio and Hon. A. J. Pandya, M.L.C. These two gentlemen attacked our policy of Africa for Africans particularly when they saw that I had attended that meeting to hear what they were going to speak. Our policy of Africa for Africans is as true as that of India for Indians, Pakistan for Pakistanis, Europe for Europeans, America for Americans, etc. There is nothing sinister or strange in that slogan. It is very sensible and most natural ambition of Africans at large. Why do Asian leaders quarrel with that legitimate ambition of the indigenous people to rule themselves when the time comes?

In support of my statement that Asians were No. One Enemy of the African, I would like Dr. Hassan and his colleagues to go round all the offices in Mombasa, both Government and Commercial firms. Let them cast their eyes and see who staff all these offices. Let them count the number of Asian clerks, Arab clerks and African clerks in these offices. They will of course know who are in majority in these offices. They will also know that in most offices it is the Asians who are the head clerks and in Mombasa these are the people who are virtually responsible for the engagement of staff in those offices. Let them inquire from the Arab and African clerical staff in those offices as to how they are bossed by these so called head clerks. I have worked as a clerk all my life and I know how African clerks are treated at the hands of Asian head clerks. This, I am quite sure, is news to both Dr. Hassan and Mr. Pandya because they never worked as junior clerks, nor as head clerks in any office. And when there is a vacancy, or they have succeeded in removing a non-Asian from his post, what happens, as if from a hat they immidiately produce an Asian replacement and get him installed under their tutelage. And whenever an African seeks employment what do they tell him, "Sorry the manager does not want to engage anybody."

Now, year after year, there are so many African youths leaving schools looking for employment. If they are debarred from obtaining vacancies in these offices, to which country should they go? Should they go to India or Pakistan to look for employment? And indeed very few manage to get employed, whereas a considerable number of Asian youths is easily assimilated in all sorts of employment.

Leave alone clerical employment, let us look around the town at Mombasa. Asian dukawallas have snatched all the trade. There is not a single substantial African anop in Mombasa because Africans have little or no chance of establishing themselves in competition against the Asians who always try to squeeze them out of business if they try. Look at the number of Asian shops and bars in Majengo which sell beer to African customers at Sh. 1/40 or even less per bottle for no other aim but to put the African shopkeeper out of business because he can't afford to compete. And, as Mr. Cooks has rightly said recently, Asian dukawallas continue to sell at short-weight and this is done even here in Mombasa.

Dr. Hassan writes about the performance of Asians during the last sixty years. What have they done? Of course they have exploited the situation to such an extent that most of them have become multi-millionaires through the sweat of the Africans. How many schools have they built for Africans with the profit they have earned from them? I know of not even one. Perhaps Dr. Hassan can show us. The only service they have rendered the African is perhaps to "develop trade and commerce" for their own profit. Had there been no Asians in this country, that development would have been made by Africans themselves even if it was by trial and error.

Dr. Hassan was undoubtedly here long before I was born. Surely he came here from India on a Government job for which he has been well paid. And not only that, he can be considered to be among those who exploited the ignorance of Africans and made a fortune for himself and his family. If there were no Dr. Hassans for the last 50 years or so, no doubt our progress in this country would have been enormous because the British would have been compelled to try their best to see that we held such posts as Dr. Hassan held as has been the case in the West Coast and elsewhere.

I need not remind Dr. Hassan that for about 200 years the British gave to the Asians the cream of their intelligentsia and developed India to a very high standard yet that did not deter Gandhi and Nehru and Mohammadali Jinnah from turning them out after all that. Is there any multi-racial Government in India today? Perhaps Dr. Hassan could give us the names of Ministers in the Nehru Government who are Europeans, Chinese, Burmese or Ceylonese. I understand there are many people of these nationalities in India and Pakistan, yet they are not protected by being given ministerial posts such as those which are now being held by Asians in Kenya. Perhaps there is a case for Asian representation in the Legislative Council but certainly there is no case for Asian Ministers in the Kenya Government. The first batch of Asians to migrate into this country came here as labourers to help build the Uganda Railway, then settled as traders, and have since made great fortunes in this country. They did not come here as rulers and colonisers, and we do not recognise them as such.

To the best of my knowledge, thank God I had nothing to do with the introduction of the Lyttleton Plan, when this obnoxious plan was being introduced, the Asians promised the African group that they could not accept it if the Africans rejected it. This they readily sabotaged when they were enticed with two ministerial seats. The African rejected the Plan but found they were alone in the field.

To be very frank, do the Asians really sympathise with the African case for increased representation? Deeds and not words could prove this. Why have they not brought pressure to bear on the two Asian Ministers to resign from their ministerial posts? Since March the Africans have refused to accept ministerial appointments. If by now the Asians would have supported our case, no doubt we would have counted them as our real friends. But this they refuse to do. Why? The reason was given out by Mr. Madan. He stated here in Mombasa that he rejoiced because the Asians have now been recognised as co-rulers of this country or words to that effect. He explained that now the Kenya Government has an Asian magistrate, two ministers, etc. and they will continue to grow until when?

Just as the Indian National Congress in India had one aim, that is of shaking off the foreign yoke from India, so the Democratic Union and all African leaders have that as their goal. We must build our African nationalism in preparation for our ultimate self-government, despite the objections of people like Dr. Hassan. Kenya must ultimately be governed by Africans.

Let Dr. Hassan and his colleagues be constructive and call public meetings of their people and ask them to change their attitude towards the Africans. I am quite ready to share a platform with them to explain the African case.

Mombasa, F. J. Khamisi.
M.L.A.

Mr. Slade's Statements

Sir, — I have read with interest statements which have repeatedly been made by Mr. Humphery Slade in his recent speeches at Gilgil, Kisumu, Thomson's Falls and Nanyuki. In these statements he has endeavoured to spread the gospel that African elected Members have refused negotiations on Constitutional changes in Kenya and that the European Members agreed to such discussions. I know that my colleagues Messrs. Arap Moi and Mboya have refuted Mr. Slade's allegations but, apparently, the member for Aberdare has insisted.

Mr. Slade's intellectual ability can not be doubted; nor can I brush aside his political integrity. But when he incsicevously spreads what he knows to be an incorrect interpretation of the true situation one is left to doubt the goodwill of our European colleagues. It may well be that the Member for Aberdare is attracted by the cheap aim of confusing issues on the eve of the Colonial Secretary's arrival; if so I must say that such an attitude is very naive. The stand my colleagues and I have taken on constitutional changes is now so well known that even the Members for Aberdare can no longer misrepresent it without public ridicule.

Mr. Slade is reported to have said to the Naivasha Settlers' Association that if the African Members did not change their attitude the European Members: "Would call for the constitutional changes agreed to by all groups last year to be put into effect." Well, he must have been expecting a vote of connoence from his audience. Apparently Mr. Slade and his colleagues cannot be reminded too often that the African elected members have the option to accept or reject what their NOMINATED fellow-racialists did. More over these threats to us are becoming too many to be heeded.

Perhaps the European Members knew about the coming of the Colonial Secretary earlier than we did. If so then it is very good that we sent a delegation because our delegation forced the issue so that the announcement was probably made earlier that the Europeans would have wished.

Finally Sir, may I observe that such reckless statement as have been made by the Member for Aberdare are highly prejudicial to any racial co-operation on discussions whether Constitutional or otherwise.

Ogiaga Odinaga.
M.L.C.

Kisumu.

Congress Clarifies

Sir, — I am perturbed by the spate of fights going on in Nairobi among Africans.

I have learnt on good authority that some misguided individuals have, without evidence, said that those who are beating up others are Congress men and those who are being beaten up are the others.

I have the full backing of the Congress when I say that the Congress does not and will not condone or tolerate any violence or intimidation and that it is puerile and short sighted for certain people even to suggest that the Congress local common prostitutes would have anything to do at dance-halls.

Nairobi, Argwings-Kodhek

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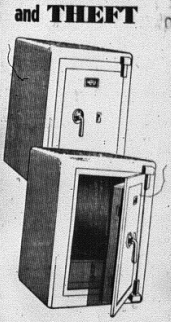

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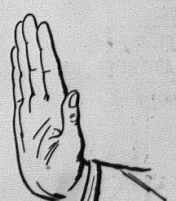

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REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

Low Grades on Top

DURING July butchers in Nairobi ordered more lower grade meat than usual. Although the total sales of beef alone were only 4000 lb. below the average, only 445,000 lb. of top grade meat was sold compared with an average of 591,000 lbs. in the preceding months. Sales of lower grade meat (that is FAQ and Third Grade) jumped from an average of 396,000 lbs. for the first six months of the year to 562,000 lbs.

Butchers state that their turnover would drop considerably if they were to buy larger quantities of top grade ("A" and "G.A.Q.") beef, because of the higher prices they would have to charge. The public are, therefore, probably getting worse beef now than they did before the grading was changed.

An advertising campaign to publicise the better grades of meat is now under consideration.

•

Moqadishu Fair

At least twenty firms including representatives from Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Egypt are exhibiting at the Fourth International Somalia Fair, which is being held in Mogadishu from 28th September to 12th October. It is understood that the United Nations is also represented.

The Kenya stand at the last Mogadishu Fair was a great success and drew between twenty-five and thirty thousand visitors.

Mr. J. H. Martin, the Kenya Director of Trade and Supplies has visited the Fair and had trade talks with Somalia officials. In addition a party of twenty Kenya business men chartered a special aircraft to take them on a three-day visit to the Fair.

A complete range of the Colony's products are on view at the Kenya stand, which occupies a prominent position opposite the United Kingdom pavilion. Visitors can also see a fine display of tribal weapons and a large relief map of the Colony.

•

The Ideal Democrat

Mr. Manyanja, one of the founders of the Uganda National Congress was aggrieved. Firstly he received what he called "inhuman treatment" from the customs officials at Eastleigh who confiscated some banned books, and secondly he found that Mr. Mboya whom he had come to visit was away in Nyanza.

However, he requested Mr. Odinga, who was in charge of Mr. Mboya's office to call a press conference so that he could tell his story to the world. He was disappointed that only two pressmen were sufficiently interested to appear but he told his story nevertheless.

Mr. Manyanja got little time to talk about India where he had been on a visit because the pressmen insisted on discussing Ghana. At first he tried to be evasive:

"Even in England there is telephone tapping. Nehru himself has complained many over the Kashmir question." In the end however he said that it was hard to expect Dr. Nkrumah to be an ideal democrat when neither Mr. Macmillan, President Eisenhower nor Mr. Nehru himself qualified for the title.

"We do not," he continued, "condemn European civilisation because Hitler and Mussolini misbehaved. Why should the example of Ghana be used to discredit African nationalism?"

(Mr. Odinga later announced that he had written a letter of protest to the Commissioner of Customs and Excise about the rough treatment of Mr. Manyanja.)

•

Sayings Of The Week

"Not for one minute do I think the purpose of the State Department is to make friends."

— Mr. Dulles.

•

"After you pass the scriptural limit of three score and ten years your longevity depends mainly on pills."

— Mr. Herbert Hoover, on his eightythird birthday.

•

"Why must African politicians give the specious answer to all difficult questions?"

— Mr. Mayanja on Ghana.

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THEATRE NEWS

"ALL FOR MARY"

THE main objects of the East Africa Theatre Guild as stated in the programme of its recent productions at the Kenya National Theatre are "to foster, promote and develop dramatic art in East Africa". Let it be said at the outset that these objects are not likely to be achieved by the presentation of plays such as "All for Mary"— Guild's choice on that occasion.

I will not dwell on the action of the play since the whole theme is unlikely in the extreme but some of the individual performances are worthy of mention.

John Lawson, who played the part of "Humphrey Miller", was as convincing as the authors permitted him to be. He was supposed to be "a stuffed shirt, city type" and one could not help wondering how such an inane person could ever have induced an obviously intelligent and attractive girl to marry him. The wife played by Joan Ravn, was well done. She displayed a lot of confidence and stage presence.

Peter Eaton, as the exhusband was perfectly cast in this part. He was a suave, dashing fellow and was in complete contrast to his successor. He gave us a convincing performance.

The part of the "Nanny" was played by that experienced actress, Aileen Bruce Hay. Here, too, was a first class performance, carefully executed and carried through with precision.

The producer, Eric Bruce Hay, did a good job of work with a poor play and the unusual setting which was constructed by John Clarke and Jim Stone and the decor by Joyce Coldham left nothing to be desired.

Edith Humphrey Concert

The pianoforte concert given by Edith Humphrey at the National Theatre recently was poorly attended and one must reluctantly come to the conclusion that there is little or no demand for entertainment of this kind on Sunday evenings in Nairobi. This is a pity as we have had some excellent artists here within the last couple of years and either, they or their sponsors, must have lost considerable sums of money for their efforts in putting on these concerts.

The programme on this occasion was an attractive one comprising items by Purcell, Arne, Field, Beethoven and Debussy. The standard throughout was of a high order but, for personal choice I preferred the rendering of Beethoven's "Appassionata". The three pieces by Debussy were executed with great charm and "Field's nocturne — "Midnight" was, for me, one of the highlights of an altogether enjoyable evening's entertainment.

H.M.V. "Blue Label" Concert

The recent concert presented at the National Theatre by "Blue Label" recording artists was an assured success from the moment it was first announced.

One feels there should be a lot more of this type of entertainment in Nairobi and let us hope this is the forerunner of many similar concerts in the future.

The large audiences enjoyed this show, which was the brainchild of Peter Colmore. The antics of Omari and Kipanga were well and truly applauded and one did not need to be an expert in Swahili to understand them.

"The Six Caballeros" with Fundi Konde opened the show in a lively fashion and from then on things went with a swing. Keshavlal showed us some fine balancing feats and Frank and Sisters, from Moshi, delighted everybody with their tuneful singing items.

American Producer to Show Us Now

I dropped into the United Kenya Club the other evening to see Dr. Frank Davidson, an American producer, whose visit to East Africa is being sponsored by the U.S.I.S. putting some of our local actors and actresses through their paces.

The idea is that Davidson will produce the farce "The Matchmaker" by Thornton Wilder here in Nairobi towards the end of the year, using local talent.

Sitting around a table were artists of the calibre of Bill White, Eileen Holman, Ann Millon, John Ebdon and many more, each of whom was doing his or her best to get a part in the production. Henry Holman and Vinay Inamdar were keeping a watching brief on the proceedings.

Nairobi theatre-goers are obviously in for a treat when "The Matchmaker" is staged.

"Antigone" on Tour

Shanti Pandit tells me that "Antigone" is to be presented at the new theatre in Molo in the near future by special invitation of the local dramatic society. This play produced by Surya Patel was one of the finest ever staged at the National Theatre and I applaud Molo's discretion in giving up-country folk an opportunity of seeing it. Let us hope it will play to the capacity audiences it so highly deserves.

"Tea House and 'Salad Days" Again

It is a happy choice on Charles Ollington's part to revive "Teahouse of the August Moon' and "Salad Days" at the National Theatre. These were two of his finest productions and even if you did see them last time, another visit to the Theatre to see them again promises to be well justified.

"Teahouse" opens on Wednesday, 9th October and runs till the following Saturday. The cast is the same, with one exception, as in original production.

"Salad Days"—that lively musical, which is, I believe, now in its 3rd year in London, will again have talented Denise Matters for its feminine lead and Glynn Davies will play opposite her as before. This production is from the 18th until the 26th October, but don't leave it too late to book your seats.

—J.P.L.

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PEOPLE

● Mr. Julian Amery, Under-Secretary of State for War, is visiting Kenya from October 6 to October 10 on the last stage of a routine tour of British Units. With Mr. Amery will be General Sir Geoffrey Bourne, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces, who has been accompanying him throughout his tour in the Middle East.

•

● An informal ceremony at 9.30 a.m. on Monday (October 7) marked the opening of the new bridge over the railway line near Embakasi. This is on the section of the main Mombasa Road, which will also serve the new Nairobi Air port. The Minister for Works, Mr. I. E. Nathoo, opened the bridge. He was accompanied by officers of the Ministry of Works and of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Others attending including representatives of the Road Authority, the Nairobi County Council and East African Railways and Harbours.

The bridge, which is now complete except for the addition of guard rails, cost about £74,500 together with the embankment. Approximately half the cost of the embankment and one-third of the cost of the trunk road to the Industrial Area will be met by the Railways Administration.

Work began on the bridge in June last year and the embankment was started in December. Some 120,000 cubic yards of black cotton soil and 50,000 cubic yards of murram and phonolite (a form of decomposed rock) had to be moved to form the embankment, which is of experimental construction.

● At the 33rd Annual General Meeting of Kenya Co-operative Creameries Limited held at the Eldoret Sports Club, Eldoret, the Chairman, Mr. D. H. M. Dempster, announced the names of new directors. Polls had been held in the Sotik area and for the Country seat; the successful contestants were Mr. J. K. Madsen, who has been on the K.C.C. Board since June, 198, and Mr. A. E. Wright — a new Board member. The other new directors are Mr. H. B. Fraser — Naivasha — and Lt. Col. R. D. Gordon — Nakuru — and they were each welcomed by the Chairman.

Mr. K. J. Land, who was defeated by Mr. Wright in the contest for the countrywide seat, received a warm tribute from the Chairman for his past work for the K.C.C.

Other highlights of Mr. Dempster's speech included the news of the K.C.C. company re-organisation which had taken place and an outline of progress made by the newly-created Sales Department.

•

● Mombasa, — Mr. Frederick M. de Mello Kamath, India's new Trade Commissioner in British East Africa has arrived in Mombasa and taken charge of his post. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Born in 1907, Mr. de Mello Kamath has had a distinguished career in Journalism and Government service.

•

● The 5th anniversary of Sant Baba Mani Singhji Maharaj was celebrated from 4th October to 6th October at Sri Gurdwara Ranggarhia Railway Landnies, Nairobi. It commenced with an Akhand Path on Friday, and the 'bhog' ceremony was performed on Sunday, the 6th October at 6.30 a.m.

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● Mr. Andrew H. Earley, the Chief Ports Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours, at the request of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is to advise on transportation problems in Thailand. With the permission of the Railways and Harbours Administration, Mr. Earley will be joining a survey mission now assisting the Thailand Government on planning long range economic development. He will be leaving East Africa on 15th October and is expected to be away from five to six months. Mr. J. F. C. Williams, Port Manager, Mombasa, will act as Chief Ports Manager during Mr. Earley's absence, Mr. F. R. F. Broomhead will act as Port Manager, Mombasa.

•

● Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery recently opened a 20-acre, £5 million extension to the cycle factory of Raleigh Industries in Nottingham.

The extension — No. 3 Factory — brings Raleigh's total factory area to about 60 acres, by far the largest and most modern cycle factory in the world.

The chairman of Raleigh Industries, Mr. George Wilson, introduced Lord Montgomery at luncheon after the opening ceremony, and said the extensions represented one of the largest industrial developments in England since the war.

"Today we are exporting approximately 70 per cent of our total output, which is going to all the principal markets of the world." Mr. Wilson said Raleigh Industries had factories operated by subsidiary and associated companies in India, South Africa, and Ireland, and that further manufacturing developments abroad were under consideration.

Mr. Wilson said the opening of the extensions marked the most important milestone yet in the 60 years history of the Company.

•

● Leaving today for London by air to join the Lincoln's Inn and the London School of Economics is Mr. Sarvjit Khosla, the

18-year old son of Mr. Pyare Lal Khosla, wellknown in the Commercial circles in Nairobi and President of the Arya Samaj, Nairobi, and Mrs. Khosla. Born in Nairobi, Sarvjit is a past-student of the Duke of Gloucester School, Nairobi, and passed the Senior Cambridge Examination with five Credits from the Delhi Public School last year, gaining exemption from G.E.C. His interest in sports is confined to tennis.

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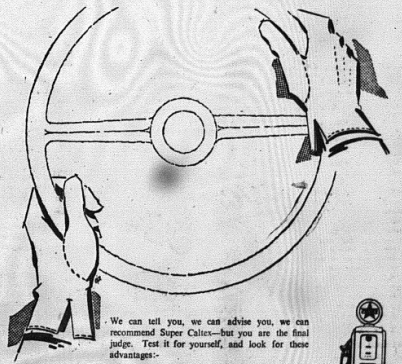

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FILL UP AT THE GOLDEN PUMP

● Following is the text of a talk given by Gordon P. Hagberg, Head of the United States Information Service in Nairobi, at the United Kenya Club, on October 2, 1957.

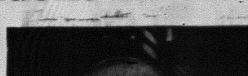
AMERICAN INTEREST IN EAST AFRICA

A MERICAN interest in East Africa, in the first place, is not something sinister. American educative interest in Africa is found in organisations such as the Institute of African-American Relations in Washington D.C. Designed primarily to assist African students in the United States, both financially and through advice and organised social activities, it also seeks to broaden the base of understanding of Africa among Americans through publishing relevant information.

Profile of the Week

President Eisenhower

On the Queens Birthday, 14th Oct. 57 the President of the United States will celebrate his sixty eight birthday. Third of seven sons, Eisenhower was born into a poor, industrious and



have earned a rest."

In the middle of a multitude of pressures, he may take an hour or two or three hours to work over one letter, drawing on a world of background and experience

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DAR-ES-SALAAM CEREMONY

THE IMAM PLEDGES HIMSELF TO GUIDE HIS COMMUNITY

OVER 25,000 people from all parts of Tanganyika saw the coronation of the new Aga Khan at Dar es Salaam on Saturday. The ceremony was held at the Upanga Stadium and guests included the Colonial Secretary, the Governor of Tanganyika, and leaders of the Ismaili community.

In the seats of honour sat the Begum Aga Khan and Prince Aly Khan and Princess Joan Aly Khan, father and mother of Imam.

The Aga Khan in his speech pledged himself to guide his community through the difficult times ahead and to ensure that the Ismaili community took their proper place with the other races in the development of Tanganyika.

Our pictures show The Aga Khan in prayer before the ceremony (left) and the presentation of the robe by the President of the Federal Council (right).

Photos: Priya — Fantasia.

Arrival At Nairobi

Nearly three thousand people welcomed the newly crowned Aga Khan when he arrived in Nairobi on Sunday. Ismailis from Kisumu, Mombasa, Moshi and Arusha were among those who lined the route which His Highness took from the airplane to his car.

As the Aga Khan stepped from the plane he was officially welcomed by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring and by the leaders of the Ismaili community. Ceremonial robes were worn by Sir Eboo Pirbhai, the President of the Supreme Council, Mr. J. R. Ahamed, the President of the Provincial Council and by Mr. Rahimtulla H. S. Virji, the religious head of the community.

Heavily garlanded the Aga Khan then stood to attention while the Boy Scouts' Band played the Nure-Rasulilla.

As he walked towards his car people lent forward to touch his coat and shake his hand and as he drove off the crowd cheered and waved flags to the accompaniment of music from the band.

The Aga Khan Calls For Mutual Understanding

HIS Highness the Aga Khan, Prince Karim, in his address immediately after the enthronement ceremony in Nairobi yesterday evening asked the people of Kenya to face the future together and with mutual understanding.

Threatening rain and a high wind were unable to spoil the rich and dignified ceremony in which the Imam was installed as the spiritual leader of the Ismaili community.

From one o'clock onwards the roads leading to the Aga Khan Club were packed with cars bringing Ismailis from all parts of Kenya. As the crowds entered through the cream and red arch they were met by young Ismailis selling souvenir programmes and framed photographs. They then passed through the stockade, decorated with green and red bunting, and into the grounds. The green and red of the Ismaili flag was echoed again in the decorations and in the twenty foot dias which stood in the central position.

At 4.50 the Begum Aga Khan, wearing a simple white coat and escorted by Ismailis in gold turbans, walked slowly through the crowd and mounted the dias. While a section of the Quran was read he stood in prayer with his hands raised.

The installation ceremony began with the presentation of the red and grey ceremonial robe — the same as was worn by the late Aga Khan on state occasions. Then the decorated turban, the sword of justice, the chain of office (specially made with His Highness' crest on every link) and the ancestral ring, were brought.

Later His Highness received addresses from the Kenya Muslim League, the African Muslim Community the East African Muslim Welfare Society and H.H. the Aga Khan Shia Imami Ismaili Supreme, and homage was paid by the community leaders and their wives.

In reply to the addresses His Highness made a simple and moving speech. He had, he said, received a "wonderful welcome" in Nairobi and he thanked the Governor for his hospitality and congratulated those responsible for the magnificent decorations.

Nairobi, he went on, had changed very much since he had been in the town as a boy and these changes were reflected in the whole state of Kenya. He asked all people in Kenya "to face the changes together and with mutual understanding." He exhorted the Ismailis to remember that they were Kenyans, and added that though the community could never take part in politics, individuals had and

(Continued on page 2)

GOVERNOR OUTLINES FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Speech at Opening of Legislative Council

IN his speech at the opening of the new session of the Legislative Council yesterday, the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring said that he hoped that it would be possible, not only to resume talks when the Colonial Secretary returned but also to reach conclusions.

He went on to summarise the progress which had been made in the emergency situation, the development taking place in agriculture, industry and the social services, and to outline future plans.

On the subject of the emergency he said that the chief task was now to bring into custody the 150 terrorists who still remained at large. "Because of their small numbers," he went on, "the skill which they have gained in concealing themselves, and the great extent of the territory in which they are hiding, the task may be a long one."

The success of the operations against Mau Mau had been such that, save for the small number of forest men just mentioned, this evil thing was now contained in the prisons and detention camps. As the process of rehabilitation and release continued the men who remained in custody were inevitably those who were most deeply imbued with the ugly tenets of the movement; the Prisons Department and the Rehabilitation Service were therefore faced with an increasingly intractable problem.

The task of rehabilitating many detainees and Mau Mau convicts had been difficult. Government officers of the Administration, of the Prisons Department and of the Rehabilitation Services had, however, gained remarkable success. Over a period of slightly under three years no fewer that 50,000 detainees and Mau Mau convicts combined had been released. There had up till now been no resulting disorder nor had it been necessary to detain a second time under Emergency Regulations any of those released. Great credit was due to all concerned, not only to those working in the camps, but also to those in charge of the Central Province Districts to which the detainees and convicts were returned. Credit should be shared between Government officers and Africas residents of those districts, particularly the Chiefs and Headmen.

After dealing with releases the Governor went on to speak of the difficult subject of reabsorbtion.

"We have to deal," he said, "with several group of landless Kikuyu including, in addition to a number of loyalists who were in the

(Continued on page 2)

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(Continued on page 3)

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GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF LEGCO.

(Continued from page 1)

Security Forces, many repatriates and some of the detainees who have been freed. Employment has to be found both for those brought up as agricultural workers and for those more accustomed to urban conditions. We cannot allow unemployment to give rise to distress, and distress to cause discontent and subversion.

"A year ago we had made a useful start on this problem. During the past twelve months we have made encouraging progress. There has had to be some flexibility in our plans, as some schemes have encountered unexpected difficulties, whilst others have proved more successful than we could originally have hoped. The return of families to farms in the Rift Valley and Nyanza Provinces has proceeded smoothly, and it has been possible to move increasing numbers into agricultural employment."

DELINQUENCY

"Before leaving the subject of the Emergency," the Governor went on "I must refer to one of its most serious by-products — the problem of the juvenile detainee, the juvenile delinquent and the youngsters who are no longer under the proper control of their parents. As far as the detainees are concerned the task of rehabilitating young men has been undertaken in the Wamumu Camp with outstanding success. But the work of this camp will not be completed with the departure of the last detainee. It is the Government's intention that Wamumu should continue. Probably the best contribution it can make will be towards the solution of the next problem I mentioned: that of the child who is not under parental control. Using the experience already gained at Wamumu and in the organisation of youth clubs for boys and girls in the Nyeri district, it is hoped to institute further schemes elsewhere in the Central Province. The aim of these schemes will be to build character in an atmosphere of responsibility and discipline. This approach has produced a gratifying response among the boys at Wamumu camp. At the same time the boys and girls will receive instruction in agriculture and in citizenship."

LAND CONSOLIDATION

The Governor then went on to discuss the agricultural development of the country and said that the encouragement of sound farming in all areas, particularly in areas of big potential, continued to be the basic aim of the Governments agricultural policy. The progress of land consolidation the Kikuyu areas continued to be most encouraging and the newly established land registeries were operating smoothly.

In the Central Nyanza District, where agricultural improvement was very necessary, small pilot schemes were making some progress albeit slowly. The Government had no intention here, or elsewhere, of imposing Land Consolidation. "We hope, however" he stated, "that as the people come to know more of its nature and of its benefits, they themselves will demand increasingly active measures. We are confident that with greater knowledge, doubts and misconceptions which are now current will be removed."

The Government believed that, if full advantage were to be taken of current agricultural developments, farmers in the African areas would require to have a fuller knowledge of modern agricultural practice and to be able to exercise a higher standard of supervision than in the past. A number of Farm Institutes were accordingly being established at which farmers could be trained in improved methods of crop and animal husbandry. Great importance was attached to the development of these training centres.

The Governor then dealt in some detail with the plans for forest development in Kenya and stated that nine more Forest Stations would be opened during the next year on which it was hoped to settle 1,500 Kikuyu families.

INDUSTRY

On the subject of industry the Governor said that the search for mineral deposits would be intensified in Kenya in the coming year.

He stressed the need to encourage African industry and went on:

"The creation of industrial estates in the African Land Units is an important development, and next year will see the establishment of such an estate at Karatina. Its administration will be the responsibility of the African Industrial Estates Development Committee and will open up opportunities for the development in that area of industries suitable to local conditions. Such industries will provide employment and training for local people near their homes and will, at the same time, lessen the social and housing difficulties encountered in urban industrial communities."

SOCIAL SERVICES

When he spoke about Social Services the Governor stressed that the expansion of facilities for all races must be dependent upon financial and economic progress. 'Services' he said, "have to be paid for and the standard of education and public health that we can provide must depend primarily on our ability to maintain and increase production and so to earn the money to keep them going."

The Governor said that the Government would continue to do its utmost to expand educational facilities for all races. To this end it would spend in the three-year period ending in 1960, two and one-third million pounds on capital works, of which nearly one million will be spent in the current financial year.

In African education, development funds would be spent largely on the expansion of secondary education and teacher training. But special attention was also being paid to the problem of primary education in the City.

"It is recognised," he continued "that increased emphasis on technical education is required. Next year the Education Department will take over the Rural Training Centre, Machakos, and develop it as a Technican and Trade School. At the same time the Nyanza Technical and Trade School will be extended and will provide 200 extra places. Part of the Technical and Trades School at Kabete will be converted to provide more suitable accommodation for secondary technical students, one hundred and twenty of whom will be enrolled next January."

Health and Housing, the Governor said, were of utmost importance in the development of the country. The Government had made a special grant to the City Council in order that new dispensaries could be opened in Nairobi and building on the new African housing estates was continuing.

"Plans are well advanced," he said, "for a joint scheme between the Central Housing Board and the City Council for the erection of approximately 50 high class tenant purchase houses intended to cater for the African who wishes to own his own house. These houses should be completed by the latter part of 1958."

The Governor then reviewed the situation in the Legal Profession, the possibilities of a new broadcasting service and conditions in the Civil Service.

Finally he stressed that a prosperous economy and a high level of education could only be achieved with political stability, and asked that each member of the Council should play his part in the work before them.

Coronation

(Continued from page 1)

should play a great part in the development of the country. The hospital behind the Club had been built with money supplied jointly by the Government and by the Ismailis. He hoped there would be many other such projects.

In conclusion he said that the people of Kenya would have many problems but that these could be surmounted by faith. He ended "Only the faith of your fathers' can sustain you and enable you to live in peace in this world and the next."

His Highness then watched a march past of scouts, guides and volunteers before leaving for Government House.

High Commission Building

The East Africa High Commission's new headquarters in Nairobi are to be visited by two parties of schoolchildren from Nairobi schools this week.

The first party, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 24th, will consist of pupils from the Duke of York, St. Mary's, Prince of Wales and Limuru High School. Friday, October 25th, the visitors will come from the Duchess of Gloucester, Delamare High School, and the Royal Technical College.

After seeing the building, which will be occupied soon by eight High Commission departments at present scattered all over Nairobi in rented premises, the visitors will receive a letter from the Administrator, Sir Bruce Hutt, some details of the new building, and leaflets about the High Commission's work.

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All that piece of land situate N.E. of Kibos Trading Centre in the Kisumu Londiani District of the Colony of Kenya and known as L.R. No. 7356 and L.R. No. 6286/1, 52.5 acres more or less together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Annual Rent Shs. 10/60 (Reviewable)
Ali that piece of land situate N.E. of Kibos Trading Centre in the Kisumu Londiani District of the Colony of Kenya and known as L.R. No. 7476 and L.R. No. 6495/1, 105.5 acres more or less together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Annual Rent Shs. 21/30 (Reviewable)
Further particulars may be obtained from L. C. KOHLI.
The Purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of 25% and the balance within 15 days.
TERMS CASH
P.O. Box 98, KISUMU
14th October, 1957.
L. C. KOHLI,
Court Broker & Auctioneer.

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Further particulars may be obtained from L. C. KOHLI.

The Purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of 25% and the balance within 15 days.

TERMS CASH

P.O. Box 98, KISUMU
14th October, 1957.

L. C. KOHLI,
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Printed and Published by The Colonial Times Limited P.O. Box 10374, Reata Road, Nairobi, Kenya.

COLONIAL TIMES
Phone 24521, Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.
NAIROBI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1957

DEADLOCK

THE fears we expressed last week have come true and the Secretary of State has, in the absence of agreement among racial groups, thought himself unable to intervene. The reason given is the provision in the Littleton Plan to the effect that no constitutional changes should be made before 1960 unless agreed to by all groups in the Legislative Council. In effect, the Secretary of State has accepted the view of the European Elected Members.

We must make two things clear at once. First, the provision referred to does exist in the Lyttelton Plan. Secondly, the European members did not merely refuse to discuss constitutional matters because of that provision: they were willing to enter into negotiations and were willing to concede, in principle, that the African community is entitled to additional seats in the Legislative Council without a corresponding increase in the number of European seats. The exact increase in African representation was to be determined by negotiation: the European Elected Members were thinking in terms of four additional seats.

The point which led to the deadlock was the demand of the African members—supported by Asian Elected members—that the increase in African representation should be agreed to first and independently of discussion of the future constitution of Kenya. The African members were willing to discuss other matters once this initial demand had been disposed of. The European members wanted to discuss and decide this particular question and other questions relating to constitution and constitutional rights together. It appears from newspaper reports that the European members were keen to get from Africans guarantees on the rights of minorities in the future constitution.

There is time between now and the return of the Secretary of State for Colonies from Tanganyika to give further thought to the questions that have been raised during talks. Given good-will on all sides, it should not be impossible to arrive at a commonly-acceptable solution of the procedural difficulty that has arisen.

The question of minority rights and constitutional guarantees can easily be left over to a later date or to a later stage in the discussions. The important fact to remember just now is this. Even if the demand of the African Members is fully met, the African representation in a house of seventy-three will be barely twenty-five (including two nominated members on the Government benches). This will not give the African community a controlling voice in the affairs of Government. The question of minority rights and constitutional guarantees will really arise only when Africans come to have a majority in the Legislative Council.

In any case, whatever is considered necessary to protect the rights of minorities or individual citizens can be written into the constitution now and can be made justifiable. The only matters on which guarantees can reasonably be demanded are the following: A predominantly African government, when it comes into being, should not be able to practise discrimination against non-African races in such matters as franchise. Employment under the Government should be available for non-Africans on the strict basis of merit and ability as ascertained by an open competitive examination. Non-Africans should not be deprived of the right to acquire, hold and occupy property and to engage in trades and occupations of their choice. But there is nothing to prevent the Government from enacting legislation on these matters now. We are of the opinion that the sooner this is done the better will it be for the future peace and harmony in the Colony.

If legislation on these lines is passed now, the African public men will, by the time they come to command a majority in the legislative and the executive government of the Colony, form a habit of acting according to the rule of law. That habit, if firmly established, will be the strongest safeguard for non-Africans.

The people of Kenya expect that the deadlock reported last week shall be broken. There seems a reasonable way out. As a first step the composition of the Legislative Council (in so far as African members are concerned) should be discussed first. Thereafter, other matters can be discussed. One of these is the Asian representation which is, at the moment, hopelessly inadequate.

Lastly, may we suggest all the groups should get together and refer the whole matter to the arbitration of the Secretary of State. His decision given after hearing all groups should, on this occasion, be final and binding notwithstanding the standstill agreement. Alternatively, the Secretary of State can be requested to appoint an impartial constitutional expert to listen and decide, the standstill agreement being examined again.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Asians in Kenya

Sir, — This gentleman,— Dr. S. G. Hassan is now trying to make himself the champion of the Asian community in Kenya. In so doing, he fails to realise that, the time of playing about with words, and bluffing Africans in one way or another is quickly passing. If Dr. Hassan still believes that all Africans are backward, and that they are ignorant of happenings in Kenya, he deserves pity. As a member of Legislative Council he should know better.

His lengthy and meaningless letter in your issue of 17th October does not serve any purpose. It only helps to inflame African feelings against the Asians. What is important is not what Dr. Hassan says, but what he does. As an individual, and a leader of a section of the Asian community what has Dr. Hassan done to secure more jobs for the Africans? What has he done to see that Asian firms employ poor and unfortunate Africans? What has he done to help African traders in towns and in reserves? Has he loaned any African money that could help him improve his business? Dr. Hassan must be from Pakistan. Let us know from him the names of Africans who have been helped by him or any of his countrymen, or even his Government in Pakistan to study in that country? Can he be proud of the figure?

Indians came here as coolies, as Dr. Hassan rightly says, and helped in building the Railway from Mombasa to Kampala. Is that railway line not yet finished? Is Dr. Hassan trying to make us believe that no African labour was used in constructing this railway line? If the Asians are building big mansions, and running big business, to whose benefit is that? Is it wrong for Africans to build such mansions, and own such big business? Is it not true that these things would be in the hands African, had it not been for the middleman the Asian!

Young Asian girls four-teen to seventeen have now filled most of the office jobs that Africans could do. Look at all the banks in Nairobi. Look at all the shops in Government Road. Go round in Government offices. The only people you get chatting and working are Asians. Are there no Africans who could these jobs? What is Dr. Hassan trying to do for the 15,000 Africans (or more) unemployed in Nairobi?

Yes, Asians are our brothers. They support our political claims. We like that. But Sir, Asians are exploiting the Africans. They only support us by words and not deeds. They claim to have helped in building the Royal Technical College, with money from where? This College is almost being Asianized. Who is therefore gaining?

No Dr. Hassan you are misleading the public.

J. M. Amadi
Nairobi,

Steamer Service on Lake Victoria

Sir, — Having travelled by steamer to Tanganyika for a period exceeding two years, I deem it most appropriate that the following deplorable inconveniences, suffered constantly and most severely by 3rd. class passengers, be brought to the notice of the E.A.R.&H. for immediate redress.

To begin with no shed is provided for those awaiting embarkation. Coming from the countryside, the travellers are brought to Kisumu early in the morning. And to avoid exorbitant transport expenses within Kisumu with heavy luggage, women and children, they prefer being taken by the original buses direct to the pier. There for the welfare of their dependants and property, they are compelled to wait for hours on end all at the mercy of whatever may come, sun, heat, dust or rain.

Moreover, due to lack of adequate accommodation and an orderly system of conducting passengers at the time of booking and when boarding the steamer, they are subjected to most chaotic and repulsive conditions particularly on Saturday when the S. S. Rusinga leaves for Tanganyika. The conditions are so bad that people are forced to book at nearby stations, Kisian and Kibos, instead of Kisumu. This involves additional expenses all resulting from the failure of the Railway Administration.

It is sad to watch the time of boarding. Women and children are conducted first to a place enclosed with canvas — so filthy, stuffy and devoid of any ventilation, as to be condemned as most unhealthy. I wonder whether health authorities ever visit the place. There is no trace of light within, and when the men come in to look for their families, they have to grope in the dark treading on others; and such disturbances do not pass without causing quarrels among travellers themselves. The men are crowded into the adjoining open space, and as there are not as many stops on the lake as there on the land, where some would alight to relax, the sufferings continue indefinitely so that when they reach their destination, the travellers are often sick. Furthermore, the crew always mingle with the travellers and this causes unnecessary friction. Surely, besides the ticket examiner, I cannot see the necessity of members of the ship's crew mingling with passengers. It is not also rare to find a man being forced to remain at Kisumu when his wife and children are directed to board first, and proceed on the journey in a most restless situation!

All people know how bitter it is to suffer heat from the sun when travelling. The African with less hair on his head suffers the heat most! For this reason even buses carrying 3rd class passengers provide a suitable shed; and is illegal for open lorries to carry passengers. How then do the Railway Authorities account for so exposing passengers on the steamer?

One cannot help pitying passengers who, having waited in the sun throughout the day, take off on the S.S. Rusinga at 8 p.m. on Saturday, arriving at Musoma at noon on the following day, after a long exposure to most severe weather conditions. For many years the Railway Administration have earned enormous profits from these vessels, and it is high time they built bigger ships with ample room and amenities, particularly for 3rd. class passengers. After all, the bulk of steamer trade has all this time dependened on the teeming 3rd. class passengers.

It is a matter of absolute necessity and urgency that the desired improvements be effected immediately, and I hope that my fellow readers will use their experiences in backing me up in the appeal to the Railway authorities to give immediate redress.

Shadrrack Morris Owino
Kisumu,

Identity Card

Sir, — May I refer to the leading article in the 'Kenya Comment' edition of the 18th inst. under the heading 'African Opinion'. I regret to say that this was an imaginary article invented by the 'Kenya Comment' organization, and calculated to create disunity among the African tribes. It is a pity that an organization which claims to be civilised should tend to be jealous of the growng unity enjoyed by the Africans and devote valuable space to it which could be better used for teaching the general public more harmonious ways of living, than indulging in hopeless effort of dividing the Africans, who have realized the necessity of their unity. As a matter of fact, time has some when we can no longer Luos, Kikuyu, Akamba etc. and all we ask any intruder is that we should be allowed to call ourselves Africans.

At this juncture, sir, please allow me to appeal to the African Elected Members of Legco., all my Makadara Hall colleagues and all the Africans throughout Kenya, to come forward immediately and reject the description "tribe", appearing in the Identity Card, which must now be replaced by the words "Nationality... African", and I hope this alone will give Kenya Comment and co. a clue.

Nairobi,

Mudaling Oremo

Extension of Rent Control

The Indian Association of Mombasa has sent a resolution to the Government saying that Rent Control should be continued for a further period of three years from 1st January 1958.

They suggest however that control be applied only in cases where the tenant himself or any member of his family owns property in the same town, and that when a tenant vacates a house it should become decontrolled.

Tailors Ask for Industrial Court

Members of the Committee of the African Tailors, Tent, Sailmakers and Garment Workers Union last week passed a resolution asking that an Industrial Court should be set up immediately to deal with industrial disputes.

They also asked that the Government should enquire into the conditions of piece-work and that the Federation of Labour should make a report on the dispute between Ahamed Brothers and the Union.

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NOVEMBER
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OUT FRIDAY
25TH OCTOBER, 1957
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HOCKEY — GOLF — STUNT RIDING
and TENNIS (The story of Althea Gibson)
Also: MR. DRUM VISITS GHANA
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MY IMPRESSION OF INDIA

By Patrika Menya

Of Jinja, Uganda, who has returned from four years' study on an Indian Government scholarship, obtaining a B.Sc. (Hon.) degree in Agriculture.

What would strike one most on a visit to India? Is it the population, the poverty or progress? Or would it be India's cultural heritage as shown in the historical monuments?

Well, it all depends on what part of the world one comes from. It is likely that one coming from a sparsely populated continent like Africa would be aghast at India's huge population.

India is a country with an ancient culture as indicated by her historical monuments and ancient documents which exist to the present day. The religious devotion of the people can be noted from the numerous old temples and worshipping places scattered over the country. The folk dances of different regions are specially interesting. Bharat Natyam is a dance style that any foreigner would enjoy to see. Time and weather have failed to destroy the historical monuments, temples, caves, and other structures where the carvings and writings are preserved. These are a centre of attraction for tourists. A visit to India would be incomplete if one does not see them.

But modern India is rapidly progressing. Actually she does not lag far behind the so called developed countries. India is struggling hard to revive her past fame for trade, religion, arts and crafts.

On her road to progress India faces numerous problems, of which some are: a large population — the 2nd largest in the world; uneven distribution of wealth; inadequate food supply (though fundamentally India is an agricultural country) and disunity caused by differences in language and religion.

The hospitality of the Indians and their considerations for others is clearly shown by the large number of foreigners that have been invited and warmly welcomed in India. It is also shown in the establishment of educational aid to needy countries through the Government of India Cultural Scholarship Scheme.

In foreign policy, the principles of Panchshila are another indication of the struggle for the establishment of peace and understanding between peoples and nations.

To sum up: I was highly impressed by the tremendous progress achieved on a nation-wide scale under the Five Year Plan. I was fascinated by the richness of India's culture, admired Bharat Natyam and the folk and festival dances I was able to see. The hospitality of the people which is almost universal is commendable, but their innocent ignorance about Africa is sometimes humiliating.

The 4-year course in agriculture which I have done will certainly be very useful to me at home. I attach great significance to the qualification I obtained in India and also to the subsidiary achievements in extra curricular activities.

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ing all groups should, on this occasion, be final and binding notwithstanding the standstill agreement. Alternatively, the Secretary of State can be requested to appoint an impartial constitutional expert to listen and decide, the standstill agreement being examined again.

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REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

Rent Committee

The Committee which has been set up by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to consider the position when the Rent Restrictions Ordinance runs out at the end of this year, consists of one Asian and three Europeans.

Despite pressure by the African Elected Members, no African has been included. The Ministry deny that there is any significance in this omission and say that the members were chosen for their suitability and experience and not on racial grounds.

This is no answer. No one could pretend that Kenya today is a non-racial country. When therefore an important matter like rent control is under consideration, every care should be taken to see that each race is fairly represented. In fact, given the present political tension, members of such committees should be chosen on racial grounds.

African Youth Committee

The President of the World Assembly of Youth, Mr. Kevin Muir has been in Nairobi this week, to supervise the setting up of a branch in Kenya. He spoke on Monday to a group of Nairobi African boys and to various leaders. It is hoped that as a result a colony-wide African Youth Organization will shortly be formed.

Mr. John Abuoga, who convened the Monday meeting, said that in view of the fact that Youth Organizations were springing up in places like Ghana and Ceylon, it was obviously essential that Kenya should have its own African Youth Committee.

Such a Committee would try to deal with youth problems arising from lack of social security, lack of facilities for recreation and technical education and the low standard of living in the average home.

Diplomacy Undone

Before the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd arrived in this country, he was fully aware of the African demands and grievances. It is a matter of common procedure and an accepted form of diplomacy to call the aggrieved party first in all negotiations designed to produce agreement.

It is a pity that during the negotiations which went on last week in Government House the Colonial Secretary thought it fit to call the aggrieved party i.e., the Africans last, because this has created the impression, borne out by the present dead-lock, that the Colonial Secretary was not wholly impartial.

●

Sayings Of The Week

"African Elected Members are a very small number to be divided."
— Overheard in the Bus.

"The age of bomber is—over — you might as well throw them in the fire."
— Mr. Krushchev.

●

"I don't think that international law applies to the moon."
— Sir Hartley Showcross.

●

"Man was not made for the state; the State was made for man."
— Mr. Macmillan.

●

"Nothing since Gandhi's death has so affected Indian popular thinking as the Russian launching of the earth satellite."
— Mr. William Clark.

●

"The Soviets, like Gods, have created a new moon in the firmament; like gods, therefore, they must be worshipped and, above all, placated."
— Mr. William Clark.

●

"I have'nt seen the Soviet satellite, but it is clearly one of those things men invent very often."
— King Saud of Saudi Arabia

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PEOPLE

Exploring New World Markets

● Leaving on October 23 by air on the first lap of what will be an extensive, market exploring world tour is Mr. Raichand Parbat Shah, the Managing Director of Messrs. Virani Bros., Ltd. of Nairobi who own several manufacturing and distributing concerns, and a Director of Messrs. Tastifood Products Ltd., Nairobi.

During this business tour he will be visiting more than 52 places in different countries of the world which will include Italy and Japan, the Middle East and the Far East, India and America, the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries, etc.

In undertaking this extensive world tour Raichandbhai has two aims, viz. to explore new markets for East Africa's pulses, curry powder, tea, coffee and oil seeds, and secondly, to purchase pulse-milling machinery which is time and labour-saving and waste-reducing. At present, he told a reporter of this paper, the wastage in pulse-milling is in the neighbourhood of 37½ per cent which makes our pulses expensive and impossible to compete with Burma in the world markets. If his plans are successful, East Africa will be benefitted not only by sterling and dollar balances, but some other valuable foreign currencies as well.

As for tea, until now only the tea-growers were exporting it. Now this commodity is in open market, and although our tea is of very inferior quality Mr. Raichandbhai hopes to find new markets. Curry Powder is not yet exported from this country at all, but rich markets for this commodity could be found in places like America. This will also help local industry, for some of the curry powder seeds are grown locally while others are imported from India. At present the pulses market is controlled by Burma while the curry powder is mostly exported from India and Indonesia.

Mr. Raichand Parbat Shah.

Coffee and oil seeds too, are now in open market and Mr. Raichandbhai is hopeful of finding new places wanting to buy these commodities he knows this because he has already travelled far and wide on different occasions; he already had been four times to the West, and twice to the Far East. The U.S.A., Australia and Japan he is be visiting for the first time in the present tour.

If all goes according to plans visualised, the machinery Mr. Raichandbhai would be buying would be to the tune of half-a-million shillings and he would be creating a new organisation to which he would be devoting all his attention with emphasis on the new markets.

Among the many of his past achievements, Mr. Raichandbhai is the founder of the nail industry in East Africa — his was the first nail making factory at Mombasa in 1950.

● His Excellency the Commissioner for Pakistan, Mr. S. A. Afzal, will be out of Nairobi for several days in connection with the enthronement ceremony of His Highness The Aga Khan at Dar-es-Salaam and Kampala.

He will be leaving for Kampala on 24th October by train and will be back in Nairobi on 28th. He will again be away for two days on 30th and 31st to attend the Annual Sisal Dinner at Tanga.

Soon after his return, he is to go to Mbale to be present at the foundation ceremony of the Muslim School, which will be performed by His Highness the Aga Khan.

●

● Mr. F. M. De Mello Kamath, India's Trade Commissioner in British East Africa left Mombasa on October 17 by road for a visit to several important business centres of Kenya and Uganda.

After a six days' stay in Nairobi from 18th to 23rd October, he has proceeded to Kampala where he will stay for five days from October 31 to November 4.

En route he will stay for one day each at Nakuru on the 25th, Kisumu on 27th and Jinja on 29th.

On his return journey he will visit Eldoret and Kitale. He will stay in Eldoret on November 6 and in Kitale on November 7.

After a day's halt at Nairobi, on November 11 he will return to Mombasa.

●

● The Director of the East African Meteorological Department, Mr. H. R. Brazell, in a broadcast from Nairobi on the Russian space satellite, said the International Geophysical Year had started in a "spectacular fashion," with the greatest explosions on the sun ever known, then the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth.

"No doubt it will be followed by others," said Mr. Brazell, whose department, one of the High Commission's services, is itself playing a big part in I.G.Y. observations through upper-atmosphere and ozone-layer research.

Mr. Brazell's talk was introducted by sound recordings made at the Cable and Wireless receiving station, Nairobi, of the signals from the Russian satellite. Mr. Brazell referred to Russian and American plans to launch satellites for the I.G.Y., and said it was believed they would weigh only about twenty pounds. The real surprise about the satellite now orbiting the earth was that it was said to weigh 184 pounds.

They could only speculate about the elements the satellite was measuring or observing. Temperature, which might be more than 1,000 degrees Centigrade probably be one measurement. It might also record at 200 miles high, would cosmic, solar and ultra-violet radiation and the frequency of meteoric collisions, as well as the form and structure of the earth.

As the speed of the satellite slackened it would spiral towards earth, and, in the denser atmosphere nearer earth, evaporate through friction.

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THE INDIAN SCENE

INDIAN AND BRITISH ECONOMIES ARE INTERDEPENDENT

London.—Mr. Krishnamchari, India's Finance Minister, said in London: "British and Indian economies are interwoven. We will suffer badly if anything happened to the United Kingdom".

He urged closer economic ties, saying: "If India develops I am sure some part of that benefit will pass on to this country."

The Finance Minister, who was dressing a meeting of Indian students, was asked which nation — Britain, Canada, Germany, Japan, Russia or the United States — promised to help India most. He replied: "In relation to its resources the country most generous to help India is Canada."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Krishnamchari had talks with Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The British Government later gave a luncheon in his honour. He also lunched with Mr. Macmillan, the British Prime Minister.

Mr. Mao Tse-Tung Visits Exhibition

Chairman Mao Tse-Tung of the Peoples Republic of China and Mr. Liu Shao-Chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress visited the Indian exhibition now being held at Peking.

Chairman Mao spent over one hour going round the exhibition and showed special interest in the models of multi-purpose projects and Mr. Liu Shao-Chai spent a long time at the consumer goods stalls.

Uganda Student Returns from India

Kampala, — The first African student to qualify as a Bachelor of Commerce at the University of Bombay has returned to Uganda. He is Mr. John Musoke, 27, who left Uganda five years ago to study in India on an Indian Government scholarship.

Son of Mr. Erias Musoke, a Muganda farmer of the Mengo district, he was educated at St. Mary's College, Kisubi, and later at Nyamilyago College. He worked for some time in the Accountant General's office at Kampala before going for further studies.

At Sydenham College in Bombay, Mr. Musoke proved a popular student being elected the captain of its football team.

U.K. Advisers on Ports

The first stage of work of the team of experts provided by the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan to advise on congestion in Indian ports is now complete and Sir Eric Millbourn who has been leading the mission has left for London.

Wisdom Dawns

"Nehru is right — A Plebiscite is Folly": reads a banner headline in the British paper, the 'News Chronicle' over a despatch about the Kashmir problem by its New Delhi correspondent, who states:

"In each region, a plebiscite fought on religious passions and incited by Muslim Mullahs and by right-wing Hindus would end in wholesale slaughter. Even if there were no big power intervention, the clock would be turned back to the dark ages and democracy in the subcontinent would take a body blow from which it might not recover. . . . . In any case, I doubt whether a plebiscite would necessarily give a clear-cut result."

Ethiopian Delegation

A four man Ethiopian Services Delegation led by Lt. Col. Weldeyohans Chilla has arrived in Bombay. The delegation will visit the headquarters of the Southern Command Artificial Limb Centre, the College of Military Engineering, the Army School of Physical Training and the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla.

After a week's stay in Poona the members of the delegation will go to Ahmednagar and Delhi.

World Vegetarian Congress in India

Delegates Invited to Contact Organisers

Nairobi.—Intending delegates from East Africa to the 15th World Vegetarian Congress, being held in India from November 9 to 30, are informed that the reception committee has arranged for free boarding and lodging at all the six cities where the congress is being held.

They are requested to get into touch with the Committee immediately. Some information can be had from the Commissioner of India, P.O. Box 8168, Nairobi.

The President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, will inaugurate the Congress at Bombay on November 9. It will be presided over by Mrs. Clarence Gasque of the International Vegetarian Union, London.

After sittings till November 12, during which besides discussions, there will be a nutrition and vegetarian cookery exhibition ,the Congress will move to Delhi where it will be inaugurated by Dr. Radhakrishnan.

Further sessions of the Congress will be held in Banaras (Nov. 18-19), Patna (Nov. 20-22), Calcutta (Nov. 23-25) and Madras (Nov. 27-30).

The delegation fee is £5. First class railway travel for the entire journey at concession rates will cost £20.

Elmira Sings Hindi Songs to Indian Audiences

New Delhi, — Last week a Russian girl sang a hit tune from an Indian film and drew applause from the audience at a function in New Delhi, for she sang effortlessly and with perfect enunciation in a language she cannot speak.

Elmira Rajimova, a 18 year old school girl from Azerbaijan, has come to India for a year's course in singing and dancing at Santiniketan University. She was 'descovered' by the Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, while he was visiting Russia, at a concert given in his honour at Baku, where she impressed him by her rendering of an Indian song. He suggested then that Elmira took a course in fine arts at Santiniketan.

Although she can sing nearly 30 songs in fluent Hindi, Elmira does not speak even a word of the language except to say 'Namaste' (greetings). The numbers she sings are all from Indian films shown in Baku, her home-town on the Caspian Sea, and Elmira learnt them visiting each film two or three times and repeating the words and tunes till she was word perfect.

Though it had always been her dream to visit India, "No one was more surprised when I was actually chosen," she said modestly. "And now that I am finally here, I am more pleased than I can say."

Profile of the Week

H.H. Karim Aga Khan

His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan, the eldest son of His Serene Highness Prince Aly Khan, was born on 13th December 1936 in Paris. His mother's name is Princess Tajudula.

The auspicious news of the birth of the baby who was later destined to succeed to the Imamat, thrilled the entire Ismaili world.

The early days of his infancy were spent in Europe under the care of his devoted parents and the personal supervision of his grandfather the late Aga Khan III.

During the second World War when his grandfather was in Switzerland and when his revered and devoted father had offered his services to the Allies, Prince Karim with his brother Prince Amyn Mahomed, accompanied his mother in 1941 to Nairobi, the Principal City of Kenya where he lived four years. His noble qualities of head and heart, his self reliance, sportsmanship, tenderness of heart, perseverence, studiousness and above all, his keen interest in and spontaneous love for religion were prominent during his childhood.

At the tender age of seven, a period of life at which the normal child knows little of religion and its significance, Mowlana Hazar Imama Aga Karim Khan conducted the Id-ul-Fitr prayer amidst a large congregation of Ismailis in the Jamatkhana at Nairobi. Memories of this event, which was proof of his extraordinary intellectual development are still cherished with pride by the Jamatkhana. During his stay in Africa, Hazar Imam would pay frequent visits to Jamatkhana and mix freely with the members of the community.

His childhood reminds one of the childhood of his grandfather who before his accession to the Holy Throne of Imamat at the age of eight years, would go to the Jamatkhana and accept the homage.

On the termination of the Second World War, Prince Karim Aga Khan went back to Europe, where he joined the Le Rosey School, in Switzerland. Later he went to Harvard University in U.S.A.

In 1954, Mowlana Hazar Imam, in accordance with the instructions of his grandfather, paid a short visit to the Indo-Pak subcontinent. This was his first visit to these countries.

In the year 1956, accompanied by Prince Amyn Mahomed, he went to Madagascar, a French territory, with the Arabic version of Dua and conveyed the firman and Blessings of Imam.

Mowlana Hazar Imam's concern for the wellbeing of the community is great. "Strive to impart such education to children" said Hazar Imam, "that they may earn their rightful and proper places in the world, because on it depends the success of their lives. It is an important acquirement of life which will stand them in good stead in the battle of life. So every effort must be made to impart to the Ismaili children the right type of education." This advice is but an example of Mowlana Hazar Imam's great wisdom from an early age.

Mowlana Hazar Imam takes keen interest in sports, particularly tennis, skiing, motoring and riding. He is widely travelled and is a linguist having the command over many important oriental as well as western languages. This accomplishment should stand him in good stead in his new responsibilities.

Being well versed in Islamic history and having a thorough grasp of the tenets and philosophy of Islam as well as the Ismaili ideology, Mowlana Hazar Imam, though still a young man, is well equipped to lead the millions of His spiritual children who look to him faithfully for guidance.

Mowlana Hazar Imam in a statement issued from Geneva on 15th July, stated that his life, like that of his grandfather's, would be dedicated to the service of his followers. The statement said: "My grandfather dedicated his life to the Jamat and Islam both of which for him always came first and above all considerations."

"While I was prepared that one day I might be designated the Aga Khan, I did not expect it to be so soon."

"To follow a great man is a great responsibility. He has given me no more appreciated honour than to bequeath me this spiritual leadership. My life, as his, will be dedicated to the service of my followers."

"In the last months that I have spent with my grandfather and in our many other times together, I have been privileged to work with him and his guidance and wisdom will be of great help to me."

This statement of Mowlana Hazar Imam, displaying his supreme sense of responsibility, should further endear him to all his followers, who are always, loyal and faithful to their Imam.

Mowlana Hazar Imam of approach. It is not possible to conceive of a really viable independent Naga State. The tribesmen are vigorous and liberty-loving, but they are not in a position to assume full responsibilities of self-government except upon a limited local scale. Economically their position, completely landlocked, would be impossible of improvement. Politically, while they may rightly desire to have a sense of freedom, they have no equipment with which to conduct affairs of an independent State.

"The Indian approach to the question at this point seems a wise one. If Naga tribesmen do not wish to come under the administration of the neighbouring Assamese, a special position for them can certainly be devised."

Special Postage Stamps

New Delhi, — Fifty years of the steel industry are to be commemorated with special Indian stamps which will be issued in December, bearing the value 15 naye paise.

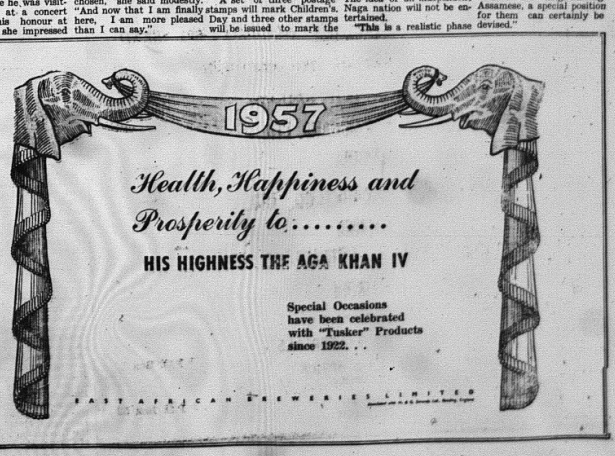
In all eight stamps are to be issued specifically in the coming months. The first will be issued on October 28 on the occasion of the opening of the 19th International Red Cross Conference in New Delhi. It will bear the bust of Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross and the badge of the Conference. The stamp will be printed in two colours by photogravure.

A set of three postage stamps will mark Children's Day and three other stamps will be issued to mark the centenary of the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

American Paper's Praise for Nehru's Policy in Nagaland

• The "New York Times", writing under the caption "India's Naga problem" said: "Recent despatches from New Delhi indicate that the India's Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru is taking a constructive and realistic view of the problem raised by the demands of Naga tribesmen for independence. He is prepared to work out a special status for these people in which they have a Government to which they give consent. The idea of an independent Naga nation will not be entertained.

"This is a realistic phase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Indian Audiences

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ISMAILI MUSLIMS

by:
A. M. Sadaruddin, Nairobi

THE adherents of Ismailism do not only form the majority and the bulk of the Asian Muslims in the East African territories, but they have also been the pioneers in the commercial, the educational, the social, and the political spheres of this country. Alidina Visram, better known as the uncrowned King of Uganda, whose son donated a grand building for the Asian High School at Mombasa, Shivji Hadji, whose memory is perpetuated by a foremost Native Civil Hospital which he built at Dar es Salaam, and Sir Tharia Toppin, who played no mean part in abolishing the slave trade from Zanzibar were a few of the Asian Ismalia pioneers who made history in this part of the world.

The followers of His Highness the Aga Khan, commonly known as Ismailis, are Shias who profess allegiance to Hazarat Ali, the first Imam, as divinely appointed head of Islam after the great prophet, Hazrat Muhammed. The doctrine of the Imamate differs from that of the Khilaphate in as much as the former is purely a system of religious and spiritual headship while the latter combines with it also the rulership of a secular state.

Ismailis are known as Imamia because they believe in the continuance of Imamate on this earth. They are called Ismaili because they believe Hazrat Ismail, the fifth descendant of Hazrat Ali, to be the rightful Imam and not his younger brother Hazrat Musa Kazim who became Imam of Ithan'a-Sharias. His Highness the Aga Khan IV is the forty ninth descendant of Hazrat Ali through Hazrat Ismail and is venerated as vicegreent of the Prophet of Islam like all other Imams of the Shia sect.

For more than two and a half centuries the predecessors of the Aga Khan, the Imams of the Ismailia sect, were rulers of North of Africa and were known as the Fatimide Caliphs. Their Empire was the biggest at that time among all Islamic kingdoms. It extended from Morocco and Algeria to Asia Minor and Mesopotamia including whole of Northern Africa and a greater part of Somaliland. In India the Province of Sind accepted the Caliphate of the Fatimides.

Ismailis founded the greatest Muslim University of the World, Al Azhar, at Cairo. The great city of Cairo itself was built by one of Ismaili Generals, Ghazi Jawhar, who conquered Egypt and annexed it to the Fatimite Empire. When Europe was still in its Dark Ages the Ismailis had built most up-to-date Colleges and Public Libraries throughout their African Empire.

The Medical Colleges and Technical Institutes of Egypt and Sicily — for at one of the Ismaili Gefierals, had also penetrated into the most of Mediterranean Islands and under its sway had come parts of Italy, France and Spain — were frequented by the Christian students from all parts of Europe. The growns of the English Universities are merely a copy of the Arabic Khala, first introduced by the Fatimieds in their Colleges. It is a fact well known to every student of the contemporary history that Crusaders borrowed the idea of free-masonary Lodges from the Ismailis of Egypt and Syria, where they had established first class Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Cairo served as modle to most of the Lodges that were afterwards created in Europe.

Under Ismailis, Cairo had become a great intellectual and Scientific centre. "Here flourished in the reign of Aziz b'illah and Hakim b'Amr Allah, one of the master spirits of the age, Ibn Yunis, the inventer of the pendulum and the measurement of time by its oscillation. He is, however, famous for his great work, named after his patron and sovereign, Zij-ul-Akbar-al-Hakimi which soon displaced the work of Claudius Ptolemy. It was reproduced among the Persians by the astronomer-poet Omar Khayyam (1079); among the Greeks in the Syntax of Chrysococs; among Mon-

Mr. A. M. Sadruddin

gols, by Nasir-ud-Din Tusi; and among the Chinese, in the astronomy of Co-Chee-King in 1280, and thus what is attributed to the ancient civilisation of China is only borrowed light from Moslems (Sedillot).

The great Ismaili Hakim Abu Senna, known to Europe as Avicenna, wrote sixty treatises on Medicine, and his work on Human Surgery had been text book in European Colleges for six centuries. His works on Medicine are now translated by Dr. Cameron as "Cannons of Medicine of Avicenna." Ikhwanu's-Safa, another encyclopeadic work of various sciences, was compiled by Ismaili illuminories.

Ismaili Rule in Egypt produced great Scientists, Philosophers, Jurists, Mathematicians, Astronomers, Architects and Poets. From Egypt missionaries spread all over the Muslim countries and converted people to the Ismailia faith.

Hassan bin Sabbah, the "Grand Old Man of the Mountain" who was meliciously defamed by anti-Ismaili historians for spreading Ismailite teachings in Persia and afterwards creating Ismaili Rule there was a great Ismaili Missionary who was trained for this work in Egypt. Ivanow, well known Russian scholar, says, it is appropriate to consider that Ismailism was a great attempt at a reformation of Islam, and Hassan Sabbah may claim in reality the recognition of his right to rank amongst the greatest thinkers of the Mohamedan world.

Ismailis are now to be found in every part of the world, Hassan Nizami, famous Indian leader and writer, is responsible for this anecdote. Once somebody asked His Highness the Aga Khan III where his followers were to be found. His Highness smilingly replied, "They are everywhere except in Dozikh (Purgatory or Hell)".

Moderately estimated Ismailis are said to be now 20 million (two crores). No exact census is possible as they are known by different names in different countries and are scattered over such remote places as the peaks of Pamirs and the plains of China and Russia.

In Syria and Palestine they are known simply as Ismailis but cannot be recognised from Nusayris and Druzes. In Persia they are called Aga Khanis. In Afghanistan they are 'Alillahis'. In central Asia they are called Maulais.

In India they are generally known as khojas, Shamsis, Nacsaris, and Gupta; and even Imamshia. Nurshahis and Piranapanthis are their offshoots (Ivanow).

Asian Ismailis also immigranted to Burma, China and Japan in the Far East and came to East and South Africa and Madagascar in the last century. A few families made their homes in France, Spain and England as well.

His Highness the Mir of Hunza state in the North of Kashmir is an Ismaili and follower of the Aga Khan. Asian Ismailis produced scores of first rate politicians who have been Legislators, Councillors, Mayors and Sheriffs.

A former President of the Central Legislative Assembly of India, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, another Ismaili, was well known for his sagacity and acumen.

Ismailia sect, since its inception, has been great supporter of Science and learning. Progress, development and modernism has been its key-note. Some Muslim theologians call Ismailis also Batunia, which means porteric, as they believe that Holy Qurun has also deep and inner meanings which are known to the Imam who interprets them according to the needs and requirements of the place and the time.

The Batinia-Ismailias, says Syed Amirali, in his book the Spirit of Islam, differ from the general body of Moslems in making faith the keystone of their doctrines. In this they are near to most of the reformed Churches of Christiandom. They believe like Luther, in justification by faith. Luther said that 'faith in Christ' would save all sinners.

The Batanis and the Ismailias and all their branches make 'faith' or Imam, which includes a firm reliance on the divine Imam, an essential factor ni their creed. But I do not agree, when Syed Amirali adds, that so long as an individual is blessed with Imam his outward acts are immaterial, for Ismailis believe that their unrelenting faith in their Holy Imam makes it all the more incumbent upon them to live the righteous life.

Before I conclude this article, I wish to devote a few lines to the present Institutions of the Ismailia Community in East Africa. The Zanzibar Shia Imami Ismailia Committee of half a century ago has developed today into a unique super-structure of closely knit institutions.

There are now five Supreme Councils in different territories of Africa and an all Africa Federal Council with Head Quarters at Mombasa. There is also an Executive Council at Zanzibar. Its Provincial Councils, Local Councils, and Sub-Councils, with innumerable Committees, ...Boards and Societies are spread now all over East and South Africa, and Madagascar.

At tremendous cost, Ismailis have built in these countries, Jamat-Khanas, Schools, Libraries, Clubs, Gymnasiums and even Dispensaries. No wonder they require a network of Committees to manage them. All these institutions get princely grants from His Highness the Aga Khan. The Ismailia Schools alone receive thousands of pounds yearly and are now managed independently by the Central Councils of Education in each territory with Provincial and Local Boards under them.

At central places the Community has now Co-operative Socities. A first class Insurance Company and Investment Trust Ltd. have been established.

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AFRICAN CROWDS SUPPORT ELECTED MEMBERS

MASS MEETING AT MAKADARA

MR. Tom Mboya (Nairobi) and Mr. Masinde Muliro (North Nyanza) asked for a vote of confidence from a crowd of 3,000 Africans in Makadara Hall last Sunday.

"Do you approve of the stand taken by the Elected Members in the constitutional talks?" they cried. "Yes", came the reply.

"Do you agree that we should never sign any contract that would commit you for twelve years?" "Yes," the crowd roared again.

When Mr. Muliro spoke he attacked Mr. Lennox-Boyd for meeting the European first on the Saturday after his arrival. "We told him our case," he went on, "and shall continue to tell him. If he does not like it and prefers to listen to the Europeans then he can expect no agreement."

By twelve o'clock 2,000 people had gathered outside Makadara Hall for a meeting which was to be the biggest held in Nairobi since the start of the Emergency. At one o'clock 2,500 were let into the hall but the crowd outside was still enormous.

Mr. Mboya and Mr. Muliro were given a tumultuous welcome when they arrived and were ushered into the hall by a band playing "Tunalia Nchi Yetu Kenya" ("We are Crying for Our Country Kenya") and "Uhuru jumbe Wetu" (Elected Members").

Mr. Mboya in his shirt sleeves opened the meeting by stating categorically that Africans not only had a right to be effectively represented in the legislature but in addition to the keys at had a duty to free themselves from European domination and colonialism. He went on to attack the European Press, which, he said, was "spreading distorted news in the capital and seriously misinforming the European Community." He warned Africans never to rely on the reports that they read in the press but to learn the truth from the Elected Members themselves. The European owned press depended to a large extent on African labour and African readership. "I am not saying," he went on, "that we should begin a boycott tomorrow, but it is high time we did something."

EUROPEANS ONLY

Mr. Mboya then attacked the European Ministers, who had attended a Royal Garden Party at Government House, Nairobi, on Tuesday, and Group Captain Briggs, who represented the Queen at the Duke of Gloucester School said that what Kenya needed was more European and more European leadership. "This," said Mr. Mboya, "will lead these youths to believe that they and they alone are capable of leading. If they or their so-called multi-racial government believes this they are dreaming. Leadership is not something confined to people with white skins."

He then warned his audience, especially the Kikuyu, against propaganda that might be used to disrupt African unity. People might say that it was the headstrong policy of the Elected Members which had prevented Africans from getting more seats and so including a Kikuyu in the government. "None of us," he said, "Kikuyu or non-Kikuyu is prepared to sell Kenya for the sake of a few seats."

'WE HAVE CHOSEN'

When Mr. Muliro took the floor, he spoke in English and was translated into Swahili by Mr. Mboya. He began by tracing the history of African representation in Kenya, from the appearance of Mr. Mathu in 1944, to the replacement of the nominated members with democratically elected representatives in March 1957. 1944 to 1957, said Mr. Muliro, was a period of indecision. "Now the Africans have made their decision. They have rejected what they consider to be detrimental to their cause and have chosen what they want."

The Lyttelton Constitution, he said, was like a European owned bus driving people to their destination. People like Mr. Ohanga and Mr. Jeremiah had joined the bus without enquiring what that destination was. What we are trying to find out from the Europeans," he continued, "is exactly where this bus is going."

Mr. Muliro then attacked Mr. Harris, the Member for Nairobi South who had stated on the subject of regional seats, that "when African members make an agreement with other races, they must be taught to honour that agreement." Mr. Muliro challenged Mr. Harris to produce any document signed by the African Nominated Members agreeing to the regional seats or even one committing Africans to the Lyttelton Constitution. "On the contrary," he stated, "refusing to sign this document was the greatest service the Nominated Members ever did for Kenya."

WHICH 'HOME'?

Mr. Muliro went on to reproach those people who called themselves Kenyans and yet had a foot in London, Delhi or Karachi, people who after thirty years in Kenya still talked of "home leave." "I myself," he continued, "am a North Nyanza man but I count myself as a Kenya leader. Those who use tribal disputes to split the Elected Members are serving the Europeans."

During the course of Mr. Mboya's speech the crowds outside grew restless and tried to force their way into the hall. They were held back by the police.

Speaker's Order Was In Order

The Speaker, Sir Ferdinand Cavendish Benfinch, confirmed on Tus. the ruling that he made on Friday when he stopped Mr. Mboya (Nairobi) from making critical remarks about the European Press. After explaining his reasons he added: "Despite ruling from the Chair, The Member has not only adroitly made the points to which he attached great importance, but he has, through the medium of the argumeats, secured considerable publicity."

"The Times" Comments on Constitutional Deadlock

"The Times" of London in its issued of 24th October has a leader on the constitutional deadlock reached in Kenya. While appreciating the experience of Mr. Lennox-Boyd as a negotiator and paying tribute to his real determination to find a solution, it comments that once again the special complexities of Kenya have defeated those who want to satisfy the natural claims of all races in the Colony.

The leader goes on: "The issue of African representation, on which the talks have broken down, has been taking its present shape over the past six months. When Mr. Tom Mboya, the leader of the eight elected African representatives, refused to take office under the Lyttelton constitution last March, he followed his refusal with a demand that African representation should be increased from eight to twenty-three members. Perhaps this refusal to work the constitution has been partly prompted by the results of the elections for European members, for these had showed some swing towards what the Africans would interpret as support for white dominion. The feeling that Africans had no time to lose would naturally make greater representation an urgent matter. It was not until July that the European elected members sought a way out of the impasse with a proposal that African representation should be increased provided that, if such a modification of the constitution was made, guarantees should also be given that no racial group should dominate others and that any degree of self-government for Kenya should have the support of all races. Mr. Mboya refused to consider this offer and stuck to his original demand to discuss an increase in African representation as an issue separate from any other constitutional change in Kenya.

"It is easy to see why the impasse exists. The path of constitutional development for Kenya has never been charted and those who see the difficulties realize only too well that any attempt to forecast or to define precise goals would lead to a renewed conflict at this time. There are extremists on both African and European sides who would like to simplify matters to the plain terms of white or black domination. Mr. Mboya has certainly never been a spokesman of this attitude. He argues that his proposals are reasonable and fully accepts the necessity of "diluted democracy" for some time to come. But that does not absolve the African elected members from a measure of compromise too. There is no reason for them to think that their future would be irrevocably committed by sharing in the guarantees that have been asked for. Their present attitude might indeed be an encouragement to the intransigent elements in the European community.

"But if it is true that Kenya can only feel its way forward, eschewing definitions and goals and furthering international co-operation, it is equally vital that British control and guidance should not be weakened. A deadlock in Kenya is not something that can be shrugged off, if British responsibility and British ideals are to be as manifest in Kenya as they are in the self-government to which so many other colonial territories have attained."

St. Julians, Limuru

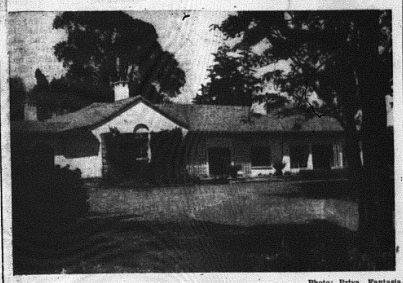

Photo: Priya, Fantasia.

QUE picture shows part of the house belonging to the St. Julian's Community at Limuru, one of the few places where one can escape from the political tension and racial strife of Nairobi. Here at a very low cost people of all races and all creeds can meet each other on terms of friendship and equality. The house is a branch of the St. Julian's Community in England and is run as a guest-house by four of the members of the Community. All are welcome and all are treated alike.

Goan Wins Mercedez Car

Over 10,000 people gave a rousing acclamation as the announcer at the Deepnagar Fete on Sunday at the Patel Samaj, Mombasa, proclaimed Mr. Norman St. Rose Athoyo of Nairobi to be the lucky winner of 1100 Mercedes Benz Car in the Fete's Raffle.

This is the first time in Kenya's history that such avaluable car of Shs. 22,000 had been placed as first prize in a raffle.

P.C.P. Warns Asians Against Mr. Mangat

The Nairobi People's Convention Party have issued a statement criticising Mr. Mangat's speech in the Legislative Council on Tuesday and stating that his remarks are not in keeping with the words spoken by Mr. Nehru in July, 1953, when he said that the Indians were guests in Africa and could only stay if they had the goodwill of the African people.

"Mr. Mangat's remarks," the statement continues, "intended as they were to dislodge Asian support for increased African representation, have dealt a devastating blow to African confidence in Asian sincerity."

The Party goes on to warn Mr. Mangat and his followers that their attitude is unlikely to contribute to amicable relations between the two races. "The Asian leaders have, in the past, done much to advance and support the African case verbally, but they have done nothing practically."

Finally the Party challenges all Asian leaders and Asian organisations to dissociate themselves from Mr. Mangat's attitude or prepare to face gloomy relations between the two communities.

Is Jomo Fit?

In reply to a question put by Mr. Mboya, (Nairobi), Mr. Havelock, The Minister for Local Government, said that Jomo Kenyatta was in "normal health." Mr. Mboya enquired during question time on Tuesday afternoon, about the condition of Kenyatta, Kagia, Fred Kubai, Kungu Karumba and Paul Ngei, all of whom are detained in the Northern Frontier Province.

Jim Crow Flaps Its Wings

The People's Convention Party announce the formation of a "Jim Crow Committee" which will "fight racial discrimination wherever it finds it."

The first act of the committee was to persuade the International Harvester Company of East Africa to change the notice on their office door from "There is no Vacancy for African Clerks" to "There is no Vacancy for Clerks." The committee state that they brought the fact to the notice of the management because the working "singled out the African from those to be employed and as such amounted to racialism and a slur on the African name."

On October 28th the committee sent a letter to the Chief Secretary (The Hon. R. G. Turnbull) pointing out to him the places in which discrimination still existed.

They asked that hospitals should be made communal. 'Diseases', the letter states, "do not discriminate. Separate hospitals suggest that the treatment the Africans get is inferior." They asked the Chief Secretary to revoke all the by-laws affecting Africans, such as the curfew and the lodge permit rule. Failing this they suggested that all Europeans out after 10 should be fined or sent to prison.

Homeless and jobless Africans they state are repatriated to the reserves. Could not Europeans and Asians in a similar condition be repatriated to their reserves? Europe and Asia.

Finally they demand that where there is discriminatory writing on lavatories this should be rubbed off. "Or," the letter ends, "the Committee will do it themselves."

Abrogate Lyttelton Plan Says Mr. Mangat

"Hell Raising by Africans Won't Help"

"HELL raising by the Africans," said Mr. Mangat in the Legislative Council on Tuesday, "does not help to plan a constitution or build a nation."

He went on to say that in his opinion however, the withdrawal of the Africans from the Lyttelton Constitution made it unworkable, and that the only way out of the deadlock was for all the racial groups to abrogate the plan and start afresh.

Mr. Mangat was speaking in the continuation of the debate on the Governor's speech. He began by saying that other Members, with the exception of the Member for the Nairobi Area, had avoided the constitutional question and had discussed the other aspects of the Governor's address. He, however, was prepared to rush in where angels feared to tread.

He said that the Africans had entered the Council with the intention of slashing the Lyttelton Plan to smithereens, and though there was no sign yet that they had succeeded they might at any time. The Government, he went on, by continuing with the Lyttelton constitution had "squandered the goodwill of all races."

In considering the African claims for greater representation, he said that "bigness is not the same as greatness" and that though there might be cogent reasons for an increase in African representation, these had yet to be heard. The African community was a mixture of two epochs, he went on. There was one race which plodded bare foot through the mud and read the future in the entrails of sacrificial animals and another which carried briefcases and wore horn-rimmed spectacles.

Asians "Undecided"

Mr. Mangat criticised the Asian Members for being so dimunited and so undecided in their views that the Africans could confidently quote them as giving "unequivocable support" to their claims, when in fact they only intended to give "partial support." He asked the Asian Members to explain their attitude and added "this ill-assorted quintet is not competant to define the views of the Indian community." The Kenya Indian Congress, of which he was the president, would welcome negotiations on a new constitution.

Turning to the Europeans, he said that instead of advancing or even sticking to their ground, they had begun to manoeuvre. "If they are to hold the bridge," he continued, "they must stand in the middle."

"Human Dignity" —

He went on to say that he was not apathetic towards African aspirations and that he would welcome a new constitution, but that such a constitution should not only contain adequate safeguards for minorities, but also fundamental moral precepts to protect the human dignity of the indigenous people. "On this journey," he went on, "the brakes of the train are more important than the engine."

The discussion of a new constitution would, he come out their racial groups though give people time to and evolve a common outlook. The outcome might be a multi-racial party acceptable to everyone.

Finally as the "odd-man-out" and one who would not be concerned with the making of the constitution, he reminded Members of the words of President Roosevelt:

"The world is not interested in the storms you encountered, but did you bring in the ship?"

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KENYA CULTURAL CENTRE

THE completion of the National Theatre Workshop and rehearsal platform, which coincides with the easing of the state of emergency restrictions, leaves the Governing Council of the Kenya Cultural Centre free to consider the next stage of its building completion scheme. A sum of approximately £7,000 has been spent on additions, extensions and equipment since the Theatre part of the Centre was opened.

Preparations are now at hand for next month's Board of Management meeting and for the interview on further development with the Minister of Education. Of the thirty-three Constituent Member Organizations that make up the Centre, many are satisfied that the completed Theatre offers adequate accommodation for their present needs. In order to fulfil its obligations and responsibilities however, the Governing Council asked the thirty three Member Organizations to state their present requirements from all angles. Eight of the Organizations have submitted outlines for their present requirement. Of additional accommodation, two are indefinite, to do not require anything more at present, and thirteen have not answered. In order to give these last thirteen Organizations a reasonable chance to state their needs, the Governing Council has agreed to an extension of time for replies to be sent to the Councils concerned.

It is known, from the answers already received, that a further building is essential. The requirement include rooms for study and teaching, music, committee work, dance accommodation, a library and a general purposes hall capable of being adapted to meet the varying needs of Organizations covering the arts.

Some of Organizations will be able to contribute by paying rent while others can help make up a substantial sum towards meeting the capital cost. When the financial results of next month's Theatre Fair and the Oswald Fischer production of "The Sleeping Prince" are known, members of the Centre's Board of Management will discuss how much of the required accommodation can be provided in the next stage of the building programme.

The Cultural Centre's accounts for 1956 show that the Theatre part of its work was operated at a cost of £6,580. Which includes £2,350 charged for depreciation and involved an excess expenditure over income, resulting in a loss of £518, ratefully £518. All repairs, replacements and renewals were undertaken as required.

The low cost of operation has been achieved only through the splendid help of numerous volunteer workers, some of whom have been devoting years of selfless service to the Centre's work for philanthropy, the development of the arts and the National Theatre. These enthusiastic volunteers have enabled the Governing Council to keep expenditure down by employing only the minimum essential number of permanent paid staff. More volunteer helpers will be welcome, particularly to augment the stage teams and to control the sound effects for performances, as well as to run side shows at the fund-raising Theatre Fair which is being held during the week ending 29th November to 1st December.

Park Road School Boys Win Competition

Both first and second prizes in the competition to design a badge for the Salvation Army School for the Blind at Thika, were won by boys from the Technical High School, Park Road. The competition which was organized by the Salvation Army and the "Kenya Weekly News" drew over 800 entries from all parts of the colony.

Prizes of book tokens were distributed at the school assembly on Monday morning by Miss Sheila Dickson of the "Kenya Weekly News". First prize was won by Mr. Mohan Singh and second by Mr. Purshottam D. The winning entry, now displayed on the school notice board, shows a plain black shield. On the shield is a black hand outlined in white. Two torches surround the hand and reach up towards the school motto — "hatujui haiweizikani," — "we do not recognize the impossible."

Brigadier Osborne, the headmaster of the Salvation Army School said that he liked the winning design because it was so simple. "Many people," he went on, "used pretty colours in their designs, forgetting that these would mean nothing to a blind child. When we make up the design both the shield and the hand will be raised a little so that the children can feel the shape."

Brigadier Osborne went on to say that entries had been received from Asians, Europeans and Africans. He especially commended the artmaster, Mr. J. Mackenzie, and the boys of the Technical School because they had sent in clear accurate designs all of a very high standard. "I think this shows," he said, "a public spiritedness towards those who have need of a little extra consideration. Never forget those who are more handicapped and less able than yourselves."

The Salvation Army School now has 142 pupils most of them African. At the Speech Day last Friday the principal, Brigadier Osborne, said that they planned further expansion in the near future. He pointed out that the primary purpose of the school the training of the blind for employment had always to be kept in mind and he stressed the need for employers to consider using blind labour. "We do not ask for sympathy," he said, "but only that they be given equal opportunity with a sighted person."

In reply Mr. W. J. Wadley, Director of Education, said that co-pupils of the school were employed by the Shell Company, by the East African Tobacco Co., by the Metal Box Company and on several Sisal Estates. All employers sent in good reports of their work and so far there had been no failures.

Women's Work in Kenya Praised

High praise was due to Kenya's Ministry of Community Development for the work being done towards the advancement of African women in the Colony, said Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Organisation, in a Press interview in Nairobi recently.

Miss Henderson, who was on a four-day visit to Kenya, left Nairobi by air last week for Ethiopia, Somaliland and Egypt before returning to New York.

She said the main reason for her visit to Africa was to attend the African Conference on Rural Welfare, organised by the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, at Madagascar from October 7 to 16.

Nine Baganda Students Begin Their Studies in India This Year

EMPHASIS ON TECHNICAL COURSES

NAIROBI. Nine Baganda students are to begin their studies in India on Buganda Government scholarships this year. Admissions for them have been secured in various institutions by the Government of India, and four have already reached their places of study.

Most of them are going to acquire knowledge which will be of great practical use when they return. Thus Mr. John B. Lule and Mr. Dick Ndaula will be trained in plumbing and allied trades, Mr. Michael W. Kutwana in soap making and manufacture of disinfectants and both Mr. L.B. Kayonda and Mr. Joseph Mukasa have been admitted in Indian" Government's Leather Working School at Kanpur to learn shoe-making.

Mr. Benedict Nsubuga, who is leaving in December, has chosen to study mechanical engineering in the Calcutta Technical School and Mr. John Katabalwa has taken admission at the railway workshop school in the same town to learn draughtsmanship.

Mr. Jonathan Lutu has been admitted for a course in glass technology in Delhi. Perhaps the most interesting course chosen is by Mr. E. W. Mukasa, who is already studying boat designing and building at the Fisheries Technological Research Station in Cochin.

Mrs. Jane Kawesa, whose husband is already in India studying at the J.J. School of Arts, recently went over to learn embroidery and dress making in Bombay.

The Indian Government has given its assurance that it will do its best to place Buganda students in appropriate institutions in India.

The Punjab University, Chandigah, have received necessary records of the pre-partition period relating to the certificates of various examinations held by the University of Punjab, Lahore in the years before partition.

Applications for the supply of duplicate copies of certificates to successful candidates are to reach the Registrar, Punjab University, Chandigadh, not later are on order.

INDIA RAISES SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AFRICANS TO 50 EVERY YEAR

NEW Delhi — The Indian Government, anxious to contribute more to higher education of Africans, has raised the number of scholarships it offers each year from 40 to 90.

The 10 additional scholarships will be given from June next year.

African countries in which the scholarship scheme operates include besides Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar — the Sudan, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Madagascar, South Africa and the Central African Federation.

Till the end of last year about 480 African students have gone to India for higher studies. Of these 360 have been sent by the Indian Government. The total of those who have gone from the East African territories is 262. Of these 187 have been sent with Indian Government scholarships, about 25 by Indian firms and private individuals, and about 50 have gone on their own.

Application for Demonstration Refused

The District Commissioner, Nairobi, refused permission to the Nairobi People's Convention Party to hold a public demonstration in the city on Saturday, October 26.

The People's Convention Party had applied for permission to hold a public demonstration and procession from Kaloleni Stadium to Government Road and Delamere Avenue on Saturday afternoon.

In notifying the Convention Party of his decision, the District Commissioner said he regretted that, in accordance with Government's policy not to permit the holding of such open air meetings and processions, and in view of the security risk which would in his opinion undoubtedly endanger public order were this policy reversed in Nairobi at the present time, he was unable to approve the application.

Hostel for Prisoners

Kenya's Minister for Community Development and Rehabilitation, Mr. C. M. Johnston, will open a new £2,000 hostel for discharged prisoners in Nairobi on November 7.

The recently-completed building, situated on 1½ acres on the south side of Doonhoim Road, has accommodation for 24. It is hoped to provide ultimately for 90 persons.

The hostels for discharged prisoners scheme had first been proposed in 1953, when the Committee on Habitual Offenders had recommended that such hostels should be established at each of the main prison centres in the Colony, he said.

More Vaccine

A further supply of 8,000 cc. of anti-poliomyelitis vaccine — enough for the inoculation of 4,000 people — has reached Kenya, and adults are once again advised by the Kenya Medical Department that all people up to the age of 44 can now register for a course of inoculations against the disease.

Although the age limit for inoculations was raised to 44 recently — previously it was 13 — the number of people seeking inoculation has not been as high as was expected, said a Medical Department spokesman. He added that the

Remembrance Day Ceremony in Nairobi

Remembrance Day on Sunday, November 10, will be observed in Nairobi by a special ceremony to be held at the Cenotaph in Delamere Avenue, after a service in All Saints Cathedral.

The Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, will lay a wreath at the Cenotaph, where the ceremony starts at 12 noon, marked by the customary two minutes silence and the sounding of the Last Post Wreaths will also be laid by Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of various organisations.

Army and RAF personnel will be on parade with the band of the K.S.L.I.

Remembrance Day ceremonies will also be held at other centres in Kenya, including Nakuru, Nanyuki, Fort Hall, Meru, Nyeri, Embu, Thika, Kilifi, Malindi, Kiambu, Naivasha, Gilgil, Machakos, Kitui, and Kajiado.

Big New B.P. Tanker

The biggest tanker so far for the British Petroleum Company's fleet was launched at Wallsend-on-Tyne on 23rd October. The vessel, the 34,500 deadweight ton "British Architect" was launched by Mr. H. E. Gorick, wife of the General Manager of the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping.

The biggest tankers at present in the British Petroleum Tanker Company's fleet are of 32,000 deadweight tons, but tankers up to 65,000 deadweight tons

Inoculation Centre Re-opens in the City Hall

As from Monday 28th October, the City Council's Inoculation Centre will be located in the City Hall, and the temporary premises it has occupied during recent years in Barot Mansions, Reata Road will be relinquished.

The new Inoculation Centre is in Room 170 on the first floor of the new North Wing of offices.

The Centre will continue to give a full inoculation and vaccination service. Poliomyelitis inoculations will be given at the new Centre.

There is one change in the programme of work to be carried out at the City Hall. T. A. B. inoculation for Africans will be given at the new Council Health Centre in Rhodes Avenue (behind the Government Press, Whitehouse Road) between 8 and 8.45 a.m. daily except Saturdays.

The following is the weekly timetable for all other inoculations at the City Hall:

Europeans: Smallpox:
Mondays to Fridays 9 to 10 a.m.

Yellow Fever:
Tuesdays and Fridays 2 to 2.45 p.m.

Asians & Africans
Smallpox:
Mondays to Fridays 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Yellow Fever:
Tuesdays and Fridays 2.45 to 3.30 p.m.

All Races: (except T. A. B. for Africans)
Typhoid (T.A.B.)
Plague, Cholera, Diphtheria etc. Mondays to Fridays 9 to 10 a.m. The Telephone No. of the new Centre is 24281 ext. 260.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The total earnings from railway and harbours services in the month of September, 1957, were approximately £1,814,000 compared with £1,618,000 for September, 1956, and £1,869,000 in August, 1957. Railway earnings were £66,000 above the level estimated for September, and harbour earnings were £11,000 short of the estimated figure for the month. Total earnings for the first nine months of 1957 were £16,239,000, as against £16,312,000 in the same period last year—these were £164,000 above revised estimates. The net earnings, after deduction of working expenses, for all services were £152,000 above revised estimates.

TRAFFIC FIGURES

In the 10th 4-weekly period of 10th September to 7th October passengers carried by East African Airways increased by 16½ from 7,529 in 1956 to 8,783 in 1957. Mail carried was increased by 16% from 34 tons in 1956 to 331 tons in 1957.

Cargo carried was still below last year's figure — 161 tons against 171 tons in the same period last year.

KITUI COUNCIL'S BUDGET

Expenditure by the Kitui African District Council in 1958 is estimated at nearly £114,000 states a report by the President of the Council and District Commissioner, Mr. R. J. Hickson-Mahon.

The largest item of expenditure is on African education, which is to receive £37,513; the district's health services are to have about £17,650; and for the maintenance and upkeep of roads another £13,600 is to be spent.

GUJARATI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The Third Annual Gujarati Elocution Competition of the Indian Public School, Mwanza, for the year 1957 was held in the Arya Samaj Hall, Mwanza, on 13th of the town and judged by

There were about twenty speakers who expressed their views on the subject: "What will you prefer — business or service?" The competition was presided by Mr. C. G. Patel, a leading advocate of the town and adjudged by four members of the public: Messrs. V. N. Upadhyaya, S. R. Tanna, M. N. Vithlani and M. Gulamali Jetha. In the end, the president gave away the prizes to the first three boys and two girls (who scored equal number of marks). They were Masters Narayan R., Pravin J., Ashwin G. and Miss Rastka C. and Miss Saroj B.

SHAN'S CIRCUIT EXECUTIVE

Mr. Sukh Dev Jerath, of the Overseas Film Distributors Ltd., Nairobi, recently returned from London where he had gone to buy English pictures for the Shan Cinema and its circuit. He has succeded in securing some very interesting and entertaining pictures.

VISITOR FROM INDIA

Squadron Leader, H. V. Phatak of the I.A.F. is visiting Kenya on a holiday and after a week at Mombasa left this week by train for Kampala. He will be arriving in Nairobi on November 8, and will spend a few days here before returning to India.

Mrs. Kusum Phatak, B.A., is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Tembe, well known in social circles in Mombasa.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Mr. J. H. Reiss, Director of Kenya's Information Services, accompanied by Mrs. Reiss and children, is leaving this week on home leave and will be away for 2½ months. During his absence Mr. Michael Evans takes over the job.

In order to introduce Mr. Michael Evans to the various Journalists and Public Relations Officers in Nairobi, Mr. and Mrs. Reiss had invited over fifty of them with their wives to Cocktails on Monday last. Some visiting journalists were also present and the evening proved very entertaining and enjoyable one.

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Transport Licensing Board Licences — Simplified Procedure

In order to assist the public, the Renewal of Transport Licensing Board Licences for 1958 has been substantially simplified. These Licences apply generally to Commercial Vehicles carrying passengers and goods.

Instead of—as previously—applying for a new certificate to the Transport Licensing Board or to the District Commissioners, the holder of a 1957 licence should now submit his 1957 Certificate, together with the usual type of vehicle inspection report and the correct fee (the amount of which is stated on existing certificates) to the Inland Revenue Office or to his District Commissioner, according to whichever place is stated on the 1957 Certificate. A 1958 Licence will them be issued; and at the same time the 1957 Certificate, which will be stamped "VALID UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1958," will be returned.

All 1957 Certificates submitted for renewal as above will be accepted as from December 1, 1957, up to and including February 28, 1958, after which applications for renewals will be treated as new applications and will have to be submitted through District Commissioners.

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Direction:— N. A. ANSARI

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NAIROBI, THURSDAY, OVTOBER 31, 1957

LESSONS FROM ABROAD

NO more reports are being received about the Little Rock School in the United States and it seems the sensible ruling of the Supreme Court has been accepted by the people of that area. The leaders of public opinion in America may or may not be aware, but the fact is that the progress of this integration in that country is being watched with interest by vast masses of people in other countries of the world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Mr. N. F. Harris and Regional Seats

Sir,—May you allow me space in your paper to correct the misrepresentation conveyed by Mr. N. F. Harris, Member for Nairobi South in his speech at Kilimani reported in the "East African Standard" of 25th October, 1957.

It has become customary now a days for European leaders to misrepresent African politician's point of view by distorting facts. It is most unfair to Kenya if responsible European leaders can indulge in presenting untruths to their electorate. I think Mr. Harris was over anxious to extricate himself from the many questions which were going to be directed against him by his constituency on Constitutional talks which ended in a deadlock on Friday 18th October, 1957 at 4.20 p.m.

The principle of a Common Voters' Roll with a limited franchise and regional representation as against constituency representation.

The African Nominated Members saw these two implications and told the Governor and European Members that they were prepared to discuss the matter only after the election in March, 1957. This conclusion of the African Nominated Members does not constitute agreement but a willingness to negotiate further. This willingness does not mean that the Africans have given up the principle of a Common Roll.

Mr. Harris has said that he is not prepared to discuss the matter with Africans. Does he want to be dictated to by Africans? Does he want to be told by Africans what to do? Does he want to be told by Africans what he should say? Does he want to be told by Africans what he should not say? Does he want to be told by Africans what he should not do? Does he want to be told by Africans what he should do? Does he want to be told by Africans what he should not say? Does he want to be told by Africans what he should

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NAIROBI, THURSDAY, OVTOBER 31, 1957

LESSONS FROM ABROAD

NO more reports are being received about the Little Rock School in the United States and it seems the sensible ruling of the Supreme Court has been accepted by the people of that area. The leaders of public opinion in America may or may not be aware, but the fact is that the progress of this integration in that country is being watched with interest by vast masses of people in other countries of the world.

Two facts are clear from the post-war developments of social policy in America. First, the American leaders in and outside the Government are convinced that it is not only right and proper but also necessary to encourage and enable children of all races to study in common schools. No leader of any importance seems opposed to this view. Secondly, the American courts have shown a firm grasp of the situation. It used to be argued sometime ago that the requirements of the constitution would be met if equal, but separate, educational facilities were provided for negro children. The courts promptly showed their disapproval of the suggestion and ruled that equal facilities were not enough and that what the constitution required were the same facilities which could, naturally be provided only in common schools.

Another incident from the same area but from a territory which forms part of the British Empire shows that important people in and round about the American think alike. The very fact that the Chief Secretary of a British Colony had to ask for transfer to another territory because he dared to take his daughter from a common school and put her in an European school proves what importance people there attach to common schools. Indeed it is well-known that in the history of the West Indies the institution of common schools has an honoured place. The West Indians have always recognised that common schools provide an important aid to the emergence of common citizenship and one nation.

We have ourselves pleaded in these columns more than once that everything possible should be done to encourage the setting up and running of common schools. It is common ground here now that the various races have to come nearer to one another to form "one nation". Although there are many lessons that we can learn from America, this one teaching the necessity of establishing common schools is of the greatest importance to the future of this country. Trying to convert the older people seems absolutely useless. Our greatest hope lies in the children of all races. If they are allowed to study and play together in common schools and to live in common hostels, they will grow to be friendly towards one another and will learn to appreciate one another's point of view.

There is no need for any sudden and revolutionary change in the policy and practice of this Colony. This much everyone, who knows the history of Kenya, will accept. We are not asking for all the schools to be made multi-racial overnight. We know this will not be possible. But we do think there is need to take two steps immediately. First, the Government should, in our view, accept the principle of common schools. The principle can, then, be implemented by stages. There is no need, we must repeat, to force parents immediately or in the near future to send their children to common schools. Institutions that are now open to children of a single racial group only may continue in'existence. But the Government should state that it does envisage the possibility at some future date of compelling all schools built and maintained from public funds to take children of all races who comply with the appropriate rules and regulations.

Secondly, the Government should take some definite steps to make a beginning. We have a multi-racial college and also a multi-racial infant school. We think at least one secondary school with hostel accommodation and open to children of all races should be established in some suitable place in the Colony. If that experiment succeeds more schools can be opened later on.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

Mr. N. F. Harris and Regional Seats

Sir,—May you allow me space in your paper to correct the misrepresentation conveyed by Mr. N. F. Harris, Member for Nairobi South in his speech at Kilimani reported in the "East African Standard" of 25th October, 1957.

It has become customary now a days for European leaders to misrepresent African politician's point of view by distorting facts. It is most unfair to Kenya if responsible European leaders can indulge in presenting untruths to their electorate. I think Mr. Harris was over anxious to extricate himself from the many questions which were going to be directed against him by his constituency on Constitutional talks which ended in a deadlock on Friday 18th October, 1957 at 4.20 p.m.

Mr. Harris alleges "we insisted on the implementation of last year's agreement over ten additional seats, because we considered we must establish a principle that if African Members make an agreement with other races they must be taught to honour that agreement...." There could be no greater misrepresentation and distortion of the facts than this statement. I challenge Mr. Harris to produce that document over regional seats which former African Nominated Members signed.

I have reliably learned from the former African Nominated Members that October negotiations were on the following points: (a) African increased seats by two, (b) 2 Corporate members, (c) Two extra Ministers and (d) Regional Seats. There was a definite agreement on a, b, c, but not on item (d). The African Members said at that time that they did not accept the idea of regional seats but they felt that even if other communities wanted regional seats, Africans wanted their two seats to be constituency seats.

The idea of regional seats introduces two principles in Kenya Constitution. This idea introduces the principle of a Common Voters' Roll with a limited franchise and regional representation as against constituency representation.

The African Nominated Members saw these two implications and told the Governor and European Members that they were prepared to discuss the matter only after the election in March, 1957. This conclusion of the African Nominated Members does not constitute agreement but a willingness to negotiate further. This willingness to negotiate has been expressed by the present African Elected Members.

What is behind the whole fuss from both the Government and the European representatives about Regional Seats and Africans not honouring their agreements. There is no agreement which Africans have dishonoured and this should be clear. Let the Government and European Members show us the document with signatures of our people and we shall honour it.

The reason why the European back door leader Sir Alfred Vincent has said during the negotiations that Europeans are prepared to concede 4 uncompensated seats with strings attached to them is very plain and that was what Mr. Harris was telling his Constituency. The keyword in the statement of Sir Alfred Vincent is "uncompensated." What the Europeans had in mind were another two seats compensated i.e. regional seats on this they were in full agreement with the Governor and Colonial Secretary. The picture if Africans had decided to dishonour their own promise to Kenya as per their stand against Lyttelton Proposals would be as follows:-

	Regional Seats		Uncompensated		Present		Total
Europeans	5	+	0	+	16	=	21
Africans	2	+	4	+	8	=	14
Asians	2	+	0	+	6	=	8
Arabs	1	+	0	+	2	=	3

The Europeans would have the majority of seven over the Africans, let alone the price the African would pay for it. The regional seats would be for the good boys of the Europeans and the Government became the limited Common Roll would be heavily European and therefore the man who would come in, would be a man of their taste i.e. a person regarded by Africans as a stooge. This the African Members have refused and they are not going to sell Kenya.

Masinde Muliro,
Member for Nyanza North
Private Bag,
Broderic Falls.

African Pay

Sir, — In Nairobi today, there are thousands of Africans earning Shs. 80/- per month from which they have to pay Shs. 65/- house rent, leaving them with exactly 15/- per month. In several Kenya farms, many more thousands of Africans earn just Shs. 15/- per month in cash. If an African is to buy say, one shirt every month, may be someone expects him to go without a pair of shirts, without food, without schooling for his children and worse still without any savings against old age, etc.

The situation calls for more realistic handling on the part of our Government and the employers who should give immediately before the African workers decide to put down their tools. Concessions made after large scale disputes would only tend to encourage more and more disputes as the only way to better pay. Remember a stitch in time saves nine.

If I were asked what I would call an adequate minimum pay at the moment, I would suggest Shs. 500/- per month to all races, including the African workers. I hope the Africans will continue to oppose discrimination in pay based on race even long after independence from the Colonial Regime, the practice we now know to be completely ridiculous and inhuman. Please do to others as you would like them to do to you.

Okudhi Masawa
Nairobi,

African Politics

Sir, — "After reading the misleading comments by Mr. F. J. Khamisi, in your issue of the 10th instant. I believe that he wants more enemies than friends for his young country, as it appears from his attitude.

While writing in connection with the Asian Community, he said that they exploit the poor African people and next, he asserts that they compete with the African traders and put them down. His views are themselves contradictory. If there is any competition, there can be no place for exploitation.

Now, may I tell Mr. Khamisi that I have not seen a single African-owned duka (not Arab) in Mombasa. To tell the truth, those Africans who are educated, search for jobs in Government offices. They prefer white clothes with shinning buttons and a steady income, to business risks. Shortly, when they like to be looked upon as the "Bwana Mkubwa" what can we do to make them open their own shops?

He gives us the honour of the Enemy Number One to the African community. May I venture to ask for any logical reason. He seems to say so, just because something called the Asian Community exists in Kenya, which will not leave any jobs for the young Africans. Many leading firms besides the Govt. Depts. have set a rule that the majority of their staff should be Africans. What else does he want? He found very few Africans working in offices as clerks. May I recommend him to consult an authority who can give him the percentage of African literacy. Do you want the Africans who use thumbprints as signatures to be engaged in office as clerks? Let the young Africans come out of schools and colleges, and shortly they will become the Mabwana you would like them to be.

Thirdly, I should like to remind you that a good percentage of the Kenya Revenue is paid by the Asian Community, and with the help of this handsome share, it is easier now to bring the light of civilisation and its comforts in Kenya. Now, tell me, in what way do you call us the Enemy Number One?

I have tried to clarify the misunderstandings which you yourself have created. Now, the best way for you is to stop making such misleading assertions, which only increase the gulf between the two communities.

Nahendra S. Dave
Mombasa,

Steamer Service on Lake Victoria

Sir, — Mr. Morris Owino's letter under the above heading, appearing in your edition of the 24th inst. is correct word by word. I congratulate Mr. Owino on a most successful translation of my personal experiences when I made a trip from Kisumu Harbour to Port Portal near Kampala in 1946 by an open 3rd Class steamer, which was unequaled in filthiness. I may add, I had money on me but could find no hot food to buy, not even a cup of tea or a plate of porridge, and I was very sick indeed when I reached Kampala next morning.

Since 1946, I have made all my trips to Uganda and Tanganyika by land in order to avoid the unbearable conditions met by passengers travelling by 3rd class steamer troughs. The E. A. Railway & Harbours have certainly a lot to improve both in the steamers and 3rd class train coaches in which wooden benches really hurt the buttocks of the passengers and over-crowding is common knowledge. Yes, you either satisfy the passengers or lose their patronage.

O. Kidha
Nairobi,

Kenya

Sir, — I deplore most of the statements made by the European Minister Group-Capt. Briggs, in his annual address to 300 cadets at the Duke of York School, Nairobi. These statements were uncalled-for, unrealistic and irresponsible. When giving his speech, the Minister assured his audience that "Kenya is home of the Europeans, and that it will continue to be so."

These statements were no doubt similar to those made by Sir Winston Churchill in early twenties, when he assured European settlers in Kenya that, "the Kenya Highlands must be reserved exclusively for the Whites." I dare say to those who appreciate such misleading statements that there is only one thing now remaining and that is either the Europeans surrender power to the Africans now, or to declare clearly that they will not pass on to the Africans the sole control of the Colony. Such clear assurance, I hope, would indeed lead to the solution of Kenya's problems.

I cannot imagine how a responsible Minister like Group-Capt. Briggs could stand boldly before such an audience with nothing but empty promises to tell the world at large. In para four of his speech, the Minister stated these words, "I believe the position in Kenya today is that we (Europeans) urgently need more of us to come and continue leadership in this Colony, and that he cannot in fact see how the African masses can hope for any real advance with only 60,000 Europeans available in the country."

I would suggest to Group-Capt. Briggs and to any other European like himself that, if for all the 60 years past, he still feels that the Africans in this country have not yet progressed, then, we must be certain that the motive of the European Settlers in this colony is not to educate and to advance this country but to dominate. The only chance would be therefore to pack up and go. Then we would be able to call on those who whole heartedly wish to support the development of this Colony.

Edward Awando Oyieko
Nairobi,

Successful Settlement Project

Some 1,000 feet above the coastline 40 miles south of Mombasa on the slopes of the Shimba Hills in the Kwale District, people of the Wakamba tribe have been settling in on a pilot scheme started by the Kenya Government in 1954.

One hundred Akamba and their families have now established themselves on small holdings making a profitable turn-over and keeping themselves in reasonable comfort.

So successful has this experiment been that the Government is to enlarge the scope of the project. In the next six years it is proposed to settle a further 1,150 Akamba on some 35,400 acres of land. The first group in the new plan is expected to arrive in the Coast Province next month (Nov.) to embark upon a new life away from their tribal homes in the Machakos District. A hundred settlers will be absorbed into the scheme this year, 150 next and 900 others at intervals until 1960. They will be expected to travel from their homes to Mombasa at their own expense. From Mombasa the Government will provide transport to take them to Shimba, where temporarily they will be housed in the Makobe Camp.

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Rates of Admission: Shs. 5/-, 10/-, 15/-, 20/-
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EAST AFRICA TOUR FOR THE M.C.C.

A portrait of P. R. Brown who will captain the M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club) team during its tour of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika later this year.

The team, which will be predominantly amateur, will leave Britain for Nairobi on December 26 and will play about fourteen matches during its tour before returning to Britain towards the end of January, 1958.

The idea for the M.C.C.'s tour originated with the Kenya Kongonia Cricket Club which has been responsible for many years for maintaining the interest and high standards of cricket in East Africa. The Kenya Kongonia Club is bearing the greater part of the cost of the M.C.C.'s tour.

The M.C.C. team, which has not yet been selected, is expected to include a number of English Test Match cricketers who will give East African cricket fans a chance of seeing them in action.

QUEEN'S COMMISSIONS FOR EAST AFRICA

AT the request of the Governments of the three territories, Her Majesty the Queen has consented to grant commissions in her King's African Rifles to special, selected young men of all races from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

The qualities of highest order required in these young men are: 1. unswerving loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, the country and the British Commonwealth; 2. the highest standard of honour and conduct; 3. courage and initiative beyond the ordinary; 4. and a high standard of physical fitness.

The Government of Kenya announces that a voluntary registration of young men for training, with the object of obtaining Commissions in the King's African Rifles, will take place between now and January, 1958. The present scheme

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is not compensated and is open to selected candidates of all races who comply with the appropriate rules and regulations.

The General Certificate of Education or its Scottish equivalent at the standard which exempts the candidate from taking the Army Entrance Examination.

Candidates must also be able to speak and write English fluently.

Any British subject or British Protected person intending to apply can obtain, an application form with details of conditions of service, from the Director of Manpower, to whom the completed application form must be sent.

Major J. F. Soper, Second in Command of the 2/3rd King's African Rifles, will shortly be visiting some fifteen schools in Kenya which are likely to have candidates for these commissions. He will address the students on the subject and give all the information required concerning a career as an officer of the King's African Rifles. There will also be a film display at most of these schools showing the life of officers under training.

Applications for this entry into Sandhurst must be received from Kenya applicants not later than January 31, 1958.

Candidates must be British subjects or British Protected persons within the meaning of the British Nationality Act of 1948. They must possess one of the following educational qualifications:-

The Cambridge Overseas certificate with 5 credits, including one in the English language, or

The Higher School Certi-

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Reception in honour of H.H. the Aga Khan

THE first item in my column this week is not strictly "theatrical"—it concerns the reception given in the new City Hall in honour of His Highness the Aga Khan during his recent visit to Nairobi.

It is no exaggeration to say that never before in the history of this City has an indoor function of such magnitude been planned and carried through so successfully. "Successfully" is, in fact, an understatement. Thanks to the organising ability of Mr. H. E. Nathoo and to his willing host of workers, the entire arrange-

Madame Azurie, with several years' stage experience behind her, is determined to form a National Ballet of Pakistan and has recently managed to persuade the Government of Pakistan to

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

A Question of Priorities

MUCH controversy has been aroused in the press and in public discussion about the recently published annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for Nairobi, Dr. A. T. G. Thomas. It provides valuable statistics on the rapid increase in the amount spent on building for private, government and commercial use. During 1956 building plans indicated an expenditure of £8,849,351 compared with £8,046,513 in 1955 and £4,436,715 in 1954. It notes that the rateable values of property in the city of Nairobi have risen three times in the last ten years.

The reality behind these statistics is everywhere in evidence. New

Comment

PEOPLE

Pakistan National Ballet

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With him were seen Mrs. Travis, Dr. Anderson, Mr. S. A. Afzal (the Pakistan

● African leaders were urged by the Colonial Secretary Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, to drive home to their people the fact that education and many other things for which they clamoured had to be paid for.

He was opening the Mbeya Exploration Company's new plant in Tanganyika's Southern Highlands Province which will find the most economical method of extracting pyrochlore from

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one secondary school with hostel accommodation and open to children of all races should be established in some suitable place in the Colony. If that experiment succeeded more schools can be opened later on.

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It is no exaggeration to say that never before in the history of this City has an indoor function of such magnitude been planned and carried through so successfully. "Successfully" is, in fact, an understatement. Thanks to the organising ability of Mr. H. E. Nathoo and to his willing host of workers, the entire arrangements went through without the slightest hitch.

At 10 p.m. the distinguished guests arrived and, as His Excellency the Governor and His Highness the Aga Khan entered the magnificent ballroom, the 1,000 guests present rose to their feet while the orchestra played the National Anthem.

At 10.30 p.m. there was a short bit spectacular display of dancing by four young Nairobi dancers, who are trained by Mrs. Doreen Lovegrove. After this interlude those who had performed—Misses Pauline Holman, Pamela Meyer, Felicity Hennings and Sonja Gumoes—together with their teacher, were presented to His Highness, who expressed his pleasure with the dancing display.

Soon afterwards, there was another surprise in store for the guests. It was announced that members of the National Ballet of Pakistan would perform, and when Madame Azurie's team of dancers took the floor there were widespread murmurs of approval which were prompted, firstly, by the beautiful costumes, and, later, by the graceful, flowing movements of the performers. One item in particular that was given a great ovation was a solo Manipuri dance, which was performed with unsurpassed classical purity.

When this memorable occasion came to a close soon after 1.00 p.m., after all those present had enjoyed a sumptious buffet supper and, for those who like it, ballroom dancing, the City Hall held many happy memories for this large gathering of all races.

Pakistan National Ballet

By the time these notes appear in print this talented group of dancers with Madame Azurie, Anarkin, Rashida Kishwar Shaista, Rafi Anwar, Ashrafali and Charlie Malanc, will have given six performances at the National Theatre. It is hoped that they will play to the full houses they deserve.

Madame Azurie, with several years' stage experience behind her, is determined to form a National Ballet of Pakistan and has recently managed to persuade the Government of Pakistan to make a theatre available in Karachi for this purpose.

"Salad Days" retains its popularity

It must have been gratifying to the producer, Mr. Charles Ollington, to see the "house full" notices outside the National Theatre long before the end of the current run of "Salad Days", which has now broken all performance and attendance records at this theatre.

Mr. Ollington tells me that the public keep asking for more and, to satisfy this demand, there will be two further performances on Friday and Saturday, 1st and 2nd November. The show on Friday will be a matinee so the younger members of the family will be given one last opportunity of seeing this light-hearted musical comedy.

Incidentally, Bill White, who played the part of the policeman, had the misfortune to strain his knee and this role was taken over by Charles Ollington himself at a moment's notice.

Forthcoming Attraction

The choice of the Nairobi City Players for their next production, which opens at the National Theatre on the 7th November is "Deferred Payment", by Jeffrey Dell. This is a play of murder, suspense and retribution, so if its a "thriller" you want, this is the production for which you have been waiting.

In the original London production, Charles Laughton headed a strong cast and, in Nairobi, Donald Whittle has been cast in this role. It will be interesting to see how this versatile actor acquits himself in such a heavy, dramatic role.

— J. P. L.

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

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A Question of Priorities

MUCH controversy has been aroused in the press and in public discussion about the recently published annual report of the Medical Officer of Health for Nairobi, Dr. A. T. G. Thomas. It provides valuable statistics on the rapid increase in the amount spent on building for private, government and commercial use. During 1956 building plans indicated an expenditure of £8,949,551 compared with £8,046,513 in 1955 and £4,436,715 in 1954. It notes that the rateable values of property in the city of Nairobi have risen three times in the last ten years.

Comment

Mr. Tom Mboya really had the right wing press rattled during the visit of Mr. Lennox-Boyd. "Kenya Comment" hoped that the Colonial Secretary would have time to read their editorial, in the belief that they might persuade him, with a last minute conjuring trick, that the African Elected Members represented nobody.

It did this by interviewing 6 members of non-Luo tribes, to prove that the "African" members (why the quotation marks? Does "Comment" doubt that the elected members really are Africans?) "only represent the views of an infinitesimal part of the African population." So it bravely stood its six tribesmen (2 served in the armed forces, one was a police sergeant, and another a businessman) against the vast majorities secured by the African members in the last democratic elections.

They forgot to mention that Mboya & Argwings-Kodhek secured over 75 per cent of the whole of the Nairobi electorate between them. They did not say that these leaders manage to pack the Makadara Hall week after week with Africans from all tribes. They forgot Bernard Mate's Central Province majority of nearly 10,000 or the 5,000 plus majorities of Ogings Odinga and Luo Oguda. They did not mention that the percentage of those eligible who actually voted was higher than in the U.S.

Nevertheless "Kenya Comment" tells its readers and the Colonial Secretary that "most Africans in any case do not understand politics and do not want to understand the machinations of "African" politicians in Nairobi."

Ziwani

The Ziwani Village Committee has won its case and the beer-hall project is to be dropped. At a meeting of the General Ward Council a statement was read from the African Affairs Committee saying that they had decided to reverse their recommendation that a £4,000 beer-hall should be erected in Ziwani.

This project was first put forward in September as part of the City Council's 6 year, 2 million pound plan for improving conditions in the locations, and in fairness to the City Council it must be stated that this was the only beer-hall proposed in the whole scheme.

The Ziwani people however were not impressed and wrote a letter to the General Purposes Committee asking that a social hall should be built instead "which would serve the interests of the residents far better than a beershop."

The political agitation aroused by this letter was unnecessary since the City Council had already received the representation sympathetically and in view of the scarcity of money and the desperate need for more essential services had decided to drop the scheme.

In this case African opinion made itself felt and produced results. The fact that the Ziwani complaint was listened to should do much to establish good relations between the City Council and the Location Committees.

PEOPLE

Pakistan National Ballet

Madame Azurie is an accomplished person and has introduced her Pakistani troupe everywhere, said Mayor Travis in declaring open the first show of Pakistani National Ballet in the National Theatre on Sunday night last.

With him were seen Mrs. Travis, Dr. Anderson, Mr. S. A. Afzal (the Pakistan Commissioner) with his wife and daughter, Mr. & Mrs. Prem Krishen, Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Shah of Bank of Baroda, Alderman & Mrs. Mohan Singh, Mr. & Mrs. N. S. Mangat, Mrs. Madan (Mr. C. Madan was indisposed), Hon. Mr. Kirpal Singh & Mrs. Sagoo, Master G. Sarwar, Chaudhry Sara-ju-din and several leading Pakistanis with their wives. It was remarked by many that never before were seen so many leading Pakistanis at cultural shows in the National Theatre.

Although the show opened with somewhat dull items, it livened up with the fifth item the "Multani Jhoomer", a folk dance found all over India and Pakistan. Succeeding items based on the Bharat Natyam technique or the village folk dances drew all round applause. Sitar solo by Kabeer Khan and other musical items were also well received while Melody and Rhythm Dance, Snake Charmer Dance, Tarana Dance and Luddi (an adaptation of the wellknown form of folk-dance) received very good applause.

Presence of orchestra on the stage behind the dancers acted as a distraction; it could have conveniently and profitably been placed in the wings away from public gaze, so also the control of the loud-speaker could have been manipulated more carefully to avoid intermittant harsh whistles. The opening "SALAM" — an adaptation of the famous Pooja Dance, could have been better interpreted by a younger member of the caste than the veteran Azurie whose long experience is more suited for direction of new items and synthesis of different dance techniques which Pakistan is trying to achieve.

Dance Costumes left little to be said, they were colourful and charming and in keeping with Pakistan's traditions of colourful dresses.

Some members at the back of the audience were not credit to the otherwise well-behaving Asian audiences at the National Theatre and it was disgraceful to hear their mock sneezes and epithets hurled at some of the poor dance items. Such people could add to the pleasures of others by staying away from performances they do not enjoy.

— N. T.

● African leaders were urged by the Colonial Secretary Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, to drive home to their people the fact that education and many other things for which they clamoured had to be paid for.

He was opening the Mboya Exploration Company's new plant in Tanganyika's Southern Highlands Province which will find the most economical method of extracting pyrochlore from the Panda Hill deposit. He pointed out that such explorations would help to pay for education and other essential things by making the country richer.

Individuals and Councils could help by putting land at the disposal of such companies.

● Mr. Hilarius Boniface Ng'Weno, of Nairobi has been awarded a scholarship by Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and recently left for the United States to begin his studies there.

Mr. Ng'Weno was selected from 1,200 applicants from all parts of the world for this scholarship. He also obtained a Fulbright Travel Grant through the United States Information Service, Nairobi, covering the expenses of his journey to the United States.

Mr. Ng'Weno who is 19 years old, studied at the Holy Ghost College, Mangu, where he passed his Cambridge Overseas School Certificate with six distinctions.

● JAWAHARLAL NEHRU — a Biography by Mr. Frank Moraes, Chief Editor, the "Times of India," Bombay. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York and in Canada. 511 pages.

Written by a famous, top-ranking journalist the book projects Jawaharlal through Indian eyes and authoritatively explains more controversial aspects of his personality and politics. The book has been most favourably commented on by D. G. Tendulkar (author of the "Mahatma"), Mahendra Desai, the Critic and Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, the former Governor of Bombay.

On page 492, which is the last page of the main narrative, the author quotes from Gitanjali Jawaharlal's dream of Free India. Chapter 26, headed "India and Asia", shows Nehru vis-a-vis his Foreign Policy and ends: "It seems as if in international matters Nehru thinks a jump ahead of his contemporaries. Perhaps that is why they feel he is out of step!" The book is available from:

D. L. Patel Press Ltd.,
Bookshop,
Government Road,
P.O. Box 73, Nairobi
Price Shs. 18/50 plus postage Shs. 1/50.

TENANTS ASK FOR CONTINUATION OF RENT CONTROL

A MEMORANDUM urging that rent control should be continued in the interests of the tenants and of the general economy of the country has been sent by the Nairobi Tenants' Association to the Rent Control Committee.

The Memorandum states that:

"This Association is firmly of the opinion that in the present circumstances when the tenants are crushed under the high cost of living and inflation, it would be inadvisable to remove control on rent. Adequate alternative accommodation at the similar rents is non-existent. Other accommodation available is at a rent which is beyond the capacity of the average tenant.

This Association, therefore, recommends that Rent Control be retained either in the present form or in an improved form so that accuracy of language is introduced. This Association is prepared to concede, however, that in a genuine case of hardship the landlord should be entitled to reasonable increase in rent.

This Association will fall in its duty if it does not forcefully and clearly state the disasterous effect that the removal of rent control would have on the tenants in particular and on the general conditions in the Colony:-

(a). The tenants apprehend that as in cases of business premises, the tenants would be compelled to pay exhorbitant rents.

(b). The majority of tenants would become the easy victims of the landlords' greed to exhort high rents.

(c). A homeless, jobless, penniless class of tenant would be created who would be thrown like beggers on the pavements and public places.

(d). The Tenants' appeal to retain the rent control is, therefore, an appeal to conscience and good sense rather than an appeal to reason and argument.

GOPI KRISHNA & PARTY

in DANCES OF INDIA
at the NATIONAL THEATRE
MONDAY, November 11th at 6 & 9-15 p.m.
Admission Rates: Shs. 10/-, 15/-, 20/-, 25/-
Booking at: NATIONAL THEATRE & CHHAGANLAL ODH JAVJI corner of River Road & Government Lane (behind Elliot's Bakery)
ALSO AT THE
ODEON CINEMA
— on —
TUESDAY, November 12th, at 9.15 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, November 13, at 6 & 9-15 p.m.
THURSDAY, November 14th, at 6 and 9-15 p.m.
Rates of Admission: Shs. 5/-, 10/-, 15/-, 20/-
BOOKING AT THE ODEON CINEMA
Book Early to Avoid Disappointment

ITS ENTERTAINING !
ITS THRILLING ! !
ITS UNIQUE ! ! !
— See —

NEW PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN

A charming new portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II taken at Buckingham Palace by Antony Armstrong Jones. Her Majesty is wearing diamond and pearl earrings, necklace and diadem, with on her shoulder the sash of the Order of the Garter.

"Mother India" - Pride of Indian Film Industry

A NEW chapter was opened in India's film industry on Friday last, October 25, 1957, when "Mother India", Mehboob Khan's stirring, technicolor production was simultaneously released in 75 places throughout India.

A typical cable received in Nairobi by Mr. Harbans Lal, the Managing Director of the Overseas Film Corporation Ltd, of Bombay and the Hindusthan Superfilms Ltd. of Calcutta who hold the distribution rights for Bombay, Calcutta and the overseas, read: "Mother India hailed here as Epoch-making picture. Spontaneous bursts of appreciation from every audience. Success guaranteed."

Over the period of last three years Mehaboob Khan has gone a great length and incurred heavy expenditure in seeing that this picture would be fit enough to represent India in world markets. He brought Sabu from America, engaged experts to advise his technicians and got together Al team of stars and technicians. The theme of the picture is the heart-rending human drama of a village beauty amidst poverty and the rascally-minded money-lender. Brilliantly directed by Mehboob Khan, the music is by the screen's King of Melody, Naushad while Nargis reaches the height of her glory as the village belle playing opposite Sunil Dutt. There are over a dozen other artistes all wellknown in the filmworld.

Photographer Faredoon A. Irani, a top-ranking technician, is assisted by such able men as Palnitkar (Art Director), Chiman Seth (Dance Director) and others while the village folk dances were provided by Sorthi Dakida Gnati Garba Mandal, Sanskar Stri Mandal and Masegaon Mitra Mandal.

Mr. Vijay Bhatt, well-known film-critic, after the pre-view, writes of "Mother India" in the following terms:— "I was thrilled seeing this Mehboob's technicolour masterpiece which kept me spell-bound till the end. I congratulate the Producer-Director Mehboob for producing so grand a picture. Treatment of the story, music, technique and performances are all superb and the whole picture is a personal triumph for the Director. I feel "Mother India" is the prestige and pride for our industry in general and can proudly stand in world markets to represent Indian Film Industry. My congratulations to Mr. Naushad, the artists, technicians and all workers who have brilliantly contributed in making this great picture."

Columbia To Distribute It in The U.S.

The distribution rights in the United Kingdom have been acquired by the Columbia Pictures and will be released there by the end of this year or early next. Mr. J. Frankovich, the Managing Director of Columbia, stated in London, that "Mother India" was the first Indian film to be distributed anywhere in the world by Columbia and was yet another step forward in the Company's progressive international policy.

Mr. Mehboob Khan and Mr. Harbans Lal had both gone to London for arranging the quick delivery of the technicolour prints of "Mother India" and for the release of picture in the United Kingdom; and both the aims were successfully achieved by them.

A London film-critic has this to say of "Mother India":— "Mehboob, the well-known Indian producer-director has been three years in the making of the technicolour production which ran for eleven weeks at the Rialto, becoming the first Indian film ever shown in the West End.

"A powerful, dramatic film set against the colourful background of India's village life, "Mother India" was filmed in actual rural locations in Baroda and Kolhapur while the interiors were shot in Bombay Studio. Covering half a century in the life of an ordinary village woman, it features highlights that include the colourful "Holi" festival of spring, village harvest dances, and a climax that details the tragedy and havoc caused by seasonal floods."

"Mother India" will be released in Nairobi in the near future by the Overseas Film Distributors Ltd., the leading film distributors in this country.

Please note our new P.O. Box No. 30169
Consult Well-known Astrologer for Solving your difficult problems EIGHT NO MONEY
All Correspondence kept secret Send your birth-date or number the approximate age with time of letter writing to:
S. P. Maharaj Jyotishi
P.O. Box 30169, NAIROBI.
Office: Station Road, Phone 26305
Residence: Duke Street.

بسم اللہ کونسل آف نیروبی
"عکر حقانی" صحت

لیے تمام انسانی دل و جوش کو افزونہ ہے یا جو ہمارا زادہ رکھے ہیں آگاہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ وجود ہ قانون کے ماتحت ہی ایک ہیلتھ آفیسر مقرر کیا گیا ہے جو ہیلتھ آفیسر کے درست سرٹیفکیٹ ہونے ضروری ہیں۔ لہٰذا مشورہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ اپنا پتہ جلد رجسٹری کے کرا لیں ورنہ ایسی صورت میں لائسنس کی منسوخی کی ذمہ دار انجمن نہ ہوگی۔

ہر بچہ کا رجسٹریشن ٹیکہ لگوانے کے سن ماں نہ بننے سے پہلے ہونا چاہیئے اور اسکی میعاد چھ ماہ ہے۔

جیسا کہ ہر ٹیکہ کا ہوتا ہے اس ٹیکہ کے بعد بھی ہلکا سا بخار ہو سکتا ہے۔ بخار کو کم کرنے کا علاج اور اسپرین وغیرہ دینا ڈاکٹر کی رائے پر منحصر ہے۔ ٹیکہ لگوانے کے بعد ٹیکہ کی جگہ کو صاف رکھنا چاہیئے۔ ٹیکہ لگوانے کے بعد ٹیکہ کی جگہ کو کھجانا یا چھونا نہیں چاہیئے۔ ٹیکہ لگوانے کے بعد ٹیکہ کی جگہ کو کھجانا یا چھونا نہیں چاہیئے۔ ٹیکہ لگوانے کے بعد ٹیکہ کی جگہ کو کھجانا یا چھونا نہیں چاہیئے۔

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DEPENDABLE NEWSPAPERS ARE AN ESSENTIAL PART OF MODERN SOCIETY

جھگی نشینوں کو ہٹانے کے بارے میں۔
ہوبارہ بارش شروع ہونے سے پہلے پہلے جھگی نشینوں کو ہٹانے کا کام مکمل کرنا ہوگا۔
یہ بیان جھگی نشین عورت کی ایک درخواست کے جواب میں دیتے ہوئے میئر نیروبی نے دیا۔
ایک اور خبر کے مطابق میونسپل کونسل نیروبی نے ایک ہفتہ میں صحت کے ایک لاکھ ٹیکے لگانے کا اعلان کیا ہے۔

DEPENDABLE NEWSPAPERS ARE AN ESSENTIAL PART OF MODERN SOCIETY

moved from the shacks and vehicles in the River Road and Grogan Road areas. They must face a moral issue, and if necessary pressure should be brought on the Central Government for increased finance. In deciding the Council should bear in mind the conclusion of the Medical Officer's report that an outbreak of disease in Pumwani might cost more than the rehousing of the whole village.

City Council had already received the representation sympathetically and in view of the scarcity of money and the desparate need for more essential services had decided to drop the scheme.

In this case African opinion made itself felt and produced results. The fact that the Ziwani complaint was listened to should do much to establish good relations between the City Council and the Location Committees.

ideas into articles of faith for the nations of today.

"Time has, in fact, made the task of the United Nations more difficult than it seemed when the terms of the Charter were agreed at San Francisco twelve years ago. We are still far from the achievement of the ideals which I have mentioned but we must not be discouraged. The peoples of the world expect the United Nations to persevere in its efforts.

"Ten Commonwealth countries are represented in this Assembly — countries which form a free association of fully independent states and which have widely different histories, cultures and traditions. Common ideals and hopes, not formal bonds, unite the members of the Commonwealth and promote that association between them which in my belief has contributed significantly to the cause of human freedom.

"The countries of the Commonwealth regard their continuing association with one another and joint service to their high ideals as still an essential contribution to world peace and justice. They add and will continue to add to the United Nations a tried element of strength and of accumulated experience.

"The United Nations is an Organization dedicated to peace where representatives from all over the world meet to examine the problems of the time. In it men and women from all these countries — large or small, powerful or weak — can exercise an influence that might otherwise be denied to them. The United Nations also originates and inspires a wide range of social and economic activities for the benefit of the whole human race.

"But, Mr. President, the future of this Organization will be determined not only by the degree to which its members observe strictly the provisions of the Charter and co-operate in its practical activities but also by the strength of its peoples' devotion to the pursuit of those great ideals to which I have referred.

"When justice and respect for obligations are firmly established the United Nations will the more confidently achieve the goal of a world at peace, law-abiding and prosperous, for which men and women have striven so long and which is the heart's desire of every nation here represented. I offer you my best wishes in your task and pray that you may be successful."

Secretary-General's Message For United Nations Day

The following is the message by the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold on the occasion of United Nations Day, October 24th.

The United Nations Charter gives a universal expression in our times to aspirations for human society shared through the centuries by the great civilizations of mankind. It is therefore fitting that on United Nations Day people all over the world should join together in pledging anew their faith in these common purposes.

But this day is the occasion for more than a display of faith. When we look at the world around us — with all its fears and conflicts — we may doubt that our hope of progress toward achieving the purposes to which we are committed is any better founded than that of many generations past.

In two respects, at least, I think our hope is better founded and for that reason our responsibility is also greater. The faith we share is ancient and it has been betrayed time and again throughout history. But world political institutions created to serve such purposes are new. The United Nations is an instrument in our hands which those before us did not possess. It is imperfect and experimental and it was born of extreme necessity. Nevertheless it is a significant step toward a better organization of human society. We know also that the unprecedented advances in knowledge of our generation have confronted mankind not only with its greatest danger but also with its greatest opportunity.

United Nations Day should therefore be a day of rededication both to an ancient faith and to a new institution which can help us to serve that faith in a time of supreme challenge. May we act to preserve the United Nations against all the enemies which human frailty and cynicism and narrow interest can evoke against it. May the quality of our efforts to use it more effectively and thus to make it a stronger instrument for peace and progress be worthy of our opportunity and our humanity.

The Secretary-General Reports On UNEF

The first full report on the United Nations Emergency Force, issued by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold on 12 October, emphasizes that the Force has become, "and undoubtedly continues to be today, one of the pre-conditions for the preservation of quiet along the line between Egypt and Israel". The report goes on to say "such quiet, in turn, is indispensable to fruitful effort towards the removal of the major obstacles to peace in the Near East."

With regard to the financial arrangements for UNEF, the Secretary-General states that he is bound "to stress the grave risks inherent in the present inadequate and insecure basis of UNEF financing." He points out that unless "the possibility of UNEF successfully completing its mission is to be seriously jeopardized, it is essential that this vital United Nations undertaking be assured of the same degree and certainty of financial support as afforded to other United Nations activities which have as their purpose the maintenance of security and peace."

Question Of Charter Review

The question of conducting a possible review of the U.N. Charter has now, in fact, been postponed until the 1960 session of the General Assembly. On 14 October, the Assembly approved a resolution which had been recommended by a committee of the whole last June. Under the resolution, the committee is kept in being and is asked to report, with recommendations, not later than the 1959 Assembly.

The resolution was submitted to the Assembly by 12 countries, and was approved by a vote of 54 to none, with 9 abstentions. There was no debate, and after the Assembly had heard the report of the committee of the whole, the President, Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand, said that if there was no objection the resolution would be considered adopted. The vote was taken at the request of Arkady A. Sobolev of the Soviet Union.

The committee of the whole, consisting of all the members of the U.N., was set up in 1955 to make recommendation on the time and place for a Charter review conference. The resolution which established it recognized that the review should be conducted "under auspicious international circumstances" and that the conference should be held "at an appropriate time." The committee held a two-day meeting in New York last June at the conclusion of which it approved the recommendation endorsed by the Assembly this week.

South West Africa

In a new approach to the long-standing question of South Africa's administration of the territory of South West Africa, the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee has recommended the establishment of a three-member "Good Offices Committee." This decision came as the Committee concluded its consideration of the question, following two weeks of detailed discussion. The Committee adopted, altogether, six resolutions for approval by the Assembly.

"Good Offices Committee"

The proposed Good Offices Committee would consist of the United Kingdom, the United States and a third member to be appointed by the President of the Assembly. Its task would be to discuss with South Africa "a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord to the territory an international status," and to the General Assembly in 1958.

The resolution was adopted in Committee stage by a vote of 52 to 10 with 17 abstentions. Opposing were: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Ukraine and the USSR. Abstentions:- Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Uruguay, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Demand For Termination

Another resolution adopted by the Committee would call upon the Assembly and South Africa, for the eleventh year in succession, to place South West Africa under United Nations trusteeship. This resolution, put forward by Liberia, was adopted by 55 votes to 3, with 18 abstentions. It points out that all the other mandated territories, of which have not achieved independence, have by now become U.N. trust territories.

Conditions In South West Africa

The Committee also recommends that the Assembly express its appreciation of the work of the Committee on South West Africa and approve the report of that Committee on conditions in the territory. This resolution was approved in the Trusteeship Committee by a vote of 60 to none with 16 abstentions.

International Court

In yet another move the Committee recommends that the Assembly at its next session give further consideration to a study made by the Committee on South West Africa on what legal action could be taken to ensure that S. Africa ruli fied her obligations under the League of Nations mandate. The Assembly is asked to note "with deep concern" that South Africa contends that the mandate has lapsed and that she therefore has "no obligations under which the United Nations has cognizance." It would also express concern that South Africa has not rendered annual reports to the U.N. in accordance with the League covenant.

In the meantime, the Committee on South West Africa would be asked to consider what aspects of the administration of the area might usefully be referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion. This resolution was introduced by 8 countries — Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Syria and Yugoslavia. It was adopted by 55 votes to 4 with 18 abstentions.

Actions On Petitions

Two other resolutions adopted deal with petitions. One would ask South Africa to investigate matters raised by petitioners, and the other would draw the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Committee on South Africa regarding conditions in the territory. Earlier, delegates heard statements by two petitioners. Mburumba au'kerina Getzen and the Rev., Michael Scott, an Anglican clergyman who has repeatedly spoken for South West African tribes before the Assembly.

South Africa Absent

South Africa did not take part in the deliberations in continuation of the policy she adopted last year. At that time South Africa announced that she would be represented in the General Assembly only on a nominal basis because the Assembly had, over the objections of South Africa, included on its agenda the questions of racial conflict and the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

Situation On Syrian-Turkish Border

The General Assembly on Friday 18 October decided to add to its agenda the question of the situation on the Syrian-Turkish frontier. The request for an urgent consideration of the matter by the Assembly had been made in a letter of 12 October from the Syrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Salah Bitar.

The communication said that the situation on the frontier had become "intolerably dangerous" and "actually endangers general peace".

Attached to the letter was an explanatory memorandum which suggested that the Assembly set up a commission to investigate and report on the situation. "An impartial and international investigation of that nature would surely help to lay the facts before the United Nations," it declared.

The memorandum charged that for more than a year "foreign actions affecting Syria and endangering its security and independence, as well as general peace" had been continuing. These actions, it said, "have been increased and intensified during the last two months, and more so during the last two weeks."

Specifically, the memorandum charged that at present Syria was confronted with "an actual military threat" caused by "the heavy, unprecedented and unwarranted concentration of Turkish troops, up to several divisions, in close proximity to the Syrian-Turkish border." The memorandum added that the troops, which were "constantly being re-inforced," were "now massed mainly in a small sector, and have taken a disposition which presages imminent attack."

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UNITED NATIONS NEWS

A Weekly Survey of the U.N. Activities

- The Queen Addresses the General Assembly
- Secretary-General Reports on UNEF
- Question of Charter Review Conference Postponed
- "Good Offices Committee" for South West Africa is Recommended
- Assembly to Discuss Situation on Syrian-Turkish Frontier

The Queen Addresses The General Assembly

HER Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited the United Nations Headquarters during the afternoon of Monday, 21 October. The following is the text of the Queen's address to a special plenary session of the General Assembly.

"I thank you, Mr. President, for your words of welcome.

"I wish first to express to you, to the Secretary-General, and to the General Assembly of the United Nations my great pleasure at being here today.

"This Assembly was born of the endeavours of countless men and women from different nations who over the centuries have pursued the aims of the preservation of peace between nations, equality of justice for all before the law, and the right of peoples of the world to live their lives in freedom and security.

"The Charter of the poses and so forming a United Nations was farmed fitting memorial to the men with a view to giving ex- and women whose toil and pression to these great pur- sacrifices turned those

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

It is notified for the information of holders of life policies issued by insurance companies incorporated in the Union of India that all life insurance business of such companies (with the exceptions indicated in paragraph 5 below) has been taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under Act No. XXXI of 1956 of India and the branch offices maintained by them in East Africa have been integrated with the Corporation and function as units of the Corporation.

2. It is also notified for the information of holders of life policies that all the Chief Agencies previously established by these insurance companies in British East African Territories have been terminated in so far as life business is concerned and no such Agent, Chief Agent or Special Agent is authorised now to receive moneys due in respect of life policies.

3. All premiums and moneys payable to the said companies in respect of life insurance policies should henceforth be paid either into the Banking account of the unit concerned as indicated on the renewal notices sent to Policy holders or at the offices of the Corporation at the following addresses:—

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P.O. Box 186,	NAIROBI.
MOMBASA.	(2) 2, Wilson Road,
	P.O. Box 518,
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4. Receipts issued on the Official Form of the Corporation only will be regarded as valid and the Corporation will not be held responsible for payments made to any other office, company, Agent, Chief Agent or Special Agent or any other person.

5. The following companies continue to do business in their own names and any premiums or other moneys due to them should be paid to them direct as hitherto.

1. Bharat Insurance Company Limited, P.O. Box No. 1358, NAIROBI.
2. Jupitor General Insurance Company Limited, P.O. Box No. 546, KAMPALA.

K. R. VORA,
Mombasa — Divisional Manager,
22nd October, 1957. — Life Insurance Corporation of India.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

ALL the Policy-holders of Rupee currency Policies of Indian Life Assurance Company Limited, now known as Ideal Life Assurance Company Limited, are hereby informed that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has taken over all such business of the Ideal Life Assurance Company Limited with immediate effect.

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Profile of the Week

HON. RONALD NGALA

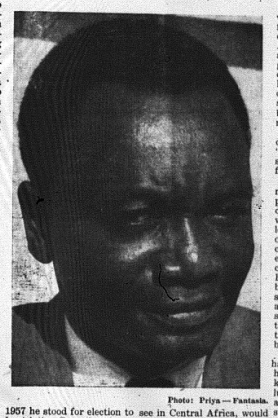

Photo: Priya — Fantasia.

Ronald Ngala looks too gentlemanly to be a nationalist politician, but beneath his calmness and his courtesy lies an uncompromising belief in the rule of the majority. And it is just because he cannot be dismissed as wild, immature or a rabble-rouser, that he is so valuable to the African cause. Even the most reactionary have been heard to murmur, "Well, they do say Ngala's a good man. Misled of course, but fundamentally sound."

He is a well-integrated person, restrained, balanced and self-sufficient. He does not need the shouts of the crowd to tell him what is right and wrong and looks faintly embarrassed as the red Chevrolet makes its way to Makadara Hall. For him politics is not an outlet for the ego but a way of service and at times a tough and humiliating way.

Much of his balance and steadiness comes from a strong religious faith and his Christianity is not a Sunday morning exercise but something which guides him at all times, whether in Legco or at home in Port Tudor. One can see in him the paradox which is the essence of Christianity, the existence side by side in the same person of a detachment from the demands of the world with an intense desire for involvement in all human affairs. That the Christian should play a full part not only in politics but in all human activity is one of his most strongly held beliefs.

Ngala is the son of a Mombasa carpenter, but hated the sight of shavings and progressed in a steady way from the C.M.S. school at Kaloleni to the Alliance High School and from there to Makerere. At the university he took a Diploma of Education and returned to C.M.S. Kaloleni as a teacher. From 1946 to 1954 he taught in schools all over the Coastal Provinces, learnt several vernaculars, and gained a personal understanding of the problems of his future constituents.

In 1954 he went on a short course to Bristol University and returned the following year to be Inspector of African Schools in the Mombassa area. In March 1957 he stood for election to see in Central Africa, would Legislative Council and was elected with a majority of go a long way to pacify Afrnearly a thousand. can opinion."

His election to the Coast Province was no surprise, for though he is not a glamorous figure, not a man to make a crowd go wild, his sincerity, his understanding of the people and his grasp not only of constitutional matters but also of the practical details of government, were well-known. Here was a man who though radical in his views was moderate in his expression of them.

As far as the constitution goes he is quite sure that the country must eventually be ruled by the majority, but realises that the advance towards this will have to be gradual.

"But," he says, "we must be certain what we are aiming for in the country. A statement now to the effect that the eventual goal for Kenya is democracy and not the kind of government we later."

Despite the failure of the talks with Mr. Lennox-Boyd, he still feels that a solution can be found through constitutional means. "In any case," he says, "there will be no resort to violence. Africans are fed up with it."

When discussing constitutional matters he is adamant in his views but remains impassive. When however he turns to practical plans for inter-racial schools or co-operative marketing boards his face lights up and he sits forward on his chair.

As a teacher of some experience he feels that the time has come to experiment in the towns with inter-racial schools. "Separate schools," he says, "are expensive and in the towns unnecessary. Racial education gives children a feeling of separateness which is hard to eradicate later."

Buxton School, Mombasa, where he was headmaster for two years used to include Asians, Arabs and Africans. After the Board accepted a Government grant it was closed to all except Africans. It has been his dream to see Buxton reopened as an inter-racial school and there is a possibility that next year this may become a reality.

"Asians, Arabs and Africans in Mombasa," he says, "are ready for communal schools. Only regulations forbid it."

One of the things which moves him deeply is the poverty of the peasant African of the coast, the man who lives at subsistance level and grows his tiny crop of coconuts, oranges and cassava. Ngala gets really excited however when he comes to charcoal. In Bemba, he will tell you, a bag of charcoal costs two shillings. Twenty-five miles away in Mombasa it costs seven and the profit goes not to African producer but to the Arab who transports the bag those twenty-five miles.

"For sixty years the Arabs have exploited the Africans," he says, "Co-operative marketing boards are an absolute necessity if the Africans are ever to improve their standards of living." It is mainly due to his efforts that there are now fifteen co-operatives in Taita alone and a resident adviser stationed in Mombasa.

Ronald Ngala is not a showy politician. He will never lead a revolution. But his type is just as necessary in government as the highly-coloured political personality. The African realised this and sent him to England last June with Mr. Mboya to argue their case to the British government.

In his six months in Legco he has made his reputation behind the scenes rather than in the Council Chamber and it remains to be seen whether he has the breadth of mind, the organizing ability and the drive for high government office. If he has he might well be the first African Minister of Education for his sincerity and purposefulness would win him the confidence of all races.

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Unconditional Asian Support For Increased African Representation

"Number of Seats: Matter for Negotiation"

Mr. Nazareth's Clarification in the Council

"WE have unconditionally supported the African stand, which means that we do not attach any conditions to that support, but we have used, in the statement that we have published, the words 'for an increase,' not 'the increase' or 'the increase of 15 Members'," Mr. Nazareth, Indian Member for West, told the Legislative Council on Friday in reply to the Communication from the Chair. "That," he said "is a matter for negotiation and agreement or decision."

The question of unconditional Asian support for the African demand for 15 more seats arose when the Indian Member for Nairobi, Mr. N. S. Mangat, questioned the competency of the Asian Members to "commit the Indian community on this issue."

Mr. Nazareth said that there was no significant difference in the stand taken by the Indian Elected Members or the Muslim Elected Members or the Kenya Indian Congress.

"As early as April, 1957, the Kenya Congress supported African demands for increased representation. They have maintained that position thereafter, but nowhere has it been stated that the Asian community or the Kenya Indian Congress or the Asian Elected Members support an increase of 15 seats," Mr. Nazareth said.

"The Asian Elected Members are well assured that in the position they have adopted they represent the view of the great majority of the Asian community and they represent the views of representative Asian political institutions. They can fairly say that their decision was taken on the merits of the matter, not out of fear or favour or as the price of a bargain, as has been sought to be made out in the European Press."

During the talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Africans were the claimants — claiming -increasing representation. It is of basic importance to know what justification there is, in fact, for refusing to deal with their own claim except as part of a general settlement of constitutional issues.

"At the back of the failure of these talks was, to a great extent, the European desire for safeguards and security. Now, that is a very proper and natural desire. The Member for Nyanza North attempts to reassure them by saying that the slogan, "Africa for the Africans", really means nothing and that Europeans and Asians are included among Africans. Now, I think I ought to say that that sort of assurance really cuts no ice "Africans" and "Europeans" and "Asians" in Kenya are racial terms. You have European Highlands and African Reserves, institutions or concepts built purely on race. The term "African" is not a politiesl term and therefore if terms of this sort, which arouse much emotion and cause much confusion, are to be used, I might perhaps suggest that the Hon. Member, if he wants a slogan, might adopt one that appeals a great deal to my Hon. friend, the Member for Nairobi West: "Kenya for the Kenyans".

"The Lyttelton constitution, with its mortgage of stand-still clauses imposes now a heavy burden on political progress. It is functioning under a system of collective responsibility. In a multi-racial country it contains leading Ministers responsible to mono-racial constituencies, and these constituencies hang like a millstone on any liberal intentions that these Ministers may develop. When they enter their constituencies, any liberalism they may have developed is in serious danger of becoming emasculated. There is no real chance of political progress because several Ministers are responsible to opposing forces moving in opposite directions, or which ought to be moving in opposite directions if they attempt to carry out election declarations or election promises.

"The back stone is at present out of this tesselated pavement; the brown occupies a very minor part; and the cement which was provided by the Emergency has almost entirely disappeared. Where is the cement that is to bind this administration in the course of the next two or three years?

"The political standstill has become so complete that Asians will have to consider whether they should continue to share collective responsibility in such circumstances.

"A few words in regard to the policy of the Asians. They have been accused of sitting on the fence. Now, in one respect, the Hon. Member who said that the Asians were sitting on the fence was perfectly right. With the African reserves on the one side, with what are now called the European reserves on another side, with what I might call the desert and forest reserves on a third side, not to speak of racial restrictions on land in townships; what is left to the Asians except fences to sit upon? In any other sense of "sitting on the fence", it is a stupid mistake to accuse the Asians of sitting on the fence. Their policy is the very opposite of that. We do not believe in playing power politics; we do not make nice calculations of European and African forces before we decide which side to support.

"We have supported, and we intend to support, that group or section which is in the right on any specific issue. We will retain our independence; we have no intention of being tied to the chariot wheels of either of the other races. On African representation we supported the African demands. If Africans were unreasonable on any issue in the constitutional talk, and if the Europeans were reasonable on that issue, we would without hesitation support the European on the issue. If anyone likes to call that sitting on the fence, he can do so, but the thought misunderstands "the ordinary use of the phrase."

Will Mr. Lennox-Boyd Succeed?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd is staying in Nairobi until Thursday. Originally he planned to leave by air on Tuesday.

During the week-end he has met European Elected Members, African Elected Members, Individuals from the Government and representatives of the Church.

The extension of his visit suggests that he has some hope of breaking the deadlock since he earlier declared that he would only stay longer if he felt there was something he could do.

It is generally felt that he may find some way of scraping the Lyttelton Constitution, while saving the faces of all parties and will go back to England leaving the racial groups to discuss a new constitution.

Photo: Priya — Fantasia.

Bands played, children ran wild, and Kaloleni was decked out with flags and beer advertisements for the annual Trade Fair last week.

One of the greatest attractions was a set of distorting mirrors put up on the green by an enterprising firm. Here cousins gooped and gaped and roared with laughter and tried to get mother to have a look.

Inside the hall craft work from all over the Colony was displayed. Furniture, clothes, rugs, leather shoes and colourful tribal ornaments were hung on the walls and set out on display stands along the length of the hall.

The Mayor, in opening the fair said that however much the politicians of Kenya planned the future of the Colony in words, it was only by the work of their hands that the people of the country could guarantee any kind of a future. He said that the show was designed to demonstrate the ability of the African craftsman and the quality of his work. In addition it made it possible for African craftsmen to get in touch with potential buyers.

The Mayor presented the award for the best group of exhibits to the Kaloleni Approved School. Outstanding among the exhibits from the school was a small mahogany inlaid chest of drawers made by two Kikuyu boys, one of whom had only had eight month training. The chest was not for sale but will probably be given to the Governor when he visits the school.

NEED FOR STRONG TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

Labour Meeting at Makadara

"POVERTY in Kenya," said Mr. Tom Mboya last Sunday, "will not be eliminated by mass meetings, but by the organisation of a strong trade union movement." In his capacity as General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour he was addressing trade unionists in Makadara Hall.

During the course of the meeting it was announced that Mr. Arthur Ochwada, the Assistant General Secretary of the Federation had won a scholarship to Harvard, U.S.A. to study Trade Unionism and would be leaving early in December.

Mr. Mboya began by outlining the progress which had been made in the past, and the future policy of the K.F.I. "Nothing," he said, "could be achieved in the political field without a strong trade union movement." He attacked those people who, when they were fired, went first to the Labour Department and then to the K.F.I., and told different stories to each. They should join the appropriate union and become active and responsible members.

He went on to thank the American trade union movement for the help that they had given both in money and by sending representatives to the country. He stressed that before the new offices could be built in Digo Road a lot more money was needed, and that collections would have to be made.

"It is vital," he said, "that there should be a strong trade union movement in a country like Kenya since there is a deep conflict of interests between the workers and the employers." People came to Africa thinking that it was a place where they could get cheap labour. In this connection he hoped that there would soon be a fixed minimum wage for agricultural workers and that it would be possible to establish an Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union.

When Mr. Ochwada spoke, he attacked the government for allowing detainee labour to be used to break strikes. Men were brought in to work for one particular employer and when that job was finished they were sent back. They should be free to choose whom they worked for.

Later Mr. Mboya spoke again and attacked African clerks who, because they knew English and thought themselves superior, when too proud to join their unions. "If they do not want to help their fellow Africans," he said, "then all their knowledge is 'bure'."

He ended by urging people not to waste money on drinks and said that people who could not afford to buy charcoal were found drunk in the streets. People, he went on, thronged to political meetings, but when the trade unions met they went and got drunk instead. And yet when they were sacked next day it was to the K.F.I. that they went for help.

"LYTTELTON CONSTITUTION VOID FROM THE BEGINNING"

Mr. Shirley Cooke On the Constitutional Deadlock

Mr. Shirley Cooke (Coast) speaking in the Legislative Council on Tuesday afternoon, said that the Lyttelton Constitution had been void from the beginning. Firstly, it had gone back on the promises of two Colonial Secretaries that no major change in the constitution should be made without a round-table conference of all the races and secondly it had never been accepted by the majority of people in the Colony. He said that it would be a tragedy if the Colonial Secretary left the country without making a settlement and that the only alternatives were for the Europeans to withdraw their provisos or for the country to go back to colonial office rule for another fifteen years.

Mr. Cooke began his speech by emphasising what he had said in August when he disassociated himself from the rest of the European Elected Members. The statement issued by the Europeans in July saying that they would only discuss increased representation if the Africans would enter the Government, he called "untimely and unwise" because it "asked the Africans to go back on their election pledges." He even went as far as to ask Mr. Harris (Member for Nairobi South) if he thought such a request ethical, but Mr. Harris was prevented from replying.

Mr. Cooke said that he very much regretted the fact that Mr. Lennox-Boyd had said that "the Government of the country could quite well be carried on without the participation of the African people." In his opinion this was impossible. He then turned to the question of safeguards and, quoting the examples of Ghana and South Africa, said that "paper safeguards were not worth the paper they were written on." The only real safeguard, he said, "is goodwill."

He ended by saying that he had as usual been disappointed by the Governor's speech, that it had made no mention of economic matters or of inflation, and that he could therefore neither support or condemn the motion.

Non-Racial Education

Later in the afternoon the Minister for Education, Labour and Lands commented on the remarks made by Mr. Ronald Ngala (Coast) on the need for non-racial education.

It was he said a subject on which there were wide differences of opinion. On the one hand he had requests for communal schools and on the other demands that separate schools should be set up not only for Muslims and Ismailis but also for Arabs and Somalis. He quoted the example of "Little Rock" to show what happened when communal education was enforced before the people were ready for it.

He was always being asked, he said, about the establishment of independent schools and he wished to make it quite clear that where the Government was satisfied that the agency in question could run the schools properly there was no objection, but he emphasised that the Government would not countenance the reopening of such schools as had been formerly run by the Kikuyu Independent Schools Association.

He said that the scheme for compulsory education for African children in Nairobi had been held up by consideration of the possibility of levying a poll-tax on the adult male African population. This matter had now been clarified and he hoped to make a statement on the whole subject in the near future.

Dogs and Policemen

Mr. Cusack, the Minister for Defence, who spoke early in the afternoon, said that he quite realised the need for the police in this country to be considered as the friend of the public rather than the enemy. He did not however go so far as one member who had suggested that senior police officials should be replaced by dogs because the dog was the traditional friend of man. To satisfy the member however he quoted the success of dogs already in the police force but added that "due to the height reached by another dog during the weekend, we must be modest about our own achievements."

He answered remarks made by a member about the release of detainees and said people were coming out of the camps at a rate of about seventeen hundred a month. The Government was quite satisfied with this rate had no intention of changing its policy. To release all remaining detainees irrespective of their condition would be stupid. In reply to statements made about the Goan, Pinto who was still detained, he said that the case of this man was constantly under review. He had, however, a thoroughly bad record and no amount of questioning would alter the facts of the case.

New African Schools at Race Course

NEARLY one thousand African children from Pumwani and Eastleigh moved into new school buildings at the beginning of this week. The Nairobi City Educational Board has built three seven-room schools on the old racecourse between Eastleigh and Pumwani, to house children from schools which have no proper buildings.

So on Monday and Tuesday, Muslim children from the Somali School, Eastleigh packed up their belongings and moved into new school. Roman Catholics moved from the Holy Ghost Mission moved into the next door block, and Anglican children for the C.C.K. School, Pumwani went into the third school.

The schools which are identical, were built by the Kabete Technical and Trade School and are part of a scheme for reorganising the educational facilities in Pumwani. Eventually it is hoped to build an infant school on the same site so that the existing intermediate school may take a secondary stream.

At the same time two new primary schools were opened in Makadara and one intermediate school at Mbotela. Mr. O'Connor of the Provincial Education Office, said, "We are working towards compulsory education for African children in Nairobi as a pilot scheme for the rest of the Colony, but the project has still to be finally approved."

At the moment there is compulsory education for all European children and for Asian boys in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.

સાપ્તાહિક જીવન ચરિત્ર

સરદાર વલ્લભભાઇ

જન્મ : ૧૮૭૫ ૩૧મી ઓક્ટોબર મૃત્યુ : ૧૫-૧૨-૧૯૫૧

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NAIROBI ROUND TABLE RAFFLE

in aid of

BOY SCOUTS COLONY HEADQUARTERS

Nairobi Round Table announce that permission has been granted for the extension of the closing date of the above Raffle to:—

7th JANUARY, 1958

The draw will take place on 1st February, 1958

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INDIANS ABROAD ASKED TO REGISTER

Technical or Scientific Training to be utilised

NAIROBI — To properly utilise the education, training or experience acquired by Indians in foreign countries, specially in the fields of science and technology, the Indian Government has started maintaining a national register of scientific and technical personnel.

Persons so registered will be offered suitable employment in India and this step will assist the Government to meet the present shortage of trained technical and scientific personnel.

A form has been devised for collecting the required information from Indians residing abroad. These are available from the Education Section, Commission for India, P.O. Box 30074, Nairobi.

The Indian Commission invites particulars on prescribed forms from the following categories of persons:

Science: Persons holding the minimum of a Bachelor's degree in any science subject.

Engineering: Persons holding the minimum of a degree, or a diploma or an equivalent qualification, in any branch of engineering.

Technology: Persons holding the minimum of a degree or a diploma or an equivalent qualification in any branch of technology.

Medicine: Persons with post-graduate or other specialised qualifications, or who have done research work, in any branch of medical science.

Business Management & Accountancy: Persons who have had training in business management or accountancy of a standard broadly comparable to a professional degree or diploma.

Colonial Secretary's Visit to Muslim Institute in Mombasa

On his way from Government House, Mombasa, to Port Reitz airport last Friday mornning the Colonial Secretary paid a brief visit to the Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education.

On his arrival at the Institute the Colonial Secretary, who was accompanied by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and Lady Mary Baring, and Mr. Desmond O'Hagan, the Provincial Commissioner, Coast Province, was welcomed by the Principal, Mr. K. B. Hill. Time did not allow for an extended visit, but the party toured the grounds and went to the Tayabi Hall, which contains the library and drawing office, where they saw a class of students at work. From there they walked between the laboratories and the residential hall to the Mosque.

Before leaving, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said how tremendously impressed he had been both with the architecture and construction of the Institute, and also with the valuable work being carried out there.

Mombasa Muslim Political Union

At the meeting of the members of the Mombasa Muslim Political Union held last Saturday, its Managing Committee was elected consisting of the following influential members from various Muslim communities.

President: Mr. A. C. Satchu; Vice President: Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haji Essak; Hon. Secretary: Mr. B. T. Patwa; Joint Secretary: Mr. Syed Ahmed Shah; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Salehmohamed Haji Aboo.

Members: Hon. Dr. S. G. Hassan, Dr. M. A. Rana, O.B.E., Messrs. A. H. Nurmohamed, Lutfali Maherali, Hassanali Mussa Jetha, M. A. Alavi, Sadique Ghalia, F. E. Abdulla, Ismail Sangrar, Abubaker Haji Essak Jamrai, Hassanali Jivanjee, M. A. Siddik, Ahmed A. Jagani, Kassam Ismail, A. Rehmtulla and Suleman Haji Eliaa. Mr. Sheikh Salehmohamed was elected as Hon. Auditor.

Henceforth the Mombasa Muslim Political Union shall be the only recognised body to protect, safeguard and generally further the political interests of the Asian Muslims of Indian Origin and Descent (prepartitioned India) in the Mombasa District.

The Hon. Dr. Hassan assured the Union that he would always seek the advice of and be guided by the Union in carrying out his duties as an elected member of Kenya Legislative Council.

Evidence for Rent Restriction Inquiry

ABOUT 50 memoranda have been received from the public in response to the request recently made by the Committee appointed to inquire into the workings of rent restriction in Kenya and to consider whether the present law requires amendment. The Committee was appointed by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Arthur Hope-Jones.

The memoranda came from most parts of the Colony, but principally from Nairobi and Mombasa. One from tenants at Mombasa. was signed by 2,000 people.

Provided it is justified by public response, the Committee proposes visiting Mombasa on December 9 and 10 for the purpose of hearing evidence in connection with its rent restriction inquiry. The Committee will sit at the Mombasa Municipal Boardroom on the two days mentioned from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 to 4 p.m.

The Committee also proposes hearing evidence in Nairobi on December 12 and 13 at the conference room (No. 330), Third Floor, Central Government Offices, from 9.30 a.m. until 12 noon and from 2 to 4 p.m. on each day. A further sitting in Nairobi may be arranged if necessary.

Anyone wishing to give evidence before the Committee should notify the Secretary, Board of Commerce and Industry, P.O. Box 30050, Nairobi, in writing, or inform the District Commissioner, Mombasa, or the District Commissioner, Nairobi Extra Provincial District, not later than Tuesday, November 26. Those asked to give evidence will be notified when they should appear before the Committee.

Appeal to People of Baringo

An appeal to the people of the South Baringo district to assist the Government in helping to restore grass on their land was made by the Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandary and Water Resources, Mr. Michael Blundell, this week.

The Minister was speaking at the opening by the Provincial Commissioner for the Rift Valley Province, Mr. R. E. Wainwright, of a one-week course for Chiefs, Headmen, Elders and other leaders of the South Baringo district at Eldama Ravine.

Mr. Blundell said that when he first knew the Tugen country 32 years ago, there was good grass coverage and very few gulleys. There were two reasons why the grass had now gone. One was because the Government had controlled disease amongst the Tugen stock so that the numbers had increased until there were now more cattle than could feed. Secondly, a severe drought, followed by locusts, 24 years ago destroyed much of the capacity of the "red land"—to grow grass.

The Minister said that if the people allowed the present position to continue they would destroy their wealth. "In some areas the trees are dying because there is no soil and the gullies are increasing and carrying awsy the soil," he added.

UGANDA NEWS:

Coffee Price Unchanged

Although it believed there may be a slight fall in the world price of coffee, the Uganda Government has decided that the same price for their coffee next season as this season — 80 cents (about 94d.) a lb. for unhulled Robusta coffee. If world prices do fall, there is a £10,000,000 Reserve Fund which can be drawn on to pay the guaranteed price.

Uganda's Bigger Share

Uganda, the largest producer of coffee in the British Commonwealth, has this year produced about 15 per cent of all coffee grown in Africa, compared with about 8½ per cent before the war. Only two territories in Africa now produce more coffee than Uganda; they are French West Africa and Angola.

Drought Harms Crops

Uganda's worst drought for 50 years has put paid to hopes that the coming season's crops of cotton and coffee would be record ones. Originally, it had been estimated that the cotton crop might reach as much as 450,000 bales and the coffee crop 65,000 tons. Now it is thought that the cotton crop may prove to be less than 300,000 and the coffee crop nearer 45,000 than 65,000 tons.

Land Consolidation Needed

Farmers in the Kigezi District of Uganda have been told that their agricultural progress was bound to be slow unless they consolidated their holdings into economic units. Some farmers had up to 50 different plot pieces amounting to as little as five acres, scattered over a distance of 12 miles at varying altitudes.

Asian Youth League to be Formed

A public meeting held at the Patel Brotherhood Hall on the 26th October as a sequel of earlier meetings, it was unanimously resolved by the representatives of various Youth Leagues, after studying different problems and explanations, that an "Asian Youth League" be formed with a view to achieve perfect harmony among the Community. Mr. Haroon Ahmed, who was the chairman of this meeting offered some concrete suggestions on the subject and stressed the importance of forming such a body after furnishing valuable information. He further emphasised that if prosperity and progress are to be achieved it was of paramount importance that we should learn to live unitedly as Asian and as Kenyans.

The convenor then read out to those present the primary objects of the youth's body to be formed.

To create goodwill and unity among youths belonging to various vocational fields, and arouse their interest in various activities, and to give guidance to younger members with a view to make them capable morally and socially. It should also arrange lectures by distinguished people on useful subjects, and should form a study circle, and should assist in finding suitable jobs for the unemployed and arrange such social gatherings which may contribute towards better understanding and common brotherhood— It was also suggested that the proposed organisation should issue an informative bulletin to keep members advised of the progress achieved in diverse spheres.

The youths assembled showed great interest and therefore a Steering Committee was unanimously formed with the object of promoting unity and fraternity and it is hoped that in near future a further meeting will be convened to give final shape to the youth league.

Cost of Educating a Nation

India spent Rs. 1,594 million on education in 1956, as compared to about Rs. 551 million in March 31, 1948. This includes total national expenditure on education from all sources, governmental or otherwise.

In 1956-57, the amount provided for education was nearly 12.3 per cent of the total national budget as compared to 7 per cent provided in the first Five-Year Plan.

Overall expenditure on education, however, has been steadily increasing during the last decade. On March 31, 1947, the major States and Centrally-administered areas together spent about Rs. 205 million on education. The Central budget was less thsn Rs. 20 million.

The figures for three recent years, 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1956-57 show that the total budget provisions for education by the Central and State Governments together rose to Rs. 1,117, Rs. 1,517, and Rs. 1,798 million respectively. Thus, even during the last three years the amount has increased by about 52 per cent.

Indian Travellers Fleeced At Bombay Docks

BOMBAY: Indian nationals travelling to and from India via Bombay's docks complain bitterly that they are harassed and subjected to the most relentless form of extortion when their baggages lie at the Customs' checkpoints for clearance.

This extortion is practised by shady characters who masquerade under the name of "Free Porters" of shipping companies and of the Port Trust, and by the riff-raffs of the city who are allowed to collect near the docks for reasons best known to the police department.

Strange as it may seem, this form of extortion appears to have the backing of shipping companies, Port Trust authorities and the police officials.

Patriotic

This drama of extortion is also not without a touch of patriotism!

Indian nationals alone are given this special treatment!

Passengers who are most fleeced by these "Free Porters" are mainly those travelling to and from East African and Persian Gulf ports, Burma, Singapore and a few other places.

After going through the exhausting and nerve-shattering procedure of obtaining all the relevant travel documents, the passengers come to the docks, rightly in the hope that from now on everything would be "smooth sailing."

At the embarkation point, Port Trust porters take good care of their baggages dump them in the Customs Examination hall unattended.

The baggages are then deliberately jumbled with those of other passengers.

Subsequently, these very porters promise not only to sort out the baggages but also to carry them through the Customs' barriers unchecked, or at the most, unchecked.

The Price

In return for this favour, demands ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 are pressed.

Fear of long delays at the Customs' checkpoints often impel passengers to pay up without a murmur.

After examination, the "Free Porters" of shipping companies take over and contribute their share to and the exploitation of the innocent passengers.

On return from abroad, the process is reversed, with the demands pegged up considerably in the belief that the passengers who return after long absence have become rich.

The passengers are not safe till they reach home, for, the shady characters who bring the taxis and many taxi-drivers are also involved in this big-time water-front pillaging.

There's Big Money

The work of engaging the porters is enurusted to individuals who are often employees of the Port Trust or of shipping companies and who seek the assistance of middle-men to get gangs of workers for the job.

In return for employment, the porters are allegedly compelled to give a cut of their wages, which range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per day, to their benefactors.

The porters have thus to fend for themselves, of course, by preying on the passengers.

About 500 porters are employed per ship and on this basis, unofficial estimates calculate the loot at anything between Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per ship.

It is said that some unscrupulous employees of the shipping companies and some corrupt element in the Port Trust claim another cut on this too.

It will be interesting to know that foreigners travelling by the same ships are not subjected to this treatment as all the parties see to it that they are protected and that they are given no cause to complain to the authorities.

COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

ADJUTANT-GENERAL VISITING EAST AFRICA

General Sir Charles Loewen, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., Adjutant-General to the Forces, arrived at Entebbe on November 3 to begin a visit to East Africa.

In addition to visiting British Units in Kenya, General Loewen will see British Officers, Warrant Officers and N.C.O's seconded to the King's African Rifles in the East African Territories.

As Adjutant-General, Sir Charles Loewen is concerned with manpower, the posting of officers and other ranks, and the welfare and morale of the British Army generally.

OTHAYA HEALTH CENTRE OPENED

A new health centre was opened at the Othaya divisional headquarters of the Nyeri district by the Provincial Commissioner, Central Province, Mr. Frank Lloyd. The centre, which has treated more than 2,000 patients during the last two months, took eight months to complete.

The Provincial Commissioner, said that the hospital at the new centre resulted from a combination of hard work and co-operation by many people.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS RETIRES

Mr. K. B. A. Dobson, Director of Public Relations in Tanganyika left the territory recently on leave pending retirement.

Mr. Dobson, who came to Tanganyika as a cadet in 1931, spent most of his service in the Provincial administration, and only came to Public Relations Department in 1955.

His administrative career was unusual in that he spent 15 of his 26 years service in the Lake Province where he worked as District Officer or District Commissioner in nine out of the 12 Districts.

NEW YEAR DINNER

OSWAL YOUTH LEAGUE

The New Year Dinner held by Oswal Youth League, which was postponed, has now been arranged on Saturday the 9th November at 7.30 p.m. at Mahajan Wadi. Card holders are requested to take note of time and date.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION

Inter-Primary School Elocution Contest (Mrs. Sardar-ud-Din Pereira Floating Cup) was held in the City Primary School on Friday the 25th October, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. C. Enright, an officer of the Education Department. 37 pupils from nineteen different Asian Primary Schools of Nairobi participated. The team from the Dr. Ribeiro's Goan School entertained the audience with their fine performance and carried away the trophy. The Duchess of Gloucester School and Govt. Road Primary School secured the second and third position respectively. Individual prizes were also awarded:—

1st prize, Miss Yasmin Karmali (Aga Khan Girls' School); 2nd prize, Master Kenneth D'Souza (Dr. Ribeiro's Goan School); 3rd prise, Master Trevor Pereira (Dr. Ribeiro's Goan School).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY NAIROBI LODGE

At the annual general meeting held on 30th October 1957 the undermentioned office-bearers were elected:

Mr. Ramanlal S. Shah, President; Mr. Minoo D. Byramjee, Vice-President; Mr. K. P. Rathod, Secretary; Mrs. Goolbai Amrenia, Asst. Secretary; Mr. A. M. Patel, Treasurer; Mr. Navinbhai R. Patel, Asst. Treasurer.

Smallpox Spread by Travellers

No less than 18 countries were infected with smallpox by international travellers last year, and as a result eight of them suffered epidemics of this quarantinable disease, according to the World Health Organisation Committee on International Quarantine.

At its meeting in Geneva last week, the Committee warned against any relaxation of vaccination measures against smallpox and called for the use of potent vaccines as well as correct vaccination procedures. Moreover, the Committee stressed the need for medical and other personnel who come in contact with travellers to maintain a high level of immunity against smallpox by repeated vaccination. In the course of these epidemics, some doctors treating tourists caught the infection and died.

The W.H.O. experts also drew attention to the advantages of dried smallpox vaccine for mass campaigns. Dried vaccine is easily transportable, remains effegive without refrigeration and does not spoil, even in the tropics.

The eight countries where smallpox outbreaks took place were: Ceylon, Ghana, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Sudan and United Kingdom. The countries where smallpox was imported without spreading to the population were: Argentina, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, India, Jordan, Netherlands, Paraguay, Syria and Uruguay.

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SUNDAY, 10th November at 10 a.m., 3, 6 & 9 p.m.

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"DEVTA"

— STARRING —

VIJAYANTIMALA — GANESH — ANJALIDEVI
BIPIN GUPTA - AGA - RUPKUMAR

"NAGLOCK" sequences in Glorious Gevacolor

Music:—C. RAMCHANDRA
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●

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COLONIAL TIMES

Phone 24521, Resta Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.
NAIROBI, THURSDAY, 7th November, 1957

A Political Muddle

Mr. Henchman has more work to do until the Governor's address is dicussed by the Legislative Council again next year. He has been busy a year popularising the expression "the fluid group". Now, he has to be busy popularising the phrase "ill-assorted quintette". Mr. N. S. Mangat is succeeding in feeding the people on words.

This is one side of Mr. Mangat's two-pronged attack on the Asian Elected Members. The other side is the familiar method of supposing a certain state of affairs to exist and then criticising them on the basis that the supposition is correct. This gives him an opportunity of ridiculing those who sometime disagree with him. Mr. Tom Mboya had stated in the course of his speech that the Asian Members were "out of it" suggesting that they were giving full support to the African demand for fifteen additional seats. Mr. Mangat replied: ". . . if the Asian Members are out of it the Asian community is also out of it. This is not so, at least as far as the Indian community is concerned. The Kenya Indian Congress has not endorsed this alleged view of the Indian Members so far." He went on to say that the Community was willing to enter into "negotiation" for a new constitution which might involve the question of "safeguards".

Mr. Mangat stated that the Asian Elected Members who had been taking part in the discussions—meaning all the members except himself—were not "competent" to commit the Indian community in this matter. He did not say whether this arose from the fact that he himself was not associated with the Elected Members Organisation or whether there was any inherent incapacity in the other Members.

Now, it is quite clear that there was no occasion for these remarks because it appears that the other members and Mr. Mangat think alike on this issue. Mr. Nazareth in his speech made it clear that the Asian Members—namely the five whom Mr. Mangat made his target—had never agreed to the African demand for fifteen more seats.

Could there be anything more pathetic at this moment than this meaningless wrangle?

Is it possible that Mr. Mangat did not know the views of his colleagues? Or, was he merely pulling their legs? Be that as it may, the Asian community stand exposed through its representatives. The African leaders had taken it for granted that they would get unreserved support from Asian Members. At least so it appears from the confident assertion of Mr. Mboya referred to by Mr. Mangat. The attitude taken up by our members is wholly unwise and short-sighted. Not that they are not entitled to their views. We feel they should have made their position clear as soon as the African demand was made.

As it is, the African leaders have been relying on support which they never had. An African member accused the Asian "community" of sitting on the fence. Perhaps, this was an under-statement, so far, at least, as the attitude of the Asian Members is concerned. They are completely on the other side of the fence. They are where the European members were at the time the demand for fifteen seats was first made many months ago. But the Europeans have since moved up and are supporting the grant of 'at least four new seats subject to negotiations and safeguards. Mr. Mangat is still talking only of "negotiations" and "safeguards". The other members are keeping their minds blank. This is a wholly unsatisfactory state of affairs. Do our members really contend that they have not had sufficient time to make up their minds?

We have made our own position clear before. We say that the grant of fifteen seats will not give the Africans the control of the Legislature. They will have twenty-five seats in a house of seventy-three. We do not think this can, by any stretch of imagination, be called over-representation for a community which forms more than 95% of the population.

Mr. Mangat questioned the "logic" of the African view that because they were six million in number they were entitled to more seats. Perhaps he will explain one of these days what is the logic in giving six million people a smaller number of seats than are given to sixty thousand. Mr. Michael Blundell, in reply to a question at the Nakuru meeting the other day, is reported to have stated: "As the African people developed, it would become impossible for 6,000,000 people to have the same representation as 60,000."

We have referred to these matters at some length because they show the Asian community in a bad light. Asian community has, in matters of political progress, been throughout their existence here the traditional friend and supporter of the African community. We are convinced there is no desire in the mind of the common Asian to change that attitude. It is useless talking generally of our constant desire and policy to support the section which is "right". We know for certain in this case which party is right. Then, why cannot our Members make up their minds? Do they think fifteen seats are too many for one jump? Why are they hesitating to define their position?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

MR. LENNOX-BOYD IN KENYA

The Colonial Secretary's visit to East Africa is said to be based primarily on constitutional talks with the representatives of all racial groups in the territories. It is also said that his visit has been planned prior to the Kenya African representatives' delegation to London as predicted by some Europeans.

The African delegation which went to London to have talks with the Colonial Secretary, had full mandats from their constituents. This was done after the negotiation with the Government had reached a deadlock.

The deadlock comprised (i) Lyttleton plan declared null and void.

(ii) African refusal to participate in the Government; and

(iii) African demands for 15 extra seats etc.

The Asians after studying the African demands and having found them requisite gave their full support. The European representatives put pressure of negotiation on the Government and jointly turned down the demands. They said that they could drive a three-wheeled car notwithstanding the African refusal to participate in the Government.

Just in the eve of the African delegation's departure the Europeans tried to put a spoke in their (Africans) wheel by calling a meeting for negotiations. They agreed that the Africans could now get more representatives though under some conditions. Finding that the trick was made too late to affect the African delegation the Europeans also aped their delegation ahead of the Africans. They devised this to spoil if not destroy completely what the Africans might say to the Colonial Secretary said that he had seen some light about the situation in Kenya through his talks with the African representatives. The revelation of Mr. Mboya's visit was declared if matters would not be settled and finished in London.

Before and after his arrival in East Africa there have been lots of talks and correspondence warning the Colonial Secretary to turn down the African demands. This sort of game has been always played with English dignitaries who come on fact finding missions to Kenya save some tough unpopular personalities like Fenner Brockway who share the bitterness of human grievances with the Africans.

The African demands are crucial and axiomatic. The demand for 15 extra seats would have been a prerequisite to other problems for the Colonial Secretary to solve. He showed us his partiality when he transferred the matter back to be discussed by the same Europeans whom he knew before to have failed to break the deadlock.

The European protagonists are deriding Mr. Mboya's failure to achieve his objectives. I dare say that should the Colonial Secretary return to London without a proper compromise left, his failure will be more shameful than Mboya's.

If the British Government cannot work with the 1923 pledge of the Devonshire Declaration it will never in Kenya convince the Africans as honest, reliable and a friend in need.

We must be assured now that the Government of Kenya has not been left in the tyrannical hand of the Whits Settlers with Sir Alfred Vincent as convenor. If not the Colonial Office must govern in the true British Democratic manner.

Ishmael D. Sewo
Kisumu.

Late Steamer

Sir,— Please allow me to address this open letter to The Kenya Minister for Health and The General Manager of the East African Railways & Harbours, in order to draw their attention to the following facts.

I shall be delighted if the above gentlemen would, as a matter of interest and personal evidence, take a trip by boat on a rainy day from Kisumu to Mwanza, or any port around Lake Victoria on a 3rd Class Steamer Service, and see for themselves that the passengers are not provided with seats, lights at night, shelter and of course, no hot food is sold to them. One has to go all the way either standing or sitting on the deck, and when it rains heavily, the two authorities will observe African children, some as young as three months being exposed to fierce lake storms, and I do praise God, these little Africans ever survive to see the sun next morning.

Why on earth the E.A. R. & H. charge fares, to these victims of bad weather and hunger, I never can tell, because the services offered are not worth ten cents. During sunny months for instance, the heat almost boils the travelling black skulls since the steamer troughs have no roof, worse still, the crew are always directed to sprinkle large quantities of water on the decks with extra large hoses, similar to those used by the Fire Brigades which they claim, is for cleanliness, but soon after this the passengers who lack chairs have to walk all over it, giving the whole deck a typical sight of a pig-sty. I hope the above authorities will enjoy sitting on those filthy and stinking decks along with their fellow passengers, or if they would not, then I trust none of the passengers on these lake trips have ever been semi-comfortable for the last over thirty years. For the sake of the children, immediate remedy is needed.

If the E.A.R. & H. cannot do anything now, then I suggest that some private firms who can offer better services and charge reasonable fares must take over immediately for the sake of humanity.

Nairobi, Ochieng Dido

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By: KARCUS

CALL FOR NEW START IN KENYA

Under the above heading OBSERVER's Cyril Dunn has reviewed the political situation in Kenya. "Unless the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd," writes Cyril Dunn, "works a miracle over what threatens to be a wet week-end in these parts, it seems unlikely that his second go at Kenya's political deadlock will have results any happier than his first."

"Although European leaders have put out 4peals for co-operation and good will, neither side has in fact budged an inch during the Colonial Secretary's absence in Tanganyika," Dunn goes on.

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd is expected to meet African members again, no doubt to chide them for what is known locally as their obduracy. But though the Colonial Secretary has gratified Europeans by apparently siding with them over the allocation of blame for the crisis, few Kenyans will feel really content with this to be the sole outcome of his visit.

"For despite all brave assertions to the contrary the idea is now evidently gaining ground that Kenya cannot after all carry on as before if Africans persist in refusing to join the Council of Ministers. A columnist in the 'Kenya Weekly News' writes this week that if Kenyans stand indefinitely at the crossroads they are liable to get run over. And this is also the opinion of Mr. Tom Mboya, the African leader with whom the 'Kenya Weekly News' does not normally agree."

"Furthermore", Dunn adds, "Africans are no longer alone in saying that the Lyttelton Constitution, under which Kenya has been ruled since 1954, ought to be scrapped. In the Legislative Council this week Mr. Nahar Singh Mangat, even though he has isolated himself from general Asian support for the African case, has said that the Constitution ought to be abrogated, leaving Kenya free to make an entirely new start."

(Replying to the Communication from the Chair, Mr. Mangat said last Tuesday:

"The Government, by continuing the Lyttelton Plan has squandered away at a rapid pace the good-will of the all communities. . . . . I can suggest at the moment is that it would not be prudent to amend the Lyttelton Plan any further. We will only make it look like a used cost which has more patches than the original linens. The African Members are quite right in withdrawing from the Lyttelton Plan if they so wish. I am also aware that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is not satisfied that such withdrawal makes the Plan unworkable. I say, with great respect, that this interpretation of article 11 of the Lyttelton Plan is not correct if it means that the withdrawal of a major community from the Plan would not make it unworkable. The best thing to do would be to make a new start by all the groups asking the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he comes back, to have the Plan abrogated. This would give all the groups the time to weave the warp and woof of a new constitution. This could best be done by the Members themselves coming out of the confines of the racial groups and evolving a common outlook and a common aim, and given time it is just possible that a new party might come out which could be answerable to all the races in the country.

"On the other fronts, optimism and illusion tend to persist. Lieut.-Colonel Bruce MacKenzie has said in the Legislative Council that Kenya farmers are "determined to go ahead with the development of this Colony irrespective of political stability."

"Nothing has so far been heard on this issue from Group Captain Briggs. People may tend to forget that, though the Lyttelton concept has been physically attacked by African Members since last March, the moral attack was launched before that by Europeans during their own elections. At that time Group Captain Briggs led a European campaign against the Lyttelton plan for racial quotas in the Council of Ministers, and in favour of "merit and ability" as the only proper qualifications for Ministerial posts. He made it plain that in his own views this would exclude Africans.

"By staying out of office the Africans may seem to have achieved the group captain's objective for him and rendered further amendment of the Lyttelton Constitution unnecessary. But although some Kenyans may think this "a splendid arrangement," it does not seem to be one which can possibly be applied under a constitution which requires the Council of Ministers to be multiracial. And this is what Mr. Mboya has been saying patiently from the start.

Cyril Dunn concludes by saying: "Isolated voices are now to be heard questioning even the Colonial Secretary's version of Lyttelton. Mr. Mangat has said "with suspicion" that Lennox-Boyd is wrong if he considers the Constitution to be still working without an African Minister. And Mr. Mangat is, after all, a Q.C. He is right, then the Constitution itself demands its own dissolution and Europeans like British Government forward "to take action as they think fit."

Sayings Of the Week

"What I'd like best would be just to be left alone and write about the past."

— Edmund Wilson, American Literary and Social Critic.

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"The Governor very clearly placed before the Members of Legco, Council that there are only about 150 terrorists at large who have learned methods of concealing themselves so well that it may take 10 years to know where they are."

— Mr. Mulira in the Legco.

●

"By the nature of my vocation, I am sceptical about hearsay evidence and would prefer to hear the Indian Members themselves explain their attitude on this issue."

— Mr. Mangat, Indian Elected Member.

●

"I say all these things, Sir, knowing that I shall be called apathetic to African aspirations."

— Mr. Mangat in the Legco.

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"Now, Mr. Speaker, you are going to say that only one grocer in the street is going to be entitled to sell liquor then you give him an extraordinary advantage over every other grocer in the street, because all the housewives will be drawn to a magnet to that grocer's shop."

— Sir Charles Markham, on the Liquor Licensing Bill.

Research Ship Sails for the Antarctic

The Royal Research ship "John Biscoe" is seen at Southampton before she left recently on her annual relief voyage to the Antarctic. Aboard the ship are twenty-four British scientists and technicians bound for the eleven bases of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, most of whom are contributing meteorological and other information as part of the International Geophysical Year.

The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey maintains eleven permanent bases along the coast of Graham Land and on nearby islands where between 80 and 90 scientists and technicians spend periods ranging from one to two years carrying out important surveys and research work.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd in Mombasa

When Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd as the 54th Secretary of State for the Colonies landed in Mombasa on Thursday October 31, he made double history: firstly it was exactly fifty years to the day since Mr. Winston Churchil arrived here by a naval ship H.M.S. Venus as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, secondly it was the first time in the course of his five visits to Kenya that Mr. Lennox-Boyd had been able to set aside a day for this laand town.

When the information about Mr. Winston Churchill's arrival date was conveyed to the Colonial secretary by the Governor Sir Evelyn Baring, at the Port Reitz airport, both of them quickly decided to send a telegram of affectionate greetings to Sir Winston Churchill reminding him of his 1907 visit.

Formal introductions at the airport, the first item on the programme of the Colonial Secretary was the visit to the Port Area where he saw the import and export work in progress as well as berths under construction on the Island as well on the Kipevu Mainland.

Mr. Williams the Acting Chief Ports Manager who conducted the Colonial Secretary during his visit to the Port told him that Mombasa was "as fully mechanised as any port in the world."

Giving his own impressions of the Port, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said what he had seen of progress achieved at Kilindini had exceeded his expectations and in Mombasa, East Africa had a first class port.

Remembering the account that Mr. Churchill had given of what he saw of Mombasa in 1907, Mr. Lennox-Boyd commented that what he saw now "provided a tremendous contrast."

"This is the first time that in the course of my visits to Kenya that I have been here and I will return happy because I have been able to visit Mombasa."

This generous tribute to Mombasa and its people was paid by Mr. Lennox-Boyd when replying to a welcome speech at a tea party given in his honour by Hon. Ronald Ngala, the African Elected Member for Coast. The Party was attended by over 100 guests representing all the sections of the different communities.

When welcoming the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Ngala said people of Mombasa today were happy to have the privilege of the visit of such a high ranking person as Mr. Lennox-Boyd. "Mombasa," he said, "was famed for its friendliness and it was town where people lived together in harmony, equality and mutual trust."

The town with its history and romance and its traditional hospitality was known as a friendly town throughout the British commonwealth.

Referring to this statement, Mr. Lennox-Boyd in the course of his reply congratulated not only the leaders but rank and file for conducting their affairs so happily.

Recalling Mr. Churchill's visit to Mombasa fifty years ago, he said like the great Conservative leader he too was "swept off his feet by beauty of Mombasa."

One of the Africans he met at the tea party was Mr. Jimmy Jones who remembers the visit of Mr. Churchill in 1907. To the Colonial Secretary he said "I can go back even further than 1907 and recall meeting Sir Joseph Chamberlain in 1901."

Incidently, one of the aged Asians who remembers Mr. Churchill's visit is Bhatia gentleman Mr. Bhanji Jetha. This octagenerian too made history, for he landed at the Port Reits Airport just half an hour earlier having returned to this country after 45 years in India.

Mr. Bhanji's father was in Mombasa over 100 years ago in 1856.

In the course of his day's visit, Mr. Lennox-Boyd spent an hour at Fort Jesus where the Warden of the Royal National Parks Mr. James Kirman showed him the various points of interest associated with the building's long and chequered history.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd was specially interested in seeing the entrance to the tunnel through which supplies were brought secretly during the long siege of 1696. He promised to do what he could in Britain to interest people in supporting the scheme for turning Fort Jesus into a museum of East African history.

Before he left Mombasa for Nairobi on Friday morning accompanied by the Governor and the Lady Mary Baring, the Colonial Secretary was handed over a telegram from Sir Winston Churchill expressing his thanks for the greetings sent the previous day.

representation for a community which forms more than 95% of the population.

Mr. Mangat questioned the "logic" of the African view that because they were six million in number they were entitled to more seats. Perhaps he will explain one of these days what is the logic in giving six million people a smaller number of seats than are given to sixty thousand. Mr. Michael Blundell, in reply to a question at the Nakuru meeting the other day, is reported to have stated: "As the African people developed, it would become impossible for 6,000,000 people to have the same representation as 60,000."

We have referred to these matters at some length because they show the Asian community in a bad light. Asian community has, in matters of political progress, been throughout their existence here the traditional friend and supporter of the African community. We are convinced there is no desire in the mind of the common Asian to change that attitude. It is useless talking generally of our constant desire and policy to support the section which is "right". We know for certain in this case which party is right. Then, why cannot our Members make up their minds? Do they think fifteen seats are too many for one jump? Why are they hesitating to define their position?

lover to Aaliya Lourdes the Africans as honest, reliable and a friend in need.

TIMES

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Gopi Krishna - Prince Among Kathak Dancers

Gopi Krishna with his dancing partner Miss Mohini

Gopi Krishna, a dancer of uncommon calibre, skyrocketed to fame with the phenomenal success of shank shanak rayal thaja." His name at the moment is a household word throughout the length and breadth of India. He belongs, to a family of versatile singers and dancers.

Gopi Krishna, accompanied by his troops of dancers, has now arrived in Nairobi to begin a two month tour of East Africa. He will give a series of Indian classical, cultural and folk dances.

Dance in India is the spirit of eternity and time, an expression of evolution of movements, a true creative force that has come down to us from the ages. This embodiment of sound and rythm which creates a poetry of spiritual expression is called Dance or Nritya.

Gopi Krishna in a dancing pose.

In Indian dances there are nine rasas now generally accepted, namely Sringam or love; Hasya or humour; Karuna or pathetic; Vira or heroic; Rudra or furious; Bhayanaka or terrifying; Bibhatsa or disgusting; Adbhuta or wonderful; Santa or peaceful. To express these rasas Bhava, Raga, Taal, facial expression and bodily movements play an important part.

There are four main schools of dances in India. They are Bharat Natyam, Manipuri, Kathakali and Kathak. Bharat-Natyam is

terms of dancing in India. Manipuri dancing is mainly devotional with the religious life of the people. Kathakali dance is an art, classical contribution of Andhra Pradesh to the art culture of the Indian civilization. Kathak, is the popular dance-art of North India. Kathak has appropriate explanatory gestures and movements.

Among the dances Gopi Krishna will perform in this country will be the Ranjani Dance. While presenting this dance the artist gets into different emotions. At times he is in a joyful mood and the next moment he becomes sorrowful. The different expressions are depicted through varied types of classical dancing right touches of colourful and appealing gypsy dance. The most significant part of this sequence is that he dances on a "Thaal" — a metallic disc, which is the most thrilling and exciting piece of the Ranjani dance.

Another item of great interest is foot-work. The special feature of this item is tremendous foot-work which gradually rises in speed and tempo and attains a culminating pitch where the artist finds his rythm and movement. It is a superb demonstration of stamina.

The artist fascinates the audience when he travels lightly and swiftly between table, khol and chhada and dancing at times individually and at times together, increasing the tempo of footwork with the swift passage of time.

In no other dance technique do ghungroos (bells) play such an important part as in Kathak. They practically tell the whole tale. A set of two hundred ghungroos on the legs, the dancer keeps only one ghungroo moving while the rest remain silent!

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PEOPLE

Producer & Distributors of "Mother India" in London

Mr. Mehboob Khan, the Producer-Director of "Mother India", Mr. Mike Frangovitch, the Managing Director of the Columbia Pictures in London who are distributing it in the U.K., and Mr. Harbans Lal Jerath, the Managing Director of the Overseas Film Corporation Ltd., Bombay, and Messrs. Hindustan Superfilms Ltd., Calcutta, the distributors of "Mother India" in Bombay, Calcutta and Overseas, photographed in London on the occasion of the press pre-view of the picture.

• Professor Niels Bohr, the Danish physicist who received the first Atoms for Peace Award, was described in the citation as a man exemplifying "the humility, the wisdom, the humanness, the intellectual splendour which the Atoms for Peace Award would recognise."

Presenting the gold medal to Professor Bohr was Dr. James R. Killian, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and chairman of the board of trustees of the Awards Corporation. Dr. Bohr also received a cash award of $75,000.

•

• Mr. Peter wamuna, Shore Boatswain of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's Bronze Medal and Certificate for saving life at sea.

On the 15th September, 1956, when Mr. Williams was visiting his wife at the European Hospital at Mombasa, he heard a noise "like a corrugated iron roof being blown off." He looked from the window just in time to see a small vessel turn turtle in the channel. Mr. Williams ran from the hospital to the shore where the "Ann W." still afloat with keel upside, lay some 300 feet from the shore. There were two African members of the crew in the water, one of whom appeared to be in difficulties and the other in panic. Mr. Williams swam out, took one African on his back, and while the other kept close, they swam back to shore. Then Mr. Williams swam back to the ship and remained aboard her sitting on the keel with the Master and Engineer having seen the rest of the crew into a rowing boat.

Air was escaping from the gravity damaged vessel as she wallowed in the swell and Mr. Williams advised the Master and Engineer to leave owing to the danger of her sinking. The men stood by in a dinghy until the arrival of the harbour tug "Ngava" when Mr. Williams rose to the arrangements of towing the wreck back to the Old Port.

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• Mrs. Molda Springer, special representative of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations, arrived here. This week in connection with the introduction of an American Trade Union Scholarship Programme of Africa.

The purpose of this programme, Mrs. Springer said, was "to bring promising African trade unionists to the United States for leadership training in responsible democratic trade unionism." She added that "selection would be made among those persons who have demonstrated ability and aptitude (and) be expected to give further assistance and training on their return to the trade union movement in Africa."

The National Ballet of Pakistan

Members of the Pakistan National Ballet were entertained to a dinner by Mr. & Mrs. Jandad and Yusuf Kapila on Thursday evening on behalf of the City Art Society. Present were Madame Amirie, Miss Jahanaks, Mr. Haroon Ahmed, Mr. V. P. Mandal and others.

Later on at 9 p.m. the artists of the Ballet gave an excellent performance of classical music at Mr. Pilla's place in Highridge. Among those present were Mr. & Mrs. Bhatni Khoo, Mrs. Ali Khoo, Mr. & Mrs. Bhatnagar, Mr. & Mrs. Shanti Chawla, Mr. & Mrs. Satinder Mayer, Miss Kamal Barot and her charming sister, Dr. & Mrs. Patel, and many other ladies and gentlemen, who are lovers of Indian & Eastern Classical Music.

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Wednesday	13th November	—	A2150 to A2349
Thursday	14th November	—	A2350 to A2549
Friday	15th November	—	A2550 to A2749
Monday	18th November	—	A2750 to A2949
Tuesday	19th November	—	A2950 to A3149
Wednesday	20th November	—	A3150 to A3349
Thursday	21st November	—	A3350 to A3453

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2. Registration cards must be brought.

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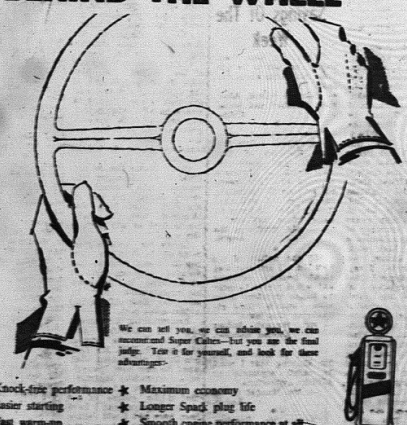

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GURU BABA NANAK

ON the occasion of the 489th birthday today of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, and an ardent preacher of Hindu-Muslim unity we reproduce the following brief life-sketch of this great personality.

Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was the son of a petty official living in a village some thirty miles from Lahore. He took to studying the Hindu and Muslim religions almost from his boyhood and found himself constantly involved in argument and discussion with itinerant holy men. Although he married and reared a family, the urge to find spiritual truth for himself proved too great. He fasted, prayed and meditated. After many years of ascetic life, thought and contemplation, he felt qualified to convey his experience to the people.

He started with the simple statement: "There is no Hindu, there is no Mussalman." He took as his companions a peasant Hindu and a Muslim musician, and the three went preaching from hamlet to hamlet. The Guru composed his sermons in verse, which his Muslim colleague set to music and sang with the lute.

His teaching fired the imagination of the Punjab peasantry and a large number of followers gathered round him. At first they were merely known as his disciples, in Sanskrit 'shish.' Some time later these disciples became a homogeneous group whose faith was exclusively the teaching of Nanak. The 'shish' became the Sikh which is a corruption of the Sanskrit word.

Nanak was content to become a teacher. He made no claims to divinity or to kinship with God. "I came in the course of nature," he said, "and according to the God's order shall I depart." He did not invest his writings with the garb of prophecy, nor his words with the sanctity of a 'message.' His teaching was essentially a crusade against caste and humbug in religion, and he had the courage to pattern his life according to his teachings.

Two incidents in his life illustrate his method of approach. He went to bathe in the Ganges as all devout Hindus did. The Brahmins bathed and threw water towards the rising sun as an offering to their dead ancestors. Nanak faced the other way and threw water in the opposite direction. When questioned, he answered: "I am watering my fields in the Punjab. If you can throw water to the dead in heaven, it should be easier to send it to another place on the earth." On another occasion, he happened to fall asleep with his foot towards Mecca. An outraged priest woke him up and rudely drew his attention to the fact. Nanak simply said: "If you think I show disrespect by having my feet towards the house of God, turn them in some other direction where God does not dwell."

As he himself had combined his mission with the domestic obligations of a husband and father, he advocated a way of life which allowed for the discharge of civic obligations with the spiritual. He was strongly opposed to asceticism involving renunciation of the world:

"If thou must the path of true religion see,

Amongst the world's impurities, be of impurities free."

There are no totally reliable accounts of Nanak's travels. By the time his biography came to be written, sixty or eighty years after his death, a mass of legend had been built around incidents of his life. He apparently travelled all over India and even as far as Persia or Arabia. His life was mostly spent in bringing Hindus and Muslims together. His personal success in this direction was remarkable. He was acclaimed by both communities. When he died, his body became a subject of dispute. The Muslims wanted to bury him, the Hindus to cremate him. Even to this day, he is regarded in the Punjab as a symbol of harmony between the two major communities. A popular couplet describes him:

Guru Nanak Shah Fakir,
Hindu Ka Guru, Mussalman Ka Pir.

(Guru Nanak, the King of Fakirs,
To the Hindus a Guru, to the Mussalman a Pir)

The success of Nanak's mission in the short space of twenty to thirty years of teaching calls for comment. It was partly due to the fact that the ground had already been prepared for him by the SUFIS and the BHAKTAS. It was also due to his own personality in which he combined a gentle disposition with a stern and uncompromising attachment to principle; humility with a conviction of the greatness of his mission; and above all, kindly sense of humour, with which he got the people to see the ridiculous without being ridiculed. He made them come to him, not through a sense of remorse and repentance but as to one who was at once warm-hearted and understanding, a friend and a father. He has not spared himself from his humour.

The following that Nanak had created in his lifetime could at best be described as a group dissenting from both Hinduism and Islam. It was left to his successors to mould his group into community with its own language and literature, religions beliefs and institutions, traditions and conventions.

— "The Sikhs" by **Khushwant Singh.**

WOMEN'S PLACE IN AFRICAN POLITICS

At last African women in Nairobi have realised that politics is not a man's prerogative. They are demanding the right to stand "side by side with their menfolk" and to take an active part in the political development of the country.

Mr. Tom Mboya started the ball rolling, when he held a "women only" political meeting in Kaloleni Hall a month ago. He wanted to "find out how the women felt" but was hardly prepared for the feelings he unleashed.

Judith speaks for African women 'We want,' she says;

- Representation on Legislative Council and all Municipal Councils.
- The establishment of family housing in Nairobi and other towns.
- Protection for children and single girls in Nairobi.
- The abolition of hospital fees in cases of need.
- The abolition of passbooks for **kanuyu. Kimbu and Meru.'**

Over six hundred women gathered in the hall (the men were segregated at the back) and at first they listened in silence to Mr. Mboya's polished oratory. Then the silence broke and they cried out for "Jogoo," interrupted him with allies of wit and roared "ndiyo" at appropriate moments. They wanted to know why African women were not represented on Legislative Council, why Kikuyu women still have to carry passes and why more is not done for the children in Nairobi. When he finished talking they began.

One of the enthusiasts at the meeting was Judith Ayako, a twenty-five year old Nairobi worker. Judith has no inhibitions about the place of women. "The place of women is everywhere," she says, "we have been content to take a back seat for too long."

It was Judith who got up at the meeting and asked Mr. Mboya if he would help the women organise their own committee and it was she who campaigned for a Womens' Wing of the Nairobi African Peoples Party. The first action of the Committee was to send a delegation to the Minister for African Affairs announcing its creation. The second to plan a petition on the injustice of the pass-book system.

The general aim of the organisation is to raise the standard of living the African community and to defend the rights of women throughout the country. In particular the women are concerned with representation (African women are nominated to the Legislative Councils of Tanganyika and Uganda. Why not here?) with overseas education (West African women go to U.K. study domestic science. Why not us?) and with the problems of prostitution and child care in Nairobi.

Judith herself feels that one of the main problems the Womens' Wing should consider is the position of the unmarried girls in Nairobi. Since she is unmarried and has live in the locations for three years she feels very strongly about the plight of the girl who comes to Nairobi from the reserves and is immediately plunged into the problems and complications of urban life. Action should be taken, she suggests in two ways.

Firstly the government should be petitioned to provide some kind of approved school or place of security, where under-age girls who have been brought before the courts for prostitution can be sent for care and protection. At the moment the girls have either to stay in the prisons under male supervision or else are sent home. In either case they are back at their old work within a week or two.

Secondly the tribal unions should be asked to build tribal hostels for the unmarried girls coming in from the reserves. Money for such projects should be found by the unions, by the African District Councils and by parents who felt strongly on the subject. If such hostels were run by responsible people appointed by the unions, girls would not only have a place of security, but would also be able to stay for their first few months with people who spoke their own language and came form the same background.

"If the Wakamba can build the Akamba Hall," says Judith, "why not an Akamba Hostel for their girls?"

The African womens' movement in Nairobi is in its infancy, but already its members are preparing in this way to take tough and constructive action. They are adamant however about one thing and that is that however challenging the social problems appear the political issue must be tackled first, and so the first concern of the Womens' Wing will be to join with the men in the fight for democracy in Kenya and the freedom of the African people.

"Without such freedom," they say, "it is only a mockery to tackle social evils."

Profile of the Week

Mavis Argwings-Kodhek

Photo: Priya — Fantasia.

It was Christmas Eve in the Redhill County Hospital, Surrey. Nurse Mavis Tate hurried in for night duty.

"Oh nurse", said Sister with a twinkle in her eye, "if you're lonely, there's a very intelligent chap in the private ward."

"And that," says Mavis Argwings-Kodhek, "was how I first met Clem."

So began a friendship which was to culminate in the marriage of the then unknown African law-student, Clem Argwings-Kodhek and Irish Mavis Tate; a marriage that was to shake the whole of Kenya and at the same time to set a bridge, narrow but firm, across the gulf which separates the two races.

She nursed him for three months in the Redhill Hospital and was then transfered to another ward. By this time the friendship was established and sympathetic nurses took notes from one to the other. The first day he was allowed up she took him for a drive. From then on the relationship developed and on September 8th 1951 they were married in Paddington Registry Office. "He never proposed to me properly," she says ruefully. "The whole thing just seemed inevitable." Two weeks after the wedding Argwings-Kodhek went back to Kenya and six months later she followed him, set off alone to a country about whose complexities and problems she knew nothing.

"In those days," she says, "I was a complete innocent. I knew there would be difficulties, but I was not prepared for the officials who offered to pay my passage home; for the missionary who told Clem that I was fed-up with him or for all the anonymous letters." This was not all she had to face for the Africans themselves were hostile and believed that her marriage to Argwing-Kodhek was a Government trick to deprive them of their land. On top of this came Mau Mau and the complete breakdown of trust between African and European.

So she was forced to be a pioneer. A pioneer who, in the midst of the brutality of Mau Mau, showed Kenyans that racial integration was not a myth and that a European girl and an African politician could make a stable and happy marriage. Now, when things are better and she has clearly triumphed over those who said her marriage could not last, she still retains the pioneering qualities of courage, clarity and confidence.

'Convention' and 'not-done' are words which do not appear in her vocabulary, nor do the feelings they describe come into her mind. She married Argwings-Kodhek because he was "the embodiment of all she had been looking for." The fact that he was an African made no difference. She came to Kenya because it was her husband's home; that it was three thousand miles from her own Ireland and from everything with which she was familiar did not bother her.

She has the unconscious courage born into just a few, which takes a delight in plunging into the unknown and in triumphing over new situations and people.

She is not a philosopher or a deep thinker and above all she is not a worrier. She sees things simply, accepts what appeals to her and rejects the rest. If people insult her, she is angry, cuts them out of her world and then forgets the whole matter. Fortunately there are enough people who appreciate her courage and vitality to make her world a full and happy one. If she were less clear and definite, less confident in her own way of life, if she ever allowed doubts to confuse her then her position would be intolerable. But she does not have doubts. The way seems clear to her, and if you do not like it you can take yourself off.

Her attitude to politics is typical. "In Kenya at the moment," she says, "everything is dependent on politics. Therefore, I do not blame anyone for getting involved." She finds the urgency of the country, the importance of the problems to be solved, exciting and stimulating and she has her own ideas about what should happen. "The colour-bar," she says, "must go. People think of Africans as cooks and house-boys and forget that they have the same aspirations as the rest of us. Only if the colour-bar is broken and an African middle-class and intelligentsia allowed to grow up, will African society, and with it the whole society in Kenya, rebalance itself."

But she is not primarily a theorist. Her concern is more with people, and what Smith says to Kamau angers her far more than a constitutional deadlock.

It is with people too that she is at her best and because she has conquered her own troubles, has mastered her particular piece of life, she stimulates enterprise, action and gaiety. "Anything can be done," she will say, "if you have enough determination." And she has the right to say it.

Sitting in a crowded coffee bar surrounded with friends, pushing back her red hair and stabbing at the air with her cigarette she is the perfect antidote to the narrowness of Kenya society and is one of the few people to whom non-racialism is not theory but a way of life.

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આટલા કલાક પછી મારા અવાજ બંધ થઈ ગયો હતો, તેથી હું સમજી કે મારો નોકર હવે, તેથી હું બે વર્ષ "૪૬૬૬ હું હંકાતો પેર વધે નહીં, તને તરફી લાગી જશે તો મારું કાંઈ ઠેકાણું.. !"

મારા શબ્દનાં પ્રત્યુત્તરમાં સામેથી હાસ્ય સંભળાયું.

મારી નજર કામળ પરથી ખસેડતાં મેં "મારવા પ્રતિ એકું'. આજે– વર્ષો બાદ બાપાજી બેઠાળી થઈ ગઈ. મારવામાં એક મુલાકાતી વૃધ્ધતી ઉભી હતી. તેના હાથમાં બાલક હતું.

કોરે સ્વરમાં બોલી, "મહારાજ અરા કંઈ પડે, મારી વાતો કાન ઝોકીને સાંભળો !"

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તેના શબ્દોમાં, માતાનું સ્વરમાં બોલી "અત્ય એકું કે પછી...!" હું બોલ્યો "મારી અણધારી પરિસ્થિતિમાં આપનો પ્રત્યેક શબ્દ મારા સ્વપ્નવીશ ઇવનનો ખાસ ભાગ બની ગયો !"

એ બોલી "...કથની લગભગ બે વર્ષ પહેલાં મારા ઇવનમાં એક પુરાન આવ્યો. એ પણોજ ચાલાક, સંગમ અને વાચાળ હતો. તે સુંદર ન હતો છતાંતેની આંખો લોભાવનારી હતી. આજે હું આપ પાસ્ત નથી મરો હતો.

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'Congress President Has Contradicted Himself' - Mr. Nazareth at Nakuru

TO prove that Mr. Mangat had contradicted himself on the subject of Asian support for increased African representation, Mr. J. Nazareth, the Member for Western Area, quoted from newspapers and speeches when addressing a meeting at Nakuru last Saturday.

He quoted the "Daily Chronicle" report of a statement issued by three of the Asian Elected Members on 13th April. The statement announced that these Asian Elected Members gave unconditional support to an increase (Mr. Nazareth emphasised that it was "an" increase and not "the" increase) in African representation. Mr. Mangat, Mr. Nazareth went on, had refused to sign this statement but in the same report is quoted as saying that "he would support the African demand to the hilt."

"If he refused to sign our statement and yet said that he supported the African demand to the hilt," said Mr. Nazareth, "it suggests that in April, one opposition only gave his views more extreme in his ... port of the African demands than we were. Yet on the 29th October on the Legislative Council, he ridiculed the African demand and abused the Asian Members who had supported it."

Mr. Nazareth went on to attack the editorial of this paper of 7th November which attacked the Asian Elected Member for not supporting the African demands for the specific number of fifteen seats. Mr. Nazareth said that he felt the stand taken by the Asians had been the right one and that the Africans could not expect an increase without consulting the legislature.

Mr. Nazareth then turned to the 'Kenya Weekly News' which had accused him of prejudice against the European Community and of discouraging the African Members to stand firm during the recent talks.

On October 18th, he said, when all the racial groups were to meet the Colonial Secretary, Duncan had first ascertained from the Africans that they were still firm in their resolve only to discuss representation in isolation, and had then told them that the Asians would support them in this. He continued: "Mr. Mangat's statement on the 29th October is a complete lack of sympathy in an increase in the African representation and appears to treat this demand of the Africans with contempt and ridicule. The Indian community has always supported the reasonable and legitimate claims of the Africans in their political advancement. Mr. Mangat's utterances on this score therefore run counter to the long established and consistent policy of the Congress."

At the end of the meeting the audience spontaneously passed a vote of confidence in their member.

Later Mr. Nazareth outlined the new constitution but made it clear that he had no opinion to offer at the moment. He was sorry to see that in the new proposals Ministers would still be responsible to mono-racial constituencies as this had in the past caused much trouble and was a real barrier to political progress. He was doubtful too about the non-communal members because a European majority in the Legislative Council would not necessarily choose the right members of the other races.

A Rebuke for Mr. Mangat

Mr. Mangat's recent speech in the Legislature has been severely criticised in a resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Nairobi Indian Association.

The Association felt that "it is unfortunate that the President of the Congress itself should go against the decisions of his Congress."

The resolution stated: "Mr. Mangat has exhibited complete lack of sympthy in an increase in the African representation and appears to treat this demand of the Africans with contempt and ridicule. The Indian community has always supported the reasonable and legitimate claims of the Africans in their political advancement. Mr. Mangat's utterances on this score therefore run counter to the long established and consistent policy of the Congress."

KISUMU CONFERENCE FAILS

NEARLY half of the delegates walked out of a meeting convened by Mr. C. M. G. Argwings-Kodhek, the President of the Nairobi African District Council at Kisumu last Saturday. The meeting was called to try to co-ordinate the policies of the various African political organisations.

Representatives came from the North Nyanza Peoples' Congress, the South Nyanza African District Association, the Kisii District Association, the Central Nyanza African District Association, the Nairobi African District Association and the Nairobi Peoples' Convention Party.

The African Elected Members were invited but because the invitations had only been sent three days before they refused owing to pressure of work.

At the beginning of the meeting the Acting Secretary of the P.C.B., Mr. Kamau criticised the convenors for not inviting the Elected Members earlier and for holding the meeting in such an "out of the way spot."

He then said that since there had been no proper elections Mr. Argwings, the Chairman and Mr. Khamkhala the Secretary should not be given these titles but should be called convenors only. A resolution was passed to this effect.

When the chairman tried to have a document signed which contained the words "Africa for Africans" delegates complained that it should have been sent out with the agenda so that they could have discussed it with their various associations. When the chairman insisted that it should be signed these delegates walked out.

It is hoped that another meeting will be held very soon and that the African Elected Members will attend.

Increase in Size of Tanganyika Legco.

Tanganyika Legislative Council will have a total of 67 Members under an Order recently published.

The Order increases the total number of ex-officio and Nominated Members to 24. Representative Members to 35, and increases the number of constituencies from nine to 10.

The Order became operative from November 9th and a second Proclamation divided the Lake Province into two constituencies, thus bringing the number of constituencies up to 10.

INCOME TAX COMMISSIONER FOR NIGERIA

A 34-year-old African official of the Inland Revenue Department of Nigeria has been made the second — and youngest — Nigerian to reach the grade of Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax.

He Mr. E. A. Osindero, A.C.A., who entered the Inland Revenue Department on transfer from the Prisons Department in April 1944.

He was sent on a Departmental Training Course to become a Chartered Accountant, and is one of the very few Nigerians to have obtained this high qualification.

On returning from the course he was promoted to the Senior Service in April 1955.

Film on Kenya Wins "Oscar"

A colour film, "Kenya, Story of Progress," which was made for the Kenya Department of Information by Mercury Film Productions (producer: Mr. Bernard Kunicki) has won the premier award at the second Mogadishu Film Festival (1957) as the best documentary film on social and economic development in an African territory.

Filmed entirely in the Colony, "Kenya, Story of Progress," with a running time of 24½ minutes, covers many aspects of the country's achievements and growth in recent years. The film includes material on farming expansion, industrial growth, the natural beauties of the country, tourist facilities and the advance of the African people.

The award consists of an illuminated scroll and money statuette about 10 inches high. It is the second Mogadishu "Oscar" to be won by Mercury Films; the first was awarded at the first festival in 1955, when the same producer, Mr. Kunicki, was successful with the film "Kinship of the Creatures."

The Order also increases the maximum life of the Council from three years to five and in addition provides for the filling of certain seats in Legislative Council by appointment instead of election where no candidates have been nominated for election.

Public Opinion About New Plan

WE know that we shall hear what the politicians and the leaders think about the new constitution proposals, but what of the opinions of the ordinary people? In an attempt to find out what the average man is thinking our reporter went out and interviewed a cross-section of the community. The interesting result was that while opinion was almost equally divided the division was not a racial one.

AFRICAN CIVIL SERVANT : (1)

"These proposals are a step in the right direction. The housing portfolio is especially important to the African people. The African Members would be wise to accept these proposals, as there must be compromise and negotiations in Kenya at this stage."

AFRICAN CIVIL SERVANT : (2)

"These are the unpalatable features of the Boyd Plan: the standstill for ten years, the Council of State, the undemocratic composition of the Council of Ministers and the European predominance when Legco sits as electoral college. Because of these, the new constitution is unrealistic and should be rejected outright."

SENIOR AFRICAN CLERK :

"I think the new proposals are much better than the Lyttelton Constitution and now the Elected Members will be able to take Ministerial posts. I think there is a bright future for Africans under this new constitution."

EUROPEAN CLERGYMAN :

"I feel a little disappointed at the outcome of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's visit. I believe that Kenya needs a constitution which has been negotiated and agreed by all parties. This solution is being opposed. It is a pity that the time spent discussing procedure was not devoted to the real substance of the matter."

ASIAN CLERK :

"I think these proposals give adequate safeguards to all races. Perhaps now we can stop suspecting each other and govern the country in harmony."

ASIAN STUDENT :

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd had called it a "happy solution" but it cannot be happy if the Africans are not satisfied."

AFRICAN JOURNALIST :

"Considering that the African Members demand fifteen seats and this constitution gives them ten, I think the Members should accept the proposals and from now on wage their war from within. If eight members can secure ten seats in seven months how many can eighteen secure?"

EUROPEAN JOURNALIST :

"It appears that so many safeguards have been laid down in the present constitution to defend minority and Government interests that the Africans are bound to be suspicious of its aims. It would be naive to go into the constitution and hope that politicians will act disinterestedly. The Europeans delight with the plan must mean that they have more to gain than lose."

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVANT :

"I feel we have leant over backwards to try to accomodate African aspirations, and I hope they will have the decency and the commonsense to accept these proposals. If they do not accept I can see nothing but a step backwards."

AFRICAN STUDENT :

"This is a case of the old wine in a new bottle. There is nothing new here for us to consider."

The Aga Khan Praises Muslim Girls' School

WOMEN in Islam are getting education which will enable them to play their full part in the society, said H.H. the Aga Khan addressing a large gathering of Muslim social workers and the staff and students of the Muslim Girls' School, Nairobi on Monday last. His Highness added that education and integrity would pull them through in future. After emphasising that English was the lingua franca of East Africa to the teaching of which every care should be given, His Highness advised not to neglect the teaching of Arabic and Quraqe Sharif.

Earlier, the Principal of His Highness was then the School, Miss Kamar conducted over the building, welcomed His Highness and visited a few classes. to the School and briefly He seemed to have been outlined its history of development. pleased with the school and Igment. She concluded its work. Light refreshment amidst applause by saying was served at the conclu- "You are the ambassador sion of the tour when mem- of all Muslims and we pray bers of the staff were pre- for your long life and suc- sented to His Highness. cess."

'DANNY KAYE' GETS MARRIED

KIPANGA Athmani, the 'Danny Kaye' of East Africa of A.B.S. took a day off last Saturday to marry Lilian Joseph, the pretty Kikuyu nurse from Nyathuna village.

At 10 o'clock a large crowd gathered outside the D.C's office. Mr. R. A. Wilkinson, who was to perform the ceremony, watched benevolently from the steps. "The largest crowd I've ever had," he said proudly. At 10.15 Lilian and Kipanga drove up in a car decorated with streamers and wild flowers and complete with three bridesmaids and best man.

Immediately the crowd rushed forward. Ali Kipanga's old A.B.S. colleagues were anxious to share his last minutes of bachelorhood. "Goodbye Kip," said Coca-Cola, Esther Jones and Halima amid gales of laughter. Even on his marriage day Kipanga found time to send a message to his fans and the old Kipanga laugh was on the air again.

But Lilian was waiting and soon everyone squeezed into the dark little office. Kipanga was clowning up to the last minute but when he spoke the words that made them man and wife no one could doubt his seriousness.

Village Reception

Afterwards the wedding party and the guests piled into the cars and drove ten miles out into the Kiambu reserve, to Nyathuna village the home of the bride.

There the villagers had been preparing food since early morning and friends had walked in from many miles away. Bride and bridegroom were welcomed under a ceremonial arch by Lilian's parents and escorted to a little room where they could eat, relax and listen to their favorite records.

Outside the guests waited sitting on benches, eating enormous jam sandwiches and drinking tea. Soon Kipanga and Lilian appeared again and the wedding procession moved slowly over to the place of honour. Later after the speeches were over, after everyone had wished them good-luck they left their friends and drove back to their Eastleigh home.

Said Lilian as she held her husband's hand, "I'm a very happy girl."

Photo: Priya — Fastasia.

Collection!

African Members, Mr. Tom Mboya and Mr. Ronald Ngala used their beaded hats as collecting bowls and took over four hundred shillings for the African cause in Makadara last Sunday. Our picture shows Mr. Mboya making the final count.

Conquest of Leprosy

Experience gained in fighting leprosy in Nigeria is to be put to the help of Sierra Leone.

Dr. Charles Ross, specialist leprologist, at present stationed at Kaduna, will leave Nigeria in December to spend three months in Sierra Leone.

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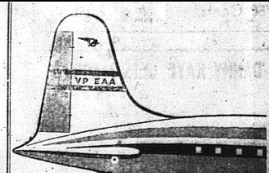

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Communal Representation:

(1) Six more African unofficial members will be elected from constituencies to be decided later.

(2) A representative of the Northern Frontier Province will be nominated to the Government side.

(3) After these members have been elected there will be no more purely communal seats.

Non-Communal Representation:

(1) 12 new seats will be created (4 European, 4 African, 4 Asian). Candidates for these seats will be nominated in ways to be decided later and will be elected by all the existing members of the Legislative Council.

(2) The members so elected may sit on either side of the house but if too many sit on the unofficial side the Governor has power to nominate sufficient members to ensure that it has a working majority.

(3) More of these non-communal seats may be created in the next ten years but the proportions will not change.

Ministeries:

(1) Once these members have been elected the two Ministries of Housing, and Adult Education and Community Development will be offered to Africans.

(2) If no suitable member is willing to accept these offices, the Governor has power to appoint suitable people "preferably but not necessarily of the race in question."

Council of State:

A Council of State will be formed "in order to protect any one community against discriminatory legislation harmful to its interests." The Council will have certain powers of "delay, revision and reference" but the extent of these powers and the composition of the Council are to be decided later.

The Future:

There is no prospect in the foreseeable future of the British Government being able to abandon its responsibilities in Kenya. It will be necessary for some time for the Gov-ernment of the country to include a certain number of official members and for ultimate control to remain with the Governor respon-sible to Her Majesty's Government.

Dances of India in Nairobi

GOPI KRISHNA DELIGHTS HIS AUDIENCES

AS I write these notes the paper is going to press but, having seen a most exciting display of dances of India, performed in the National Theatre, Nairobi, by Gopi Krishna and his troupe, I felt that a brief appreciation should appear in this issue. The individual items comprising the programme will be reviewed in next week's issue.

It was happy choice on the part of Hargi Arts to engage this talented group of performers for a tour of East Africa. Every student of Oriental dancing in this fact of the world can learn much from there artists, their every movement is expressive; the time is perfect, the movements of the hands and the facial expressions tell a story without words; the classical dances contain a quantity of purity that his seldom, if ever, been equalled in this country — in fact, the en-tire performance is of a very high standard.

I talked to the star, Gopi Krishna, after his second performance in one day at the National Theatre. One would have thought that he would have been "all-in" after his energetic dancing. But no; he was quite will-ing and ready to discuss dancing in any shape or form. He is a truly great artist.

This company now leaves Nairobi for what will un-doubtedly be a successful up-country tour. But there is another treat in store for us — they are to per-form again before they finally depart from Nairobi in the new City Hall. I cer-tainly intend to see them again.

J.P.L.

Bohora Celebrate "Salgirah Mubarak"

THE Dawoodi Bohoras celebrated, on the 12th Novem-ber, 1957, the 44th Birthday of Shahzada Saiyedi Mohammadbhai Saheb Burhanuddin. He is the eldest son of His Holiness Sardar Dr. Saiyedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb. Shahzada who is the successor-designate apparent is specially trained to fulfil the great responsibilities that will fall upon his shoulders.

Shahzada has undergone a strenuous apprenticeship and has successfully passed through several tests in various subjects, such as theology, Islamic law, tenets of the faith, Islamic as well Ismaili literature, culture and philosophy. He has the distinction of having learnt the whole of the Holy Quran by heart. He also knows English and keeps himself well-informed of all world affairs, political, economic and cultural problems that confront India and the world. He deputised for His Holiness Dr. Saiyedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb on many important occasions and satisfactorily performs his duties.

Shahzada was born in 1913 and, when he reached the age of 14 he underwent the ceremony of "MOSHAK" (the ceremony of taking the oath of allegiance to the Imam and the Dai, and adhe-rence to the tenets of Islam) and at the same time the title of "BURHANUDDIN" was given him. After this he went on a holy pilgrimage to Arabia, Iraq, Syria and Egypt.

In 1936, while on the day of Mehraj when he was only 23 years old, he was titled as a "Shaikh" — When he was 23 years old he was honoured as a "Maazun" for the dignitaries next to the accomodation, questionaire are to have further reminders, with the hope that they will register their wishes before plan-ning commences.

LABOUR LEADER'S STATEMENT

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr. Tom Mboya, General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Lab-our, called for an enquiry into the recent labour dis-turbances in Mombasa.

He pointed out that the unofficial strike which paralysed the port on Fri-day and Saturday last week was not confined to dock workers and said that there was general dissatisfaction among the workers on the island.

He said that although he had been able to persuade the workers to return, he felt that the atmosphere remained relatively the same and that unless steps were taken quickly to re-move grivyances, trouble would break out again.

He was convinced, he said, that the grievances were genuine and the fact that he had condemned the incidents of violence and had advised the workers to return to their jobs did not mean that he did not sym-pathise with their com-plaints.

The question of whether the strike was official or not was, he thought, irre-levant, and he emphasised that the workers' right to strike when agrieved must be recognised and respect-ed. The way to prevent strikes was to provide pro-per negotiating machinery and to extend industrial democracy throughout the Colony.

The Joint Industrial Council met at the port on Monday and at the meet-ing the Dock Workers' Union outlined the case for increased wages for casual and monthly labour. It is hoped that some decision will be reached within a week.

It is still uncertain how the strike started. It is thought that on Friday morning the headman of one of the gangs refused to go to work, that his gang came out with him and that because there was so much disatisfaction among the workers the strike spread right through the port.

Dai-ul-Mutlaq, His Holiness has appointed his eldest Shahzada Saiyedi Moham-din as the Mazoon (Second Saheb Burhanud-to Dai-ul-mutlaq).

At the age of 23 he went again with His Holiness to Iraq. At the age of 24 he married and next year went on Haj pilgrimage and tour-ed Syria and Egypt.

Mazoon Saheb Saiyedi Mohammadbhai Saheb Bur-hanuddin Saheb's life is like a living beacon, not only to Bohoras but to humanity at large by her ideal and peace-ful existence on this earth and everyone may be en-lightened to lead such a holy life, imbued with happiness, prosperity and tranquility.

In this materialistic age when God is a long forgot-ten thing and religion no more than a mere name, it is a matter of gratification to have amongst us a man who is still keeping up the traditions of Islam.

Let us all pray to Al-mighty Allah for our hearty wishes, happiness and prosperity may attend Ma-soon Shaheb Saiyedi Mo-hammadbhai Saheb Burha-nuddin and His Holiness as well his family in the years to come and to celebrate many many birthdays. (Ameen).

— By "ROSHNI".

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Deputy Mayor

The year 1957 would go down in history as a very important year in the devo-lopment of racial co-operation, said Mr. Jamidar, President of the Indian As-sociation, Nairobi; he was speaking at a party given on Monday last in honour of the Deputy Mayor, Ald. Mohan Singh. He added, although the Deputy Ma-yorship was a small matter, it was the principle involved that mattered and therefore congratulated Mr. Mohan Singh for being the first non-European to have achieved that distinction. Replying Alderman Mohan Singh said, he was not a politician but he would like to see all men coming to-gether to work for the pro-sperity of Kenya.

THE KENYA ARTS AND CRAFTS SOCIETY invites entries for
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PHOTOGRAPHY
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCIAL ART
WEAVING
POTTERY
BEADES
EMBROIDERY,
TAPESTRY
and
ANY OTHER TYPE OF CRAFT
To be held in
MEMORIAL HALL, NAIROBI
December 5—15th.
Entries close November 29th
Apply for entry forms and schedules:—
Kenya Arts & Crafts Society
Box 830, Nairobi.

Forthcoming Events

The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society's annual Exhibition of Crafts which includes sections for Architectural perspectives and models, photography and all types of handicrafts, will be held in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi at the beginning of December.

In addition to exhibits sent in by local craftsmen the Society welcomes crafts of a high stan-dard of workmanship from other countries. One of the reasons for doing this is to stimulate those members of the public who have not been fortunate to visit other countries or museums.

Exhibits will be accepted from members of the Society and non-members of any race.

ANNUAL DINNER

The 11th Annual Dinner of the United Kenya Club will be held at the New Stanley Hotel on Thursday, 28th, November, 1957. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary or the Treasurer.

CORONATION SAFARI

Experienced drivers from the Continent, from New Zealand and South Africa are among those who have already made in-quiries about the possibility of entering the Sixth Coronation Safari which will be held in East Africa from April 4 to April 7 next year. The official Safari regulations were published only four weeks ago.

The possible entrants include motorists who have competed successfully in the Mobilgas Round Australia Trial and the Alpine and Tulip Rallies.

EXHIBITION OF CRAFTS

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Mr. B. F. Dey, formerly of the Indian Trade Commission, Mombasa, has now opened his office in Nairobi. He is repre-senting Calcutta Industrialists, manufacturing, building, hard-ware, agricultural implements, rubber goods for bicycles, soles, heels, etc. Interested parties could contact him c/o Phone No. 22787 or P.O. Box 7456, Nairobi.

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Swahili

African members of the Force, will be repeated in Swahili on Wednesday, November 20, at 8.15 p.m.

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Colonial Times, 14th November, 1957 3

COLONIAL TIMES

Phone 24521, Resta Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.
NOVEMBER 14, 1957

Sixty-eighth Birthday

IT seems yesterday when young Jawaharlal used to hold up the business of Congress Sessions by putting forward an unanswerable case on one political principle or another and when Mahatma Gandhi used to appeal to him to withdraw opposition. Nor does it seem a long time ago when Jawaharlal became the Congress Presi-dent for the first time and some—only some—people argued that he was too young for the honour. That young man is today 68. It is the good fortune of India that he is not 'old'": both physically and mentally, he is as strong as any young man and he retains his youth-ful spirit. He is a man who with difficult national problems and does not leave them until he sees success. Long be-fore the official mind in India moved, Pandit Nehru had set up a national planning organization under the aegis of the Indian National Congress. This far-sighted step flowered into the two five-year plans when India gained her freedom.

His interest in international affairs also dates back to the days of the British rule in India. Although en-grossed in the political struggles of his own country, he did not even in those days, allow an international event to pass without comment. No wonder he took his place—which had almost been reserved for him—among the front-rank statesmen of the world immediately India was declared a free country. Nor did it take him long to show that he meant business in the international sphere. The case of South African Indians was pleaded by Nehru's representatives in the M.N.O. with remarkable success and in spite of the opposition or indifference of Great Powers. The first Asian Conference called by him enabled the leaders of resurgent Asia to establish personal contacts. The quick and effective manner in which Nehrut of rallied the people of Asia in support of Indonesia's demand for independence served to create self-confidence served to create self-confidence in minds of Asian leaders. take the African hand of friendship at this juncture, but it is gratifying to re-cord that at least five Asians and an Arab in the case of Kenya Legco. have seen wisdom in shaking African leaders' hands of friendship. I am sure the Africans will reciprocate in the future. The Africans have a heritage of courtesy towards all genuine and active friends and I trust from now on, the Asians will continue on the same path with the African, so that we can destroy segre-gation, colour bar, com-mercial discrimination such as in pay, etc. Are we not all second and third class citizens? We must join and demand first class citizen-ship in Kenya, then we shall all be able to call our-selves Africans regardless of colour or race.

Today we are told that in segregated Kenya Schools, the average capital allocation to an African child is Shs. 50/-, to the Indian child Shs. 240/- and the European child Shs. 650/-. All I ask is, where is justice, when all are ex-pected to be Africans re-gardless of colour. Why divide them in separate schools, thus denying them the chance of knowing one another if they are all Afri-cans.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Sir: The new Constitution announced by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd recently, after Lyttleton Constitution has failed, is a trickey one.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd has tried, it appears, to meet the "main needs, aspirations and anxieties of the people of Kenya as a whole". But as soon as you go deeper into it, you find this new Constitution more favourable to the European and less to the African. As to the Asian, balance seems to have been maintained. Let one refer to the speech by Mr. Blundell delivered on 29th October, 1957 at Nakuru, and one finds he is foreteller of Mr. Lennox-Boyd' plan.

On the face of it the Eu-ropean loses his parity from that of 'between European and Non-European' to one 'between European and Afri-can' as far as number of Legislative Council seats are concerned, although the old parity is still retained in the Council of Ministers. But there is very big invisible gain to the Europeans by creating the whole Legisla-tive Council as Electoral Col-lege for elections of 12 fur-ther new seats, which though called non-racial seats, will be distributed on racial lines, 4 each from African, Euro-pean and Asian races. It is being put about that these 12 seats are Common Roll seats; in fact, because of the method of election, the 4 Asians and 4 Africans will be stooges of European cum - Government groups. Both these communities can-not expect much from such members—on the contrary there is likelihood of these members coming in the way of progressive minded elect-ed members.

If there was really any intention of creating Com-mon Roll seats, this was the opportunity for making a start. These 12 non-racial seats should have been re-served for a Common Roll based on adult franchise with a system of one man one

It Makes Us Laugh

Extract from a letter in the East African Standard: "We have in this country, a large and very expensive service known as the Provincial Administration, descend-ed entirely to promoting the welfare of Africans. Any African, through his Chief, District Com-missioner, etc., can make representations to the Governor, and through him to the U.K. Govern-ment itself. He is ade-quately represented at all levels.

There is, therefore, no actual need for African Elected Members when ther eight or twenty-three."

ticians including the above two are only pressing for their legitimate rights through the pressed in that Goods Shed type Makadara Hall. We must bury Imperialism, Colo-nialism and Domination in this country, never to arise among us again, and this is the very thing the Kenya Comment is afraid of. Our criticisms have been un-reasonable according to the Kenya Comment, but this is because we cannot afford to have a second South African apartheid in Ken-ya, which I guess is the aim of the Kenya Comment, be-cause we know that with continued apartheid in Kenya, the African has no place in politics and this is what we must guard against in all our writings. It is therefore most trea-cherous of the European press to try to distort the African opinion and I think we have to protest against the attitude of the Kenya Comment in particular.

wearing 'karaya' type hats, black 'sweaters' at hot noons, 'patis' etc., watching over as if a group of con-victs were meeting at Manyani or any other re-habilitation pipes of Ken-ya. I must say, I am equal-ly horrified by the custo-mary U.S.A. abstention from voting on this parti-cular topic at the U.N.O., since it can only reflect that the Americans are un-decided on this inhuman practice going on in South Africa.

In my opinion, one thing is certain, and that is, if the Queen's representative at the U.N.O. insists, along with the representatives of the White Dominions of the British Commonwealth countries, they should not be surprised to wake up one early morning to find that India, Pakistan, Gha-na etc. have marched off the Commonwealth, and no doubt, the present colonies would follow suit with the coming of their indepen-dence. The question is, who would be the culprit? Pre-vention not cure and the time is now, but it is pass-ing fast.

J. K. Ero

Nairobi,

B-o-o-o-y

Sir, — Yesterday, as I was walking on the 4th floor of Mansion House, a young European lady open-ed a door. She looked round and then opened her mouth and at the top of her voice shouted out 'b-o-o-o-o-y'. A loud voice answered from behind me, 'manaay', and when I turn-ed to look, I was amazed to see an old African office servant approaching towards the young lady.

First, I want to quarrel with the English Dictiona-ry which gives the descrip-tion of a male African

dars or Kaloleni Hall and very soon too. I am sure that most Africans are an-xious to welcome his speech. We have read the press with interest and learn that Mr. S. V. Cooke is not against or favouring any group, but standing on the right side only.

Aloo Makoloto

Nairobi,

African Pay

Sir, — Further to my leter appearing in the 'East African Standard' of the 6th November, regarding the apalling practice of employing Africans at the rate of Shs. 5/- per month, please allow me to appeal to His Excellency, The Gov-ernor of Kenya, to investi-gate this affair immediate-ly. It is ludicrous that such malpractices should go on in the country without his knowledge, or if he actual-ly knows, without him do-ing something in the way of improving the condition of the African Workers in the European farms. In case His Excellency might require some evidence, I would suggest that he goes into any leading Nairobi Bookshops, and ask for a very recent book titled 'In-side Africa' written by an American, open page 227 on which he will find it record-ed that Africans go in fact earn 6d. per day.

Last I am misunderstood or misinterpreted, I wish to make it clear that in Kenya, there are some good em-ployers of all races who sympathise with our case for increased salaries. I would now suggest that all these good wishes of all races should come together, and form a committee with the object of eliminating discrimination in pay be-cause of colour. I for one, completely fail to under-stand why, for example a European trastor driver earning Shs. 500/- per month, on being replaced by an efficient African tractor driver, the latter earns less than Shs. 500/- per month. I do repeat that the only logical procedure would be to employ this particular African tractor driver at the same rate of Shs. 500/- per month since we all go to the same food markets, cloth shops etc. irrespective of race in this country. Please be fair.

Okudhi. Masawa

Nairobi,

Theatre

"PAYMENT DEFERRED" AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE

The Nairobi City Players have with their current production, maintained the high theatrical standards they set themselves on their formation twelve months ago.

This talented group's lat-est production, PAYMENT DEFERRED, is a murder play in which a bank clerk, who is financially embarras-sed, poisons his rich nephew. This act provides him with plenty of money but there is inevitable reaction— the consequences of the crime. The play is well produced by Rank Ronsky, the pro-ducer has every reason to be pleased with his effort. His experienced cast obvi-ously made his job com-

ful spirit. He grapples with difficult national problems and does not leave them until he sees success. Long before the official mind in India moved, Pandit Nehru had set up a national planning organisation under the aegis of the Indian National Congress. This far-sighted step flowered into the two five-year plans when India gained her freedom.

His interest in international affairs also dates back to the days of the British rule in India. Although engrossed in the political struggles of his own country, he did not even in those days, allow an international event to pass without comment. No wonder he took his place—which had almost been reserved for him—among the front-rank statesmen of the world immediately India was declared a free country. Nor did it take him long to show that he meant business in the international sphere. The case of South African Indians was pleaded by Nehru's representatives in the M.N.O. with remarkable success and in spite of the opposition or indifference of Great Powers. The first Asian Conference called by him enabled the leaders of resurgent Asia to establish personal contacts. The quick and effective manner in which Nehru rallied the people of Asia in support of Indonesia's demand for independence served to create self-confidence served to create self-confidence in minds of Asian leaders. His contribution to the negotiations which led to the stoppage of hostilities in Korea and Indo-China is well-known.

Nehru, in short, went from triumph to triumph. There was no important conflict upto this stage between Nehru's views and those of the British and American governments. A forthright attitude had, however, annoyed some of the smaller nations. Then came the troubles in the Middle East and Hungary. Consistently with his non-alignment policy, he could not avoid critising Great Britain, America and the U.S.S.R. in trenchant language. This was a duty he owed to his conscience and to the world. The setback on Kashmir and the lack of response to requests for financial assistance for the completion of the Second Five-year-Plan.

This brought difficulties but Nehru stands undaunted. He knows that millions of dollars have been doled out to countries which allow themselves to be tied to the U.S.A. by political strings. He knows that India also can get dollars but he is not prepared to tie India to the chariot wheels of another country, however rich and powerful. The Second Five-year Plan will, therefore, go ahead with the determination of the Indian people and with the good wishes of the millions of friends that India has always had among the humbler classes throughout the world.

Nehru has, throughout his public life, had special sympathy and love for the continent of Africa. In 1938 presiding at a meeting in London, he spoke of the need in the interests of peace, to establish freedom in Africa. The resolutions of the Indian National Congress during the Second World War, behind which no one can clearly see Nehru's hand, did not omit to express sympathy for Africa. This was when India was a subject country. It is common knowledge that since independence India, under Nehru's guidance, has done what she could to help the people of Africa.

Long live Nehru !

ASTHMA ATTACK?

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Africa for Africans

Sir,

Lord Lugard once wrote:

"For two or threee generations, we can show the Negro what we are, then we shall be asked to go away. Then we shall leave the land to those it belongs to, with the feeling that they have better business friends in us than in other white men."

It is a matter of surprise however, that some few politicians would not imputing that he is not competant at his work?

Common Schools

United Kenya Club lunches are becoming a social event in the Nairobi week and the easy prosperity of the unites much more than race divides.

Last week Mr. Oginga Odinga, the Member for Central Nyanza made the after lunch speech and put forward a passionate plea for common schools, ie made some good and effective points but surprisingly had never heard of Hospital Hill, the non-racial prep-school in Nairobi.

Mr. Odinga paid tribute to the easy atmosphere of the club but pointed out that here the races were only mixing on a very high level. The only contact which the ordinary African had with the immigrant races, was in homes, working as servants, preparing food or cleaning rooms. When these servants were badly treated they passed the accumulated grudges on to their children. European children, watching their parents, learnt to think of all Africans as "boys." So children became conscious of racial difference at an early age. Common schools, he thought, would help to eradicate these feeling and teach children that colour was irreievant.

Ministerial

Sir, — Having just read the leading article in last week's "Kenya Comment", I am not surprised to learn that this newspaper is decidedly anti-African because, when the same paper was pressed by European nationalists who said that it tended to be anti-Whites, the answer given was that the paper stood to see that the white man had a place under the African sun. Well, Africans have said that Europeans can live on equal terms without privileged positions with the African people.

However, I would like to enlighten the Kenya Comment organisation, regarding the African political stand as I know it and say this, Messrs. Tom & Kodhek, being two outstanding men who fight for African liberty have been a weekly target of fierce attack by the Kenya Comment. In my opinion, these young men are pressing for nothing but complete African freedom. But to be free freedom loving is human nature, so the African poli-

from now on, the Asians will continue on the same path with the African, so that we can destroy segregation, colour bar, commercial discrimination such as in pay etc. Are we not all second and third class citizens? We must join and demand first class citizenship in Kenya, then we shall all be able to call ourselves Africans regardless of colour or race.

Today we are told that in segregated Kenya Schools, the average capital allocation to an African child is Shs. 50/-, to the Indian child Shs. 240/- and the European child Shs. 650/-. All I ask is, where is justice, when all are expected to be Africans regardless of colour. Why divide them in separate schools, thus denying them the chance of knowing one another if they are all Africans.

Why not give the Negro the same salary if we are all Africans. Shall I now ask, why should average land allocation to white Africans range between 650 to 1000 acres per head when the African owns from one to five acres per head these days, yet we hear that almost 90 per cent of the White Highland still remains unoccupied and for reserved white Africans.

But who knows, Kenya may in future become a Republic with a Mr. "O" and Mr. "R" in that Government, while at the same time the above gentlemen may still be citizens of Grt. Britain and Pakistan respectively. My fear is that such men and women can make first class spies against Kenya, and as such would not be true Africans. No, an African must be someone who has burnt his boats, i.e. someone who has no other home except Africa (Kenya). It is no use running away, and hiding overseas in order to avoid paying income tax in Kenya, while voting for a candidate standing for a seat in the Kenya Legco, by post from abroad. Africa, I believe, is for the Africans.

Llechgapol Gwasi

Nairobi,

Kenya Comment

Sir, — Having just read the leading article in last week's "Kenya Comment", I am not surprised to learn that this newspaper is decidedly anti-African because, when the same paper was pressed by European nationalists who said that it tended to be anti-Whites, the answer given was that the paper stood to see that the white man had a place under the African sun. Well, Africans have said that Europeans can live on equal terms without privileged positions with the African people.

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through the press and in that Goods Shed type Makadara Hall. We must bury Imperialism, Colonialism and Domination in this country, never to arise among us again, and this is the very thing the Kenya Comment is afraid of. Our criticisms have been unreasonable according to the Kenya Comment, but this is because we cannot afford to have a second South African apartheid in Kenya, which I guess is the aim of the Kenya Comment, because we know that with continued apartheid in Kenya, the African has no place in politics and this is what we must guard against in all our writings. It is therefore most treacherous of the European press to try to distort the African opinion and I think we have to protest against the attitude of the Kenya Comment in particular.

We all know that the Kenya Comment only criticised the European leader, Mr. Blundell when he suggested that Africans should be re-allocated their Black Highlands at the rate of 40 acres each. This was a most unfortunate criticism by the Kenya Comment.

Okudhi Masawa

Nairobi,

British Apartheid

Sir, — In South Africa, today, this evil known by the name of apartheid makes life for our African brothers numbering about 9000000, unbearable. The vigorous oppression or suppression of their political economy, education and even the freedom of prayer in South African churches is unequalled. The Africans there are considered by the Union Government as sons of Ham, and therefore, a cursed lot, yet, their labour which is the foundation of that civilization is indispensable for future economic stability of South Africa. The oppression is so thorough that I sometimes wonder if it is actually no worse than slavery. Our Asian and coloured friends there are no less oppressed and hated than the African and have no franchise.

However, what surprises me most is that whenever this question is brought for discussion before the U.N.O. committee, and when the vote is taken, the British representatives usually vote in favour of apartheid, after which, as was the case with the U.K. man last time, he found reasons to qualify his vote. I would now say that it is quite unnecessary to qualify a vote in favour of apartheid, since it only amounts to one fact that the British Government is actually in full support of apartheid and racial policy as it exists in the Union of South Africa!

As a British subject in this Africa, I wish to oppose the unfortunate, terrifying and prejudicing British vote for apartheid in no uncertain terms and with all my vigour and vim. This inhuman vote makes me feel that even here in Kenya, there are all the symptoms of apartheid, namely, colour bar, segregation, under representation in the Councils of this state of Kenya, separate racial churches tape recording at African meetings with the police, some

of improving the condition of the African Workers in the European farms. In the case His Excellency might require some evidence, I would suggest that he goes into any leading Nairobi Bookshops, and ask for a

J. K. Ero

Nairobi,

B-o-o-o-o-y

Sir, — Yesterday, as I was walking on the 4th floor of Mansion House, a young European lady opened a door. She looked round and then opened her mouth and at the top of her voice shouted out "b-o-o-o-o-y'. A loud voice answered from behind me, 'massap', and when I turned to look, I was amazed to see an old African office servant speeding towards the young lady.

First, I want to quarrel with the English Dictionary which gives the description of a male African House servant as "boy," so, asthe ladies are used to seeing them and calling them "boys" in their houses, when they go to the offices, they carry the names habits with them. Secondly, the actual meaning of the word 'boy,' is "a young male." The truth is, that even the fathers of the fathers do not call us boys after passing certain age groups. To call an old African office servant by the word "boy" is an abuse whether intentional or otherwise, and more so when done by a person whose father is of the same age as the old Africans he calls a boy. For heavens sake you ladies can boys, please correct your superiors in a polite manner and tell them the correct names, i.e. Oloo, Kamau, Muas, Salim etc. This is the actual meaning of the word 'boy,' is "a young male." The truth is, that even the fathers of the fathers do not call us boys after passing certain age groups. To call an old African office servant by the word "boy" is an abuse whether intentional or otherwise, and more so when done by a person whose father is of the same age as the old Africans he calls a boy. For heavens sake you ladies can boys, please correct your superiors in a polite manner and tell them the correct names, i.e. Oloo, Kamau, Muas, Salim etc. This is the actual meaning of the word 'b-o-o-o-o-y'. As far as the Africans are concerned, the word means a person below the age of eight, and from now on, if you call us this know that you are intentionally abusing us.

Tom Dwasi

Nairobi,

Request to African Leaders

Sir, — In most cases the Africans are being pressed down by the European people in language irrespective of whatever right the Africans might demand.

This makes Africans, like and have confidence only in those Europeans like Mr. Cooke, who do not oppose the right side. When most Africans find his name advertised in the papers, they are always interested in his views, because the Africans always support the right side only irrespective of the race.

Therefore, I should ask our African politicians to invite the Hon. Member for the Coast, Mr. S. V. Cooke to come and share platform with them, in either Maka-

same rate of Shs. 500/- per month since we all go to the same food markets, cloth shops etc. irrespective of race in this country. Please be fair.

Okindli. Masava

Nairobi,

Theatre

"PAYMENT DEFERRED" AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE

The Nairobi City Players have with their current production, maintained the high theatrical standards they set themselves on their formation twelve months ago.

This talented group's latest production, PAYMENT DEFERRED, is a murder play in which a bank clerk, who is financially embarrassed, poisons his rich nephew. This act provides him with plenty of money but there are the inevitable recriminations and in the end, the cause of justice is served when the murderer is found guilty of having committed another murder of which he was innocent.

It seemed to me that the prologue and epilogue were largely superfluous in the play—the action could have stood quite well on the lines as spoken by the principals. However, since the author saw fit to write in these embellishments who am I to cavil at his decision ?

Donald Whittle, who played the life lead, was at his best on this occasion. He gave the impression that he was right on top of the job and he deserves the highest commendation for being word perfect on the first night. His is an exacting difficult role which calls for the portrayal of worry, flippancy emotion and there is even an amorous interlude. Donald Whittle did all that was asked of him—he gave a thoroughly good all round performance.

In the role of the wife of the bank clerk, Dorothy Patience was magnificent. Having seen her in several productions at this theatre during the last couple of years, I would say without reservation that she has now proved herself to be one of our finest dramatic actresses

Her lines are, in the main, unrewarding, but, through sheer acting she won the unstinted sympathy of the audience and also their appreciation for her first rate performance.

The part of the teen-age daughter, played by Patricia Reynolds, was well done. She was convincing in the role of a 'nouveau riche" and the producer was quite right insisting that she partly retained her Cockney accent, even though she had been to a finishing school in France.

John Ebdon, whose appearance was of short duration since he was 'murdered' in the first act, seemed slightly ill-at-ease on his first entry and, personally, I felt the clothes he wore were quite right. However, he quietly settled down and gave an assured and confident portrayal of a well-to do young Australian.

Typical of a house agent's clerk was Geoffery Best. His was a bright and freesy performance which added a welcome touch of light relief to a sombre theme.

As a French Amoroso, Silva Cooper, was inclined to overplay in the early stages, but, as the action progressed she displayed a sign degree of acting ability and a most promising stage presence.

Rurik Ronsky, the producer has every reason to be pleased with his effort. His experienced cast obviously made his job comparatively easy but, apart from one or two, irritating difficult positions when a person sitting at a table had to talk over his (or her) shoulder to another person sitting too far up stage, the general production left nothing to be desired.

The last performance is on Saturday, 16th November.

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REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KARCUS

Africans To Move

THE City Council are continuing with their efforts to clear the Grogan Road and River Road areas of Nairobi. Many Africans are sleeping there in disused vehicles or makeshift huts in conditions that prejudice their own health and the health of the entire city.

The houses in Grogan Road were originally licensed as storerooms and small shops but during the last few years concrete block and tile works and other light engineering industries have grown up. These industries employ a large labour force and because the concerns are not large enough to supply housing or to cope with the welfare of the African employees, many of these workers live in the old vehicles which have been dumped in this area. It is quite usual to find two cars parked together and an entire family living in between or to see children playing round a hut made of petrol tins.

The Council take the attitude that they would be quite prepared to allow light servicing industries such as plumbing, shoemaking and so on as long as these industries did not attract Africans to live in such conditions. Some of the industries at present being carried on are however too noisy for a residential area and the quarters are not licensed and are not suitable for human habitation.

The Council hopes that the owners of these concerns will take the initiative in clearing the area but they are if necessary prepared to take action. Both Colonel Grogan and Heptulla Brothers, the landlords have given their permission and a solicitor is to be drafted to consider the position.

It is obviously essential that this land should be cleared. The fact that the medical officer of health has compained about the mosquitoes in many years should sound a warning.

PEOPLE

EVEREST FRIENDS MEET IN LONDON

SHERPA TENZING who, in 1953, reached the summit of Mount Everest with SIR EDMUND HILLARY, smiles happily after being greeted by SIR JOHN HUNT, leader of the expedition, on his arrival at London Airport.' Tenzing, who now teaches at Darjeeling Mountaineering Institute, is to attend a centenary dinner at the Alpine Club during his stay in England.

Other members of the Everest expedition who met Tenzing on arrival were Wilfred Noyce, Dr. Michael Ward, Michael Westmacott, George Band and Dr. Griffith Pugh.

Diplomatic Reception for Gopi Krishna

● The first public engagement for the Gopi Krishna Party was a reception by Dr. D. V. Nawathe, M.A., M.E.D., Ph.D., and Mrs. Mangala Navathe, M.A., B.T., on Saturday to Gopi Krishna and Kamala Barot had arrived by air a few days earlier, the remaining members of the party, travelling by s.s. "State of Bombay", had reached Naples on Saturday morning and were pleased to meet their friends, admirers and supporters numbering over 1933. He served as a District Officer in Turkana, Embu, Masai, Fort Hall and Kitui, and was on two occasions an Assistant Secretary at the Secretariat.

First appointed as District Commissioner in Narok in 1944, he held that position in Meru from 1945 to 1950.

He was appointed Minister for Community Development and Rehabilitation in June this year (1957).

Mr. Johnston was made a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, with a consignment of local biscuits about to leave Kilindini Harbour for Asmara and Lourenco Marques.

Tourism on Increase

Record Established in U.K.

London, — Tourism is of increasing importance for all Commonwealth countries.

Its growth in Britain is reflected in figures issued this week by the British Travel and Holidays Association.

These show that by the end of September, Britain had welcomed more than a million visitors. This is the first year in which the million mark has been passed in the first nine months.

In september, 109,000 overseas visitors came to Britain, an increase of 8 per cent over the September 1956 total of 101,000. Of this number, 52,000 came from European countries, an increase of 3 per cent over September last year.

The greatest increases in September were from countries outside Europe. There were 28,500 visitors from the United States, 15 per cent more than in September 1956, when the total was 24,000. There was a 30 per cent increase in the number of visitors from Central and South America.

Visitors from the Commonwealth are estimated to have numbered 22,000.

Air Travel

Forty-nine per cent of all Britain's September visitors, excluding those from the Commonwealth, arrived by air. The remain-

care not to shoot in the Sanctuary which comprises all the lake shore from the old rifle range mound southward to the Nderit Estate wire fence. Notice boards are erected along the shore at the old rifle range mound. Only duck and geese may be shot. Sportsmen are requested not to shoot too many Cape Wigeon which is an uncommon duck in the Colony. The Cape Wigeon is a small speckled red-billed duck, smaller than the pink-billed teal.

Nakuru African Youth Clubs

The Nakuru Municipal Council African Affairs Officer, Mr. A. A. Stanton, is organising youth clubs for boys and girls at the Council's community centre with a view to providing evening occupation for African teenagers.

The boys will be given physical training and will be taught boxing, volley ball, badminton and ping pong. Their main training will be organised by the Council's housing officer, Mr. P. V. Roberts, who is a fully trained youth instructor and training will be carried out in the Menengai Hall and the surrounding grounds.

The girls will be trained at the Starehe Hall in sewing cooking, and Guiding by the Homecrafts Officer, Mrs. K. Ridley, and her teachers.

Visitors to Kampi ya Samaki

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REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KAROUS

Africans To Move

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The Council hopes that the owners of these concerns will take the initiative in clearing the area but they are if necessary prepared to take action. Both Colonel Grogan and Heptulla Brothers, the landlords have given their permission and a solicitor is to be instructed to consider the position.

It is obviously essential that this land should be cleared. The fact that the medical officer of health has complained about the conditions for many years should sound a warning. On the other hand it is to be hoped that the City Council will make some provision for those Africans who will be ejected, or will see that the respective employers provide proper accomodation for their workers elsewhere.

•

Planner Prohibited

Eric Frank-Marles, the Acting Chief Planning Officer of Nairobi, has been in Kenya for four years. He has a beautiful house, a year-old daughter and he and his wife hoped to make Kenya their home. Last month he applied for a permanent Class G permit.

He received the following letter from the Immigration Department.

"I have the honour to inform you that the Principal Immigration Officer has considered your application for an Entry Permit G. Class and not being satisfied that you are engaging in such employment as will be of benefit to the inhabitants generally of the colony, has refused your application."

Mr. Marles is highly qualified, holds several diplomas and is a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. If he is really not engaging in work beneficial to the colony why has he been allowed to control the planning of Nairobi for so long?

Obviously this is not the real reason why the permit has been refused. It is well known that Mr. Marles has not limited his friend to the members of only one race. But is this a reason for virtually deporting him and more particularly is it a reason for imputing that he is not competent at his work?

•

Common Schools

United Kenya Club lunches are becoming a social event in the Nairobi week and the easy prosperity of the members unites much more than race divides.

Last week Mr. Oginga Odinga, the Member for Central Nyanza made the after lunch speech and put forward a passionate plea for common schools. He made some good and effective points but surprisingly had never heard of Hospital Hill, the non-racial prep-school in Nairobi.

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•

Ministerial Modesty

It was interesting in Legco on Friday morning to watch the movements of the ministers who had just handed in their resignations. Mr. Blundell came in for a few minutes and sat hesitantly on the front bench while Mr. Mboya from the other side of the floor patted the seat beside him invitingly.

Mr. Madan looked regretfully at his usual seat on the front bench and then walked purposefully to the back bench. Then in various stages and by means of little conversations with Honourable Members returned with a sigh of relief to his old position. Mr. Havelock entered unobtrusively and sat with bent head on the second row of the Government side of the floor. Mr. Nathoo sat solidly in his old position and the question worried Group Capt. Briggs so much that he did not put in an appearance.

•

Sayings Of The Week

"If the family of a man who has been killed by an elephant are given the tusks in compensation, they will be satisfied."
— Mr. Muinal in Legco.

•

"Of all classical Greek writers, I most admire Plato."
— Miss Jayne Mansfield, on arriving in Athens.

•

"I'm afraid it's out of our sphere."
— Foreign Office spokesman refusing to comment on Sputnik II.

•

"There is no discrimination in Kenya. Africans are quite happy."
— Mr. C. Madan in India

PEOPLE

EVEREST FRIENDS MEET IN LONDON

SHERPA TENZING who, in 1953, reached the summit of Mount Everest with SIR EDMUND HILLARY, smiles happily after being greeted by SIR JOHN HUNT, leader of the expedition, on his arrival at London Airport. Tenzing, who now teaches at Darjeeling Mountaineering Institute, is to attend a centenary dinner at the Alpine Club during his stay in England.

Other members of the Everest expedition who met Tenzing on arrival were Wilfred Noyce, Dr. Michael Ward, Michael Westmacott, George Band and Dr. Griffith Pugh.

Diplomatic Reception for Gopi Krishna

• The first public engagement for the **Gopi Krishna & Party** was a reception by Dr. D. V. Navathe, M.A., M.E.D., Ph.D., and Mrs. Mangala Navathe, M.A., B.T., on Saturday last. While Gopi Krishna and Kamala Barot had arrived by air a few days earlier, the remaining members of the party, travelling by s.s. "State of Bombay", had reached Nairobi on Saturday morning and were pleased to meet their friends, admirers and supporters numbering over sixty.

Gopi Krishna in his picturesque dress and other members of the party mixed very freely in the crowd and were happy to tell every one their achievements. The impressario of the party, Mr. Harji Arya of Dar es Salaam, was immensely happy to see his long-standing dream come true and with beaming smiles introduced various members of the party to all with characteristic courtesy and familiarity.

• **Mr. N. V. Raman,** Personal Assistant to the Indian Commissioner, Nairobi, leaves next week for Khartoum (The Sudan) to become Personal Secretary to Ambassador Mathews. A send-off dinner by the Registrar, Mr. M. M. K Anand, was attended, by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Nathoo, Mr. J. M. Desai, Mr. & Mrs. Prem Krishen, Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Anand and many others.

• **Mr. & Mrs. Harish Dave** are leaving this week for India on long leave. Mr. Dave is an active member of the Kenya Eastern Arts and Orient Art Circle, and for the past several years has been deeply interested in acting in dramas and their productions.

• The appointment is announced of **Mr. Carruthers Melvill Johnston, C.M.G.,** Minister for Community Development and Rehabilitation in Kenya, as Chief Native Commissioner and Minister for African Affairs in succession to Mr. E. H. Windley. Mr. Windley's appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gambia was announced recently, when it was stated that he was expected to take up his new appointment towards the middle of next year.

Born in 1909, Mr. Carruthers Melvill Johnston was educated at Shrewsbury and Brasenose College, Oxford, and joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in South Nyanza in July, 1933. He served as a District Officer in Turkana, Embu, Masai, Fort Hall and Kitui, and was on two occasions an Assistant Secretary at the Secretariat.

First appointed as District Commissioner in Narok in 1944, he held that position in Meru from 1946 to 1950.

He was appointed Minister for Community Development and Rehabilitation in June this year (1957).

Mr. Johnston was made a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.) in 1953. He is married and has two children.

• **Mr. Titus Mbathi,** son of a former chief hut counter at Kitui, has taken up his new duties in the Kitui District of Kenya Southern Province as a Community Development Officer. He is the first Mkamba to hold such an appointment.

He is no stranger to this type of work for previously he had worked at the Jeanes School, Kabete, which is the principal training centre for Community Development in Kenya. While at the school he was responsible for the organisation of a number of different courses and specialised particularly in the teaching of economics.

Mr. Mbathi, who is 28 years old, is an M.A. (Economics) and obtained his degree in India in 1955. He comes from the Mulango Location in the Kitui District and was educated at the Mangu High School in Kiambu District. In 1948, after obtaining a teacher's certificate at the Kagumo Teacher Training College, he taught at Machakos High School until 1950 when he went to India.

Later this month Mr. Mbathi is to marry Miss Catherine Fussell, an American negro, who studied for her B.A. at Providence College, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Miss Fussell came to Kenya two months ago and is at present teaching at a mission school in the Kitui District.

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The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, with a consignment of local biscuits about to leave Kilindini Harbour for Asmara and Lourenco Marques.

Tourism on Increase

Record Established in U.K.

London. — Tourism is of increasing importance for all Commonwealth countries.

Its growth in Britain is reflected in figures issued this week by the British Travel and Holidays Association.

These show that by the end of September, Britain had welcomed more than a million visitors. This is the first year in which the million mark has been passed in the first nine months.

In September, 108,000 overseas visitors came to Britain, an increase of 8 per cent over the September 1956 total of 101,000. Of this number, 52,000 came from European countries, an increase of 3 per cent over September last year.

The greatest increases in September were from countries outside Europe. There were 28,500 visitors from the United States, 15 per cent more than in September 1956, when the total was 24,000. There was a 30 per cent increase in the number of visitors from Central and South America.

Visitors from the Commonwealth are estimated to have numbered 22,000.

Air Travel

Forty-nine per cent of all Britain's September visitors, excluding those from the Commonwealth, arrived by air. The proportion of air arrivals from the United States was 62 per cent.

In the first nine months of this year Britain attracted 1,007,000 visitors, an increase of 7 per cent over the total for the same period last year, which was 940,000. Of this number, 528,000 came from Europe — 11 per cent more than in the period January to September 1956.

•

Wild Fowl Shooting at Lake Nakuru

Applications for Controlled Area Permits to shoot wild fowl on Lake Nakuru should be made direct to Mr. F. J. Barrance, honorary game warden, P.O. Box 587, Nakuru.

To avoid disappointment applications should be submitted as far in advance as is possible, as it is proposed to close the shooting at intervals during the "open season" to avoid excessive and continuous shooting.

Those who shoot on Lake Nakuru are asked to take care not to shoot in the Sanctuary which comprises all the lake shore from the old rifle range mound southward to the Nderit Estate wire fence. Notice boards are erected along the shore at the old rifle range mound. Only duck and geese may be shot. Sportsmen are requested not to shoot too many Cape Wigeon which is an uncommon duck in the Colony. The Cape Wigeon is a small speckled red-billed duck, smaller than the pink-billed teal.

•

Nakuru African Youth Clubs

The Nakuru Municipal Council African Affairs Officer, Mr. A. A. Stanton, is organising youth clubs for boys and girls at the Council's community centre with a view to providing evening occupation for African teenagers.

The boys will be given physical training and will be taught boxing, volley ball, badminton and ping pong. Their main training will be organised by the Council's housing officer, Mr. P. V. Roberts, who is a fully trained p.t. instructor, and training will be carried out in the Menengai Hall and the surrounding grounds.

The girls will be trained at the Siberia Hall in sewing, cooking, and Guiding by the Homecrafts Officer, Mrs. L. Ridley, and her teachers.

•

Visitors to Kampi ya Samaki Rest Camp

Intending visitors to Lake Baringo who wish to avail themselves of the District Commissioner's Rest Camp at Kampi ya Samaki are asked to make their booking arrangements through the District Officer, Marigat, Private Bag, P.O. Nakuru, instead of, as in the past, through the District Commissioner, Kabarnet.

The rest camp, which is on the lake side, consists of two unfurnished bandas, and is available for the convenience of the public at a small charge except when in use by Government officers on duty. Bookings should be made at least three weeks in advance, together with an application for an Outlying District Pass. Entry into the District is not allowed without such a pass.

There are certain shooting rules in force for the protection of the varied lake-side bird life, and visitors are asked for their co-operation in keeping to these rules.

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COLONIAL TIMES

Kenya Can Only be Governed with African Consent

Labour Party Asked To Set Up the Targets

UNDER the heading "A Landmark in Kenya" the "NEW STATESMAN" editorially commented last week that "Kenya can from now on be governed only with the consent of the politically-conscious Africans." The weekly also pointed out that the responsibility for "setting up the targets in Kenya, lies heavily on the Labour Party."

The STATESMAN states:—

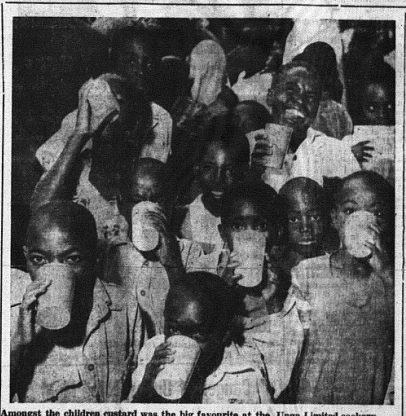
"The political crisis which Mr. Lennox-Boyd found in Kenya arose from the attempt to put into operation the Lyttelton constitution — never accepted by representative African leaders. Mr. Lennox-Boyd has responded by laying down, again without effective consultation with the Africans, a new constitution, the fact of which is still uncertain.

"The breakdown of the Lyttleton constitution is a landmark in East African history, not because the exact composition of the Kenya Legislative Council matters all that much, but because a politically-conscious African leadership set itself the deliberate task of making Lyttelton unworkable and, despite both pressures and temptations, has proved strong enough to succeed. The lesson is clear: short to government by violence, Kenya from now on can be governed only with the consent of politically-conscious Africans. Nor is this a mere truism. Many Europeans in London who discuss and determine the future of this most intractable of all Britain's colonial problems, face the consequences which follow. The common assumption is that the future of Kenya lies in some form of multi-racialism which, while advancing the political status of the Africans, still preserves most of the entrenched European privileges. Even the Labour Party in its statement of policy on 'plural societies' does not convincingly face the difficulty of achieving democracy in a territory where a tiny community of white settlers has built itself such a privileged position.

"To what sort of government then will the Africans consent? We earnestly hope that Mr. Tom Mboya and his followers will exercise the greatest possible patience; they must realise that, when all the humbug is allowed for, it remains true that the European community is facing a very painful and difficult situation. But when patience and restraint have done their work there remains only one answer. The Africans will make their goal — and in our view rightly — a single-vote, universal-suffrage democracy for Africans, Asians and Europeans, with the right in the long term to independence and self-determination. As a statement of aim, this is politically and morally unchallengable. It could, of course, be challenged by violence and, as the dreadful lesson of Algeria shows, violence does not remain one-sided.

"It is the prime responsibility of Britain, which still in the last resort exercises the power in Kenya, to ensure that an Algerian solution is never allowed to become the alternative to Kenyan democracy. And this we can do only if we recognise explicitly that the development of Kenya must be a progressive 'taking over' by the African majority, and that the settlers — as the Asians — must look forward to a future in which their privileges, both economic and political, will be limited to the rights of individual citizenship in a free country. It is childish to imagine that all this will happen overnight or easily; but it is essential to acknowledge the trend now, for the decisions taken this year will affect the course of events a generation hence. To begin with, the British poitical parties owe it to the settlers and to those who now contemplate setting to warn them frankly what the future holds: it is no good paying lip service to constitutional abstractions, if economic power, for instance, is being progressively concentrated in the hands of the white minority. Indeed political opportunity and economic heiotry can form the most explosive combination of all. Similarly, the Colonial Office must accept that its duty is to foster African political organisations, not to discourage them.

"The responsibility for judging all this rightly, for setting the targets in Kenya, lies heavily on the Labour Party. Nobody can reasonably deny that Mr. Lennox-Boyd has been generally an enlightened Colonial Secretary by Tory standards; but his constitutional plan for Kenya gives one no reason to think that he is reconciled to that change of status for the settlers which alone can bring peace and freedom to Kenya. Already the African members of the Legislative Council have rejected the plan. They understand that Lennox-Boyd and Lyttleton are at one in this respect: both see constitution-making as a means of throwing a sop to the national aspirations of six million Africans, while preserving the essential privileges of 30,000 wealthy Europeans. Labour must start by affirming that this is an equation which in the long run will not work out."



Amongst the children custard was the big favourite at the demonstrations at Muthurwa and Makongeni.

Unga Limited cookery

(For story see page 2)

Kenya Is an African State says Congress

The Nairobi African District Congress in a statement commenting on the constitutional proposals has reiterated that "Kenya is an African state and an African state we are determined to make it remain for all times." The congress has expressed its agreement with the African Elected Members in their rejection of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's proposals.

The Congress has drawn the conclusion that Mr. Lennox-Boyd's plan was "drawn up for the Colonial Secretary by the European Elected Members. This is a shameful position for a Colonial Secretary to take in an African Country like Kenya.

"We are opposed to the ten year standstill because there is no reason for it as the democratic Government we are planning for this country will respect the rights of minorities and especially the Europeans whose contribution to the development of this country is appreciated."

The Congress further stated that the Europeans demanded ten years guarantee for selfish reasons and on a guilty conscience; for apparently they think that a democratic Government of the African people will dominate and oppress them in the manner they have try."

Inauguration of a New Political Party

THE sponsors of a new 'all-races' political party are meeting in Nairobi on Saturday, 23rd to consider the future constitution of Kenya and to adopt an appropriate name for their party. There has been a suggestion that this new party be called the "Constitution Party of Kenya".

Only invited people from obtained from the secretary of the Ad Hoc committee all races will attend this appointed for the purpose. meeting in which the admissions will have to be

The statement issued by the Ad Hoc Committee states:

"It has become apparent, in the recent past, that reasonable settlement can only be made in reasonable societies; and purely racialist groups can never be reasonable. Eventually, therefore, the Secretary of State had no alternative but to make his own award. The new Constitution provides for 12 seats in the Legislative Council to be filled by persons who could stand above racial combinations and communal commitments. How this can be brought about is a thought which has started examining the minds of all right thinking Kenyans. Different methods might appeal to different minds but all would be unanimous on one point; that the 12 new members, when selected, should be able to agree among themselves on a just and racially unbiased course of action in the Council."

Land Hunger!

All the immigrants who have settled on Kenya Highlands after October, 1932 will be evicted without compensation as soon as the Africans have an effective voice in the Government of this Colony," says the Nairobi Peoples' Convention Party in a statement issued in Nairobi yesterday evening.

After tracing the history of African struggle for opening of the Highlands for resettlement of Africans, the statement adds that "there are more than 500,000 landless Africans. Unemployment keeps on going up and up every day. Many people now have no means of earning their living, they have no employment and they have no land."

"The African leaders have since long warned this Government that there is very little hope of having long term Political Stability as long as the land hungry Africans see the Highlands unused. We are now convinced that the Government is not interested in long term stability," the statement adds.

P.C.P. Thinks "Ban" No More

Commenting on the formation of this new party the Peoples' Convention Party in a statement says that the Party assumes that the 'ban on the African Territorial Political Organisations has been lifted, and would like to operate all over the Country as soon as possible."

The Nairobi Peoples' Convention Party is to appoint a sub-committee to amend its constitution.

IMPROVE RACE RELATIONS Says LONDON'S 'ECONOMIST'

LONDON'S independent "ECONOMIST" has pointed out that "no political settlement, however ingenious, will survive unless race relations are put right at the economic and social level." The paper was commenting on the new constitution proposed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Allan Lennox-Boyd.

The "ECONOMIST" states:—

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd has slammed the door marked "Ghana Way Out" in the faces of the African nationalist politicians in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

"All the decisions he made during his six-week tour of East Africa were designed to maintain the principle that the government of these territories should remain in the hands of the members of all three races—and to divert the direction of constitutional development away from the 'one man, one vote' principle, which would ensure that eventually wholly African government would rule them.

"In Kenya the Colonial Secretary has imposed a new constitution which should mean that if Mr. Mboya still will not join a on multi-racial council of ministers, other Africans will be available in much expanded legislature who will.

"The essence of Mr. Lennox-Boyd's ingenious solution, it will be seen, is that — while granting Mr. Mboya's claim for extra African representation to the extent of six new members — he has introduced into the House a new non-official element of twelve extra members, four of each race, to be elected by the whole House sitting as the electoral college. The intention is clearly to bring in four African moderates, who can serve as ministers if Mr. Mboya still refuses to be fettered by that responsibility as seems certain from the glut of his lengthy and bitter repudiation of the whole scheme on Wednesday."

The paper thinks the idea of the electoral college to be a makeshift. "As soon as possible the new members should be anchored to multi-racial constituencies, (perhaps on the Tanganyika model!)."

"Meanwhile, it must be insisted that no political settlement, however ingenious, will survive unless race relations are put right at the economic and social level — which means a return to the principles of the East African Royal Commission. It would be tragic if the Lennox-Boyd settlement made Europeans more complacent, and Africans more embittered, than they are to-day. Already the African Elected Members have rejected the plan, and Mr. Mboya has been denounced as a traitor by Africans who have hitherto regarded him as their leader.

"The danger is that Africans, disillusioned with constitutional methods, will turn to violence. Kenya is not yet on the brink of civil war, but it is perilously near it."

'Observer' Suggests Round Table Conference

A columnist in 'THE OBSERVER' says that the "new plan may seem to offer the Africans a great deal. What is likely to strike the Africans is that much more is offered to the Europeans. In particular, the new plan will make it easier to frustrate the best constitutional means that the Africans now possess of expressing their opposition, by boycotting the Government. Their leaders are likely to suspect that, from now on, their political hopes will be blocked by the mist of intricate constitutional devices used in Central Africa to modify democracy indefinitely.

"The Kenya Africans disliked the Lyttelton Plan partly because they were not consulted about it: they are unlikely to welcome another plan to which the same objection can be made. What are the drawbacks to holding a "round-table conference"? Even though it would show how irreconcilable are the present attitudes of the various racial groups, a direct confrontation in discussion, under such a chairman as Lord Radcliffe, would be a healthy procedure."

BIG RUSSIAN LOAN TO INDIA

FRONT page stories and leading articles last week proclaimed a £45 million Russian credit for India. When this second instalment comes through India would have obtained about £100 million compared to £600 million from all the Western sources since 1952.

Commenting on the loan the "Manchester Guardian Weekly" said that this should be the "matter of satisfaction in the West as well in the East; in both Britain and America it is considered desirable that the five-year plan should succeed, and more prosperous India ought to mean more stable (as well as happier) world.

"We in Britain should certainly feel responsible towards the success of the plan — not only because India is a fellow-member of the Commonwealth, not only because we ruled there for so long that we still carry much responsibility for the state in which it is now, but also simply because even the poorest of us is very much richer than all but a minority of Indians. It is often said that if the West does not help India it is in danger of turning Communist, and undoubtedly Indian politicians themselves feel their country to be in direct competition with China, carrying the democratic flag in the fight to raise living standards. It is not in fact clear that if the plan succeeds India will be safe from communism; what is clear is that if democratic government cannot win for Indians a less hard life then democracy in India is in danger. Unhappily it is easier for us in Britain to see this than to do much about it. At present Britain can best help India by defending the value of the pound; if we fail in that India's reserves in sterling balances will melt away all the quicker. We might do more in co-operation with others; the Colombo Plan has shown how efficacious mutual help can be.

"We ought to have supported the plan for a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (S.U.N.F.E.D.)."

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Inaugurated Yesterday

Inauguration of the Kenya Legislative Council by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, will take place at 10 a.m. today.

Uhuru Na Kazi

Uhuru Na Kazi, the Kenya African Union's monthly publication, will be published in Nairobi from December 1.

Pradesi Dipavalio

Ahmedabad: 20th October, Sunday, Bhaubeej. Pradesi Dipavalio are requested to send their greetings to their friends and relatives in time. Pradesi Dipavalio are requested to send their greetings to their friends and relatives in time.

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East African People's Own Weekly
NAIROBI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1957
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Gopi Krishna on Up-country Tour

When writing a brief review of Gopi Krishna's troupe of dances in last week's issue I mentioned I would be seeing them perform again, and I have. This time it was in Nakuru, where, last Sunday they played to two full houses in the Electric Cinema. Advance bookings are heavy in all the towns they will visit on their upcountry tour and by the time these notes appear in print they will be delighting audiences in Kampala.

The individual items comprising the programme are many and varied. They have been selected to cater for all tastes in Oriental dancing.

One of the most thrilling items is the Banjara dance, performed by Gopi Krishna, in which the mood changes from one of joyful abandon to a dreamy sorrowful note. Towards the end of the dance exciting acrobatic feats are performed on "Thaal."

"Shikari" was a delightful item in which "The Deer" was performed with great charm by Madhavprasad and the energetic hunter by Shankthaprasad. The movements of both the artists were most expressive.

In complete contrast was "Thillana" in Bharat Natyam style of dancing, which is so popular in South India. This dance, performed by Gopi Krishna, contained a quality of classical purity which was a delight to see.

Mohini Devi was at her best in "Akash-Ki-Chhori" in which she depicts people she has met from various parts of India such as Bengal, Madras, Gujrat and Punjab. Her hand movements were particularly expressive and she displayed an ability to portray many different types of dancing.

The most humourous item was the "Quarrel Dance" in which Shankthaprasad (the husband) has to cope with the jealousy of his two wives (Madhavprasad and Mohini Devi) which provides much amusement for the audience.

"Kali-Tandava" performed by Gopi Krishna was the most energetic dance in the programme. It is based on a legend concerning Shumbha and Nishumbha, demons, who annoy the Devas, the Rishis and Sages performing penance. Finally, Maha Shakti, in the form of Kali, kills the demons.

The final item, entitled "Foot Work" enables Gopi Krishna to display the wonderful control he has over the two hundred ghunghroos he wears on his legs. At times he dances lightly and swiftly between tabla, khol and chanda and again, the tempo is increased while the ghunghroos ring out in a crashing crescendo. The real test of muscle control is displayed when the performer manages to keep one ghunghroo moving while all the others remain silent.

— J.P.L.

REFRESHER COURSE FOR ASIAN MIDWIVES

The Sixth annual Refresher Course for Asian midwives was held under the auspices of the Indian Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Public Health Department between the 31st October and the 13th November. It terminated on the latter date with a pleasant ceremony at Ngara Clinic when Certificates of Attendance were presented by the Mayoress, Mrs. H. Travis, to the following:- Janet Miranda, Aurea De Souza, R. B. Butt, Dawlat Butt, Nirmala Sood, Dhai Kaur, Shirin Gulamali, R. D. Nohra, Nurbanu Tejpar, Suvira Bhandari, Lucy Pereira, Jena Rasul, Kanta Jethwa, Gursharan Kaur, Shanta Patel, P. Sahni Markanday, Nurbanu Dhalish, Shanta Purshotam.

Mrs. Travis also presented the prizes for the competition in handmade clothing for infants or toddlers.

Kenya Africans Unlikely to Welcome Lyttelton Plan

The Kenya Africans unliked the Lyttelton Plan partly because they were not consulted about it: they are unlikely to welcome another plan to which the same objection can be made. What are the drawbacks to holding a "round-table conference?" Even though it would show how irreconcilable are the present attitudes of the various racial groups, a confrontation in discussion, under such a chairman as Lord Radcliffe, would be a healthy procedure."

Mboya's ingenious solution, it will be seen, is that (while granting Mr. Mboya's claim for extra African representation to the extent of six new members — he has introduced into the House a new non-official element of twelve extra members, four of each race, to be elected by the whole House sitting as the electoral college. The intention clearly to bring in four African moderates, who can serve as ministers if Mr. Mboya still refuses to be fattened by that re-

multi-racial constituencies, (perhaps on the Tanganyika model)".

"Meanwhile, it must be insisted that no political settlement, however ingenious, will survive unless race relations are put right at the economic and social level — which means a return to the principles of the East African Royal Commission. It would be tragic if the Lennox-Boyd settlement made Europeans more complacent, and Africans more embittered, than ever."

certainly feel responsible towards the success of the plan — not only because to India is a fellow-member of the Commonwealth, not only because we ruled there for so long that we still carry much responsibility for the state in which it is now, but also simply because even the poorest of us is very much richer than all but a minority of Indians. It is often said that if the West does not help India it is in danger of turning Communist, and undoubtedly Indian politi-

happily it is easier for us in Britain to see this than to do much about it. At present Britain can best help India by defending the value of the pound; if we fail in that India's reserves in sterling balances will melt away all the quicker. We might do more in co-operation with others; the Colombo Plan has shown how efficacious mutual help can be.

"We ought to have supported the plan for a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (S.U.N.F.E.D.)."

UNGA LIMITED GIVES COOKERY DEMONSTRATIONS

Some of the visitors to the demonstrations tasting a sample of Buruji.

One of the demonstrators from the Home Craft Training Centre at Kalolenl explaining how to make potato scones.

Crowds of people from the Railway Landies at Muthurwa watched cookery demonstrations given by Unga Limited on 4 November outside the African Co-operative duka. These same demonstrations were repeated the next day at Makongeni and equally large crowds came along to see and ask questions.

The demonstrators were five girls selected from the Home Craft Training Centre at Kalolenl. They showed how to make Buruji, the new Scotch porridge, potato scones, dumplings, custard and a baby food made from Simba. Each product as it was cooked sampled by the onlookers and in every case the verdict was the same — it's delicious. The sweetened custard was the favourite amongst the crowds of excited children who rushed back to the demonstrators for a second helping.

However, the excitement of the children and the rush to taste a free sample was only one side of the demonstrations. A serious interest was shown by the womenfolk who wanted to know the cost of making the different foods and the ingredients required. There was a big demand for the recipe leaflets, printed in Swahili.

The popularity of these demonstrations was first seen on the Unga Limited stand at this year's Royal Show, when large crowds came along every day. It is hoped that in the near future similar demonstrations will be given, not only around Nairobi but up country and at the coast as well.

Danger of Un-inspected Meat

A WARNING to the public about the danger of buying meat that had not been inspected by the approved authorities was issued on Friday, November 15th by an official of the Nairobi City Council's Public Health Department.

Most people were well aware that they could get tapeworm and other diseases through eating uninspected meat, said the official, yet certain sections of the community appeared to be willing to take the risk rather than buy their meat from authorised channels.

Local medical authorities in co-operation with Government Departments had done their best to stop the sale of meat from illegal sources by means of prosecutions and the situation was better than it had been for some time.

"May I appeal to members of the public, for the sake of their health, to buy meat which they know has been properly inspected," the official said.

Dr. A. Ginsberg, Senior Veterinary Research Officer (Hygiene) of the Department of Veterinary Services, in stressing the importance of meat hygiene said that a thorough ante-mortem and post-mortem examination of food animals was basic to the production of clean, sound and wholesome meat.

Meat hygiene, as exercised by the Department of Veterinary Services in the Kenya Meat Commission's abattoirs at Athi River and Mombasa and at Uplands Bacon Factory, covered not only slaughtering and inspection, but all processing operations. Although unwholesome meat was not allowed to reach human beings, it was turned into valuable animal feeding meals and fertilisers at the factories.

Meat hygiene was also in the interests of the livestock producer as an efficient meat inspection service worked closely with the veterinarian in the field dealing with the control of animal diseases.

open to mothers of children attending the Indian Maternity and Child Welfare clinics, the prize winners being:-

1st, Mrs. Lomas; 2nd (jointly) Mrs. Munir Begum-Mbarak Ali; Mrs. M.E. R. Fernandes; 3rd, Mrs. S. Hussein.

W.H.O. Course at Amani T.T.

Medical Officers from Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Iran, Zanzibar and Kenya are attending a two-months W.H.O. course in malaria and river blindness work at the East Africa High Commission's Institute of Malaria and Vector Borne Diseases, at Amani, Tanganyika.

Teaching and practical work, in English, is being given by the staff of the Institute, under its Director, Dr. D. Bagster Wilson, helped by members of the Tanganyika and Kenya Medical Departments. Professor Cambournac, of the World Health Organization, Professor Garnham and Dr. Pringle, from Iraq, and Mr. Hocking, of the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit, Arusha, Tanganyika, are also taking part in instruction.

Visits to the Malaria Control scheme now under way at Zanzibar, and the scheme at Pare, Tanganyika, both Institute schemes, are being made by the delegates to the course, which is similar to one just held at Bukavu, Belgian Congo, for French speaking Medical Officers. The courses are planned to give detailed and advanced knowledge on malaria control to the men responsible for such schemes in their own countries.

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C.T. DIARY

RAILWAY AFRICAN UNION

The Railway African Union, Kenya, will be holding its 7th Annual Conference at the Mombasa Railway African Club, Shimanzi Mombasa from 22nd to 24th November, 1957. The Conference will be opened by the General Manager E.A.R. & H. (Mr. J. R. Farquarhson at 10.00 a.m. on Friday 22-11-57.

COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA ON TOUR IN CENTRAL AFRICA

The Commissioner for India Mr. Prem Krishen, accompanied by Mrs. Prem Krishen, have left for a 11-day visit to the Central African Federation.

THE PATEL CLUB

The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Patel Club, Nairobi will be held on 23rd Nov., 1957, at 6 p.m. in the Club's premises.

CHRISTMAS PASSENGER TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

Already—five weeks before Christmas — bookings on trains from Nairobi to the coast and up-country during the Christmas vacation are coming in fast. The heaviest bookings, as in past years, are being experienced on the Nairobi/Mombasa section. Whereas the East African Railways and Harbours have made preparations to duplicate passenger trains in both directions on this section as and when required, they do implore intending travellers to make their reservations as early as possible to avoid disappointment.

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NOORMOHAMED GHALIB — Plaintiff
Vs.
MOHAMED NOOR — Defendant
Duly Authorised I Shall Sell
on SUNDAY the 24th November, 1957, at 10-00 a.m., at KALOLENI (Kisumu)
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY

No. of lot.	Description of property to be sold with the name of each owner where there are more judgment debtors than one.	The reserve amount set on the estate (or part of the estate if the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government.	Details of any encumbrances to which the property is liable.	Claims, if any, which have been put forward to the property and any other known particulars bearing on its nature and value.
Plot No. 106	Land known as Plot No. 106 with the structures and improvements thereon situated at Kaloleni, Kisumu.	Nil	Unknown	None

Further particulars may be obtained from L. C. KOHLI
The Purchaser shall pay immediately after such declarstion a deposit of 25%, and the balance within 15 days. TERMS CASH
P.O. Box 96, KISUMU
6th November, 1957.
L. C. KOHLI,
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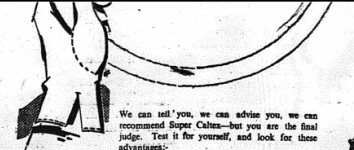

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• Mr. A. H. Leamon, Office Superintendent of the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation for the past six years has retired. Mr. Leamon, who was awarded the Imperial Service order in 1947, started his Civil aviation career in India in 1921 when he was in charge of government radio stations all over India and he did this work until 1947, when he was appointed Deputy Director (Communications) Civil Aviation to the Pakistan government following the partition of India.

• Mr. Gajanan Balkrishna Panvalkar, Accounts Officer of the East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, Sukuku, Uganda, has retired after twenty nine years service in tsetse and trypanosomiasis departments, and has gone to live in India where he was born.

Mr. Panvalkar, who was awarded the M.B.E., the Silver Jubilee Medal and the Coronation Medal, was the last of a notable team of workers under Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton who did important work for East Africa on trypanosomiasis, and joined the Tanganyika Tsetse Research Department in 1929.

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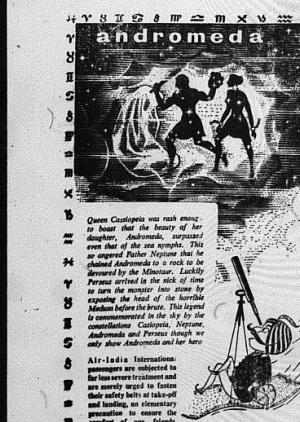

Queen Cassiopeia was rash enough to boast that the beauty of her daughter, Andromeda, surpassed even that of the sea nymphs. This so angered Father Neptune that he chained Andromeda to a rock to be devoured by the Minotaur. Luckily Perseus arrived in the nick of time to turn the monster into stone by exposing the head of the horrible Medusa before the beast. This legend is commemorated in the sky by the constellations Cassiopeia, Neptune, Andromeda and Perseus though we only show Andromeda and her hero

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NEWS FROM U.S.A.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Washington, — President Eisenhower has named six prominent Americans, including a Negro and a retired Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, to the newly formed Civil Rights Commission.

Authorised by Congress, the Commission will have as one of its primary functions the investigation of allegations that some citizens are being deprived of their right to vote by "reason of their race, colour, religion or national origin."

The President named the members of the Commission recently. He appointed as Chairman, Mr. Stanley F. Reed, who was one of the nine Supreme Court Justices who held unanimously in 1954 that racial segregation of public (State supported) school students was unconstitutional. Mr. Reed retired from the Supreme Court in February of this year.

The Civil Rights Commission is made up of three Democrats, two Republicans, and one Independent. The members come from both Northern and Southern states, and represent a wide cross-section of American life.

Beside Mr. Reed the other members are: the Vice-Chairman, the President of Michigan State University; a former Governor of Virginia; the Assistant Secretary of Labour (the Negro member of the Commission); the President of the University of Notre Dame, one of the country's best known Catholic institutions; the Dean of Southwestern Methodist University's law school.

U.S. Imports Of European Cars

New York, — United States imports of European cars in the first seven months of 1957 were more than double those of the same period of 1956, the New York JOURNAL OF COMMERCE reports.

Imports up to July totalled 137,107 units, valued at $156 million, compared to 56,240 units worth $66 million for the same period of 1956.

Imports of British cars in July totalled $64 million, representing 50,514 units. During the same period 54,247 German cars valued at $57 million were imported.

Tribute To U.N. Emergency Force

United Nations, New York, — Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jnr., chief U.S. Representative to the United Nations, sent greetings to the officers and men of the U.N. Emergency Force of their first anniversary, November 5, 1957.

"We wish them continued success in their vital work of keeping the peace," he said.

Mr. Lodge paid tribute to the countries which have supplied troops to the U.N. Emergency Force, and commended the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold.

Major-General Edson L. M. Burns for the "tact, wisdom and energy they used in setting up and directing its operations."

In a statement over the "Voice of America," Mr. Lodge expressed the belief that, without the U.N. Emergency Force, there would once again be trouble in the area. This U.N. Force, he said, has brought quiet to the Gaza Strip and the Straits of Iran, and has thus enabled the world to take a turn away from war.

The decision of the U.N. General Assembly to create the emergency force, he noted, was taken in a single evening and it was carried out within a matter of days. "This proof of the ability of the United Nation to act swiftly, courageously, and effectively in a crisis is something which every nation will remember," Mr. Lodge declared.

President's London Visit "Improbable"

Washington, — The White House has said that, because of lack of time, President Eisenhower will probably be unable to visit London next month when he leaves the United States to attend the NATO Council meeting in Paris.

The Associate White House Press Secretary, Mrs. Anne Wheaton, told reporters that it does not look as if the President will go to London because the Paris meeting will take up most of his time and that pending national business will require "as short an absence" from the White House as possible.

Films Used For Training Purposes

Openion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey, recently polled 200 major business corporations in the United States and found that : 82 percent use motion pictures for public relations and 72 per cent for employee safety training. Other uses were: Advertising (61 percent), sales training (56 per cent), job training (51 per cent), supervisory training (44 per cent), and economic education, management development and "report to stockholders." The average documentary business film runs 25 minutes. Ford Motor Company officials said that last year its films were shown to more than 24,000,000 people all over the world. Pan American World Airways is training pilots with the help of films. Using films of airports and approaches together with a senior pilot's running commentary, Pan American World Airways pilots can "fly" in and out of foreign airports without leaving Idlewild airport in New York. Club and religious group meetings are another major outlet for business films in the United States.

Transport Licensing Board Licences — Simplified Procedure

In order to assist the public, the Renewal of Transport Licensing Board Licences for 1958 has been substantially simplified. These Licences apply generally to Commercial Vehicles carrying passengers and goods.

Instead of—as previously—applying for a new certificate to the Transport Licensing Board or to District Commissioners, the holder of a 1957 licence should now submit his 1957 Certificate, together with the usual type of vehicle inspection report and the correct fee (the amount of which is stated on existing certificates) to the Inland Revenue Office or to his District Commissioner, according to whichever place is stated on the 1957 Certificate. A 1958 Licence will then be issued, and at the same time the 1957 Certificate, which will be stamped "VALID UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1958," will be returned.

All 1957 Certificates submitted for renewal as above will be accepted as from December 1, 1957, up to and including February 28, 1958, after which applications for renewals will be treated as new applications and will have to be submitted through District Commissioners.

NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL

First Poliomyelitis Inoculations

REGISTERED ADULTS

Inoculations for REGISTERED ADULTS ONLY will take place at the Inoculation Centre, City Hall, between 10.45 a.m. and 12.00 noon as under:—

25th November	—	2431	to	2949
26th November	—	2950	to	3350
27th November	—	A1	to	A399
28th November	—	A400	to	A799
29th November	—	A800	to	A1199
2nd December	—	A1200	to	A1599
3rd December	—	A1600	to	A1899
4th December	—	A2000	to	A2399
5th December	—	A2400	to	A2999
6th December	—	A3000	to	A3453

1. **The fee of Sh. 20/- per person must be paid at the time of inoculation.**
2. **Registration cards must be brought.**

Profile of the Week

MR. WITHERS

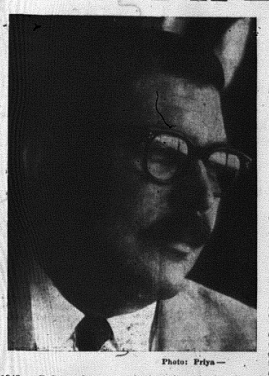


Photo: Priya—

Before Nairobi wakes up each morning to witness the new flushes of African nationalism, a bulky figure with thick triangular moustache under a heavy pair of black glasses quietly walks into Room No. 716 via automatic Waygood Otis that takes him to the seventh floor of the Cotts House. The air is cool, atmosphere quiet. The buzz of the motor traffic is unheard. The morning stillness is only broken by the Legco 'Big Ben' as it announces seven-thirty.

He takes off his coat, hangs it on the stand opposite his desk, and, then with a lighted Raleigh settles down in his revolving chair sandwitched between the two flags: red white and blue "stars and stripes" of United States on the right and 13 starred blue Consular flag on the left. A huge map of Africa on the bare wall on his left provides him the minute details which even the Macmillan Library cannot furnish on this vast continent. For easy and quick reference there is the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary handy. He is Mr. Charles Dudley Withers, 41-year-old seventh American Consul General in East Africa; the first and the only foreign diplomat in the City who goes some hundred feet above the ground every morning to begin his job, before any of his thirty five staff arrive.

His job: to keep the Department of State in Washington up-to-date with the local economic and political weather.

The only child of a retired army officer, Mr. Withers was born in South Carolina on April 15, 1916. After an average school boy's education he joined the Washington and Lee University in Virginia where he graduated as Bachelor of Science majoring in Economics. After his student days he returned to South Carolina. First he ran a service station and then became a cashier in a public utility company at the age of twenty-four.

Mr. Withers joined the U.S. Foreign Service in 1943. Before he came to succeed Mr. E. J. Dorze, he served in Leopoldville, Bombay, Dacca and Karachi. His last assignment was as a Deputy Director of the Office of South Asian Affairs. It was he who established the American Consul Office in Dacca. Mr. Withers very energetically studied the South Asians, their political and economical problems for eleven years, and won the title of being called 'a South Asia specialist.' "South Asia," says Mr. Withers, "is a very fascinating place."

He has been gifted with curiosity, and to this, the 'National Geographical Magazine' added the 'love to travel. "The day I stop travelling my retirement will begin," he says.

During the end of the war when he was posted to Leopoldville his ship took some ninety days to cross the Atlantic. This administrative centre of Belgian Congo on the fringe of the Congo River swamp provided him with all the adventures he had dreamt of and read about in the 'National Geographical Magazine.'

This diplomat, instead of bridge and chess, prefers doing carving and carpentry. The creative urge in him is so great that now he has ordered his old tools from home to make furniture for his lounge. Mr. Withers is extremely fond of dogs. His two English cockers acquired in India have probably travelled more than 15,000 miles.

Mr. Withers does not distinguish between work and leisure. Work is his hobby. He enters his office at 7.30 and leaves at 5.30 A. diplomat's work is not confined to his desk. At parties, dinners and dances he is ever at work. At these functions he meets people — if foes, his warm handshake is enough to turn them into friends.

Snobbery is the characteristic of the diplomats. But Mr. Withers is an exception. He prefers simple clothes, simple food and informality. He is frank and friendly. His voice has a deep touch of cordiality. In the corridors of the seventh floor he can often be seen walking at ease with a letter or a document in hand. His sleeves are rolled up, and, as he walks, he whistles like a care-free soul.

Mr. Withers hates to tie himself up with any hard philosophy of life. He wants to learn something new every day. And he does so. Having that passion, Mr. Withers goes through every bit of literature he can lay his hand on. Although he can not read Swahili, he is a regular customer of 'The Baraza' and with the help of a Swahili dictionary he goes through its columns like a school boy reading comics. A week old 'New York Times' (which comes to him by air) is never stale for him.

Diplomat's wives are the most interesting and fascinating characters one can ever come across. They live the most glamorous life on earth, and, probably are only women who can so successfully adopt themselves to the extreme circumstances and different enviorments. Mrs. Jane Withers is one such woman who loves foreign lands, and travelling. Fortunately enough she has been gifted with the knack of adopting herself to circumstances.

Mr. Withers is a firm believer in SEATO, NATO and the Baghdad Pact. Without these treaties, communism would have engulfed the entire globe. He attended the last conference of the SEATO countries in Canberra in the capacity of an adviser to the U.S.A. delegation to the conference. On his way back he travelled with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles.

"Russia has taken the lead in the space activities but only at the cost of its population's bread and butter. It has concentrated its resources on one thing and one thing only — scientific progress." Anything, says Mr. Withers, achieved at the cost of human suffering is no progress.

Tribute To Ussr Again Refuses To Return Spanish Gold

The Soviet Union has once again refused to return 420 million dollars in gold appropriated in the Spanish Civil War, a U.S. Senate Subcommittee reported recently.

The Committee's report established that 7,900 boxes of gold were shipped to Moscow for safe-keeping and "never returned to their rightful owners, the Spanish people."

The Soviet Government, the report noted, recently admitted for the first time publicly that it had received the gold but contended that the money was used to finance the Spanish Republican side of the Civil War.

But, according to the Committee, the USSR has so far failed to produce receipts to this effect. The report concluded that "The reason for that would seem to be quite clear — Soviet Russia has kept the money for its own use."

Increasing Number Of Negro Students

Negro enrolment in United States colleges is increasing six times as fast as white enrolment, according to a report prepared by the Committee on Discrimination in Employment, International Labour Organization. Since 1950, Negro students in colleges have increased in numbers from 27,000 to 196,000. Nearly 200 Negro professors are on faculties of colleges that have predominantly white enrolments.

(There are more than 1,000,000 clubs with 50 or more members in the United States.)

I Am Indian, Says Kashfi

Hollywood, — Anna Kashfi, wife of American film actor, Marlon Brando, categorically stated that she is an Indian. Returning here from Honeymoon, Mrs. Brando denied the charges of Mr. and Mrs. William O'Callaghan that she was their daughter and of mixed British stock. Mrs. Brando said that Mrs. O'Callaghan was her mother, but that her father was an Indian. She added that her mother was also Indian.

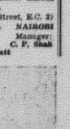
In her statement to the Press, Mrs. Brando aid: "I was born in Calcutta to my Indian parents, Devi Kashfi, a civil engineer and architect, and Selma Ghose, on September 30, 1934. We moved to Darjeeling shortly thereafter. I attended St Helena's Convent in Kurseong, India, until I was 17.

"When I was 16 my mother remarried William Patrick O'Callaghan, I acquired their name and used it on my first trip to England in 1952. I lived for a short time with my mother in Cardiff and studied English at St. Joseph's Convent School; I returned to India briefly and then went back to London.

"Two years ago, I came to this country as a non-migrant visitor on a petition by Lowes Inc. On this petition, as on my marriage licence, my parents are listed as Devi Kashfi and Selma Ghose, both Indian.

"I was advised of my father's death during the last week-end. I reiterate my mother, now married to Mr. O'Callaghan a British citizen, is Indian."

Skin Itch, Pimples, Eczema Fought While You Sleep



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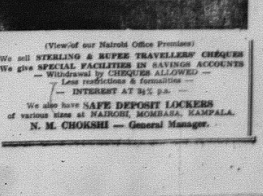

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KENYA TANGANYIKA

મુખ વાળો ચોર હાજરાહાજરી કૃતિવું આ કારણ અને અનોરંજક બાબાંતર છે. અદ્યતનકળી કૌલી પણ સુંદર અને સ્તુત્ય છે. આખણી પ્રજ્ઞેર સાહિત્યમાં આની સારણ ક્યાંકોની આપારણ રીતે ઉદ્ભવ છે. તે અમુક ઓરો પૂર્ણ કરવા બીજા આખ્યોમાં પ્રસ્તર થયેલા ઓવા પ્રવેશના મુજરાતીમાં અનુવાદ થયા આજસ્થક છે, કારણ કે આવા પુસ્તકોના વાચનથી યુવાનોની અંદર ખૂબ રહેલી સાહસકતિને એક પ્રકારનું ઉત્તેજન મળે છે.

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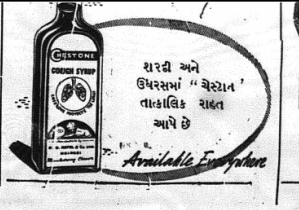

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'Danger Ahead' Says Eisenhower

RUSSIA HAS LARGEST SUBMARINE FLEET

From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

LONDON, Tuesday 19th November.

IN the second of his series of talks designed to reassure the American people following the Soviet Union's satellite successes, President Eisenhower last week recalled the days of Nazi Germany; and said that not enough people took Hitler at his word. But this time, said the President, "We shall not make the mistake again."

In a nationwide speech from Oklahoma, he said that the U. S. must meet the Soviet challenge by spending substantially more money on new weapons.

He went on to say that in view of Soviet developments there must be an increase in public research in the U.S. It was possible to produce "some remarkable materialist achievements" under the Soviet totalitarian system.

"When such competence in things is at the service of leaders who have so little regard for things human and who command the power of an empire, there is danger for free men everywhere. That is the reason why the American people have been so aroused about the earth satellites."

"Marginal Freedoms"

In Washington, Mr. Dulles warned that American people might have to give up some marginal freedoms if the "survival of Russia's maturity and scientific challenges.

Addressing a conference of the National Defence Executive Reserve, he pleaded for a greater U.S. effort "during this period — it may be short, it may be long — before the forces of freedom prevail and destroy this great monolithic structure which opposes and threatens us."

Mr. Dulles thought that Russia was a materialistic atheistic system with considerable reserves and under extremely able direction. He asserted: "Today it is the ambition of those who rule these (the Soviet Union's) billion people and their reserves to concentrate their efforts into channels which they believe will enable them to dominate the world.

"It is perfectly clear to see that that effort cannot succeed if we are willing to sacrifice our freedoms to a comparable degree and to confront that totalitarian, regimented garrison State with a comparable State of our own.

"If we were to use the same methods that they use... it would be very unequal contest. But the problem we face is not whether we can surpass them in this way. The question is whether we can surpass them and still retain the essentials of freedom.

"We may have to give up some small marginal freedoms that we have, I do not know. There may be a few things we may have to do, but the essential thing and the essence of the struggle is whether we can retain the great bulk of our freedoms and at the same time beat back the efforts of this great monolithic structure."

Principle of Interdependence

Mr. Dulles declared that the United States must accept, to greater degree, the principle of interdependence as between free nations. It meant that the U.S. must not be too proud to accept help from others, and that she must be willing to accept help from them.

Another condition to be accepted by the U.S. was that each individual must dedicate himself to demonstrate that freedom was worthwhile. Also the U.S. must combated the contention in many countries which identified freedom with licence, with abandonment of restraint and an abandonment of the basic principles of a free society — religion and education.

The Secretary of State who spoke extemporaneously added: "Otherwise the free world will shrink and shrink until we are encircled to the point of strangulation." •He called for greater national support for the Administration's foreign programme which he said was bound up with the concept of interdependence.

Noting that some people described it as a "give-away" programme, he said that without the programme there would be involved the give-away of a large part of the free world. The theme of interdependence, he said, would be further developed by the heads of Government of the NATO countries in Paris. It would also be considered at meetings of other security organisations such as the Baghdad Pact, the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation and the Organisation of American States.

Russian Submarines

Meanwhile, the meeting of NATO Parliamentarians in Paris was told by Admiral Jerauld Wright, U.S. Supreme Allied Commander of Atlantic that Russia had the largest submarine fleet ever known in peace-time and was building up a huge navy designed to isolate North America from Europe and destroy the Atlantic alliance.

In a private briefing to the delegates, he said: "All

(Continued on page 2)

MBOYA GETS MASAI 'ROBE'

Photo: Priya

Last week a delegate from the Masai Elders in Narok presented Mr. Tom Mboya (Member for Nairobi area) with a 'Masai skin cloth' in recognition of his services to the African community since his election to the Legislative Council early this year.

The skin is the traditional costume of Masai elders and it is believed that this is the first time in which this honour has been bestowed on some one outside the Masai community. The ceremony took place in the office of Mr. Mboya, Ahi House Victoria Street, Nairobi.

E. A. QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT:

KENYA CONSTITUTION

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what decisions have been reached as a result of the official visit to Kenya regarding an increase in African representation in the Legislative Council and other constitutional changes.

MR. K. ROBINSON (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary would make a statement on his discussions in Kenya about possible changes in the constitution.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Before leaving Nairobi on 8th November, I made a statement to all groups in the Legislative Council setting out the constitutional arrangements which, in the view for Her Majesty's Government would be required to replace those of 1954 which by the resignation of the European and Asian Elected Ministers, had become unworkable,

Mr. Brockway: In view of the great breakdown of the Lyttleton Constitution and the opposition of the African representatives to the proposed new constitution, would it not be desirable that, instead of an improvised scheme which no one can hope will last ten years, there should now be a constitutional conference with representatives of all the groups with a view to finding a long-term solution?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The Lyttelton Constitution did not, as the hon. Gentleman would suggest, break down until the European and Asian Ministers restored the initiative to the Secretary of State by their resignation. Throughout the whole period that I was in Kenya I was applying my mind to what, I hoped, would be the settlement that would emerge from the negotiations between the different races, so that it was in no sense improvised when I announced it as the intention of H.M. Government.

I very much hope that, on reflection, those who do not at the moment feel happy about this settlement will come to realise the very real advantages it will bring. Incidentally, the number of Africans in the Legislative Council will, under H.M. Government's settlement, be more than doubled.

Mr. Robinson: May I ask two questions? First does the Colonial Secretary intend to impose this constitution in view of the news today about its reception by the African members? Secondly, can he say a little more about the Council of State, which is very vague in the statement he made? What is the purpose of the Council of State if the Colonial Office is going to retain ultimate control during the whole duration of this constitution?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: As to the first question, I announced a settlement which it fell to me to announce because of the freedom that had been restored to me by the resignation of the elected Ministers. As to the Council of State, I have not as yet worked out the full details of a body which is not designed in any way solely to protect the interests of minorities but to protect the interests of all races in Kenya. It would have powers of delay, revision and reference. It would also have certain powers in relation to any changes in the intercommunal seats, either in their total number or their method of election. In the view of many careful students of Kenya of all races, a body of this kind ought to have a reassuring effect on all who have made their home there and, not least, on the Africans themselves.

Mr. Callaghan (Cardiff, S. E., Lab.): Is it not the case that the European members resigned in order to promote greater understanding — that was the reason they gave? Therefore, is it not important that the Colonial Secretary should be able to carry all the races with him, including the Africans, in any new arrangements H.M. Government initiate? So will he please not shut his mind to the prospect of a conference if the alternative is to start off in an atmosphere in which one major political group gives notice that it is not going to take part?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I cannot regard the statement made last night as being in any sense representative of African opinion as a whole. It was open to the representatives of any or every race to put forward proposals to me while I was in Kenya, including proposals for a conference of that kind; and, naturally, I should have considered it on its merits. But, in my view and in the view of my colleagues, the settlement I have announced will command itself to men of good will of all races, and I am content to wait to see how the pattern unfolds.

In answer to a further question from Mr. Callaghan, the Colonial Secretary said he agreed that it was highly desirable that anyone in his office should carry all the races with him in any settlement arrived at. He outlined Government policy as follows:

"Regarding the principles which will guide the Governor in exercising his power of nomination, his discretion must be quite unfettered, but he will look at the country as a whole and arrive at the decisions that seem best to him. May I say that anyone visiting Kenya now would come away immensely impressed with the standing and authority of His Excellency in the minds of all people of all races in Kenya. There

(Continued on page 2)

MULTI-RACIAL EDUCATION IN KENYA

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what requests had been received for assistance with experiments in multi-racial education in Kenya; and what reply had been made.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: Apart from the Royal Technical College, and the Hospital Hill primary school which receives the maximum grant-in-aid, financial help has not been requested for any such experiment in Kenya. The Kenya Government are, however, now considering a request for recognition of the introduction of pupils of other races into a grant-aided African school.

Mrs. White: While thanking the right hon. Gentleman for that reply, may I ask that he will do everything possible to assist experiments of this kind, which are of very great importance in any multi-racial society?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I am well aware of the importance of these experiments. We have to bear in mind the very different background and the problems of language in general, but I do not quarrel with what the hon. Lady has said.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE IN DELHI

ABOUT 100 delegates from 49 branches and associate groups of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association will attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi from December 2 to 10.

Mr. Vasey, Kenya's Minister for Finance, left Nairobi last Wednesday to attend this conference on behalf of Kenya.

It will be the first time that the Conference is held in Asia. India, Pakistan and Ceylon are the joint hosts. Some senators from the U.S.A. will also attend. According to the constitution of the C.P.A., any country which has been part of the British Empire at any time in its history is entitled to become an associate group of the Association.

India's President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad will open the Conference and the opening session will be addressed by the Prime Ministers of India. and Ceylon and a representative of Pakistan to welcome the delegates.

In order to enable M.Ps. to attend the opening session, there will be no session of the Indian Parliament that morning. Subjects for discussion are: Economic relations in the Commonwealth; the problems of underdeveloped territories of the Commonwealth; social services in the Commonwealth; the role of the English language in the Commonwealth; the working of the party system and international affairs and defence.

Professor Yahiya Solves Famous Problem

Pakistani mathematician Prof. Yahiya has completely solved the famous mathematical problem known as "Fermat's last Theorem." The history of the problem dates back to 1637 A.D. when Fermat, a French Mathematician raised this question. He was believed to have found a proof which could not be traced after his death.

Mathematicians failed to solve the problem during the last 320 years. The Academy of Sciences of Belgium and France had declared prizes for complete solution of the problem during the nineteenth century. In the year 1908, Prof. F. B. Wofskehi made a prize of one lakh marks to Academia Der Sissenchaften for this.

Prof. Yahiya sovled the problem completely in March this year and it has now been approved by almost all specialists. He got his Master's Degree in Applied Mathematics from the Dacca University in 1953. At present he is employed as Education Officer in the Pakistan Air Force.

Portuguese Discrimination

New Delhi, — Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, told Parliament recently that the Indian crew and passengers on the ship Karanja were not allowed to land at Lourenco Marques when the ship arrived at the port recently. The Portuguese authorities had informed the Commander that no Indian crew or passenger would be allowed to get down or visit the town.

MAIDU PUBLIC MEETING

Mombasa African Democratic Union is holding its monthly meeting in the African Social Centre, Tononoka, Mombasa, on Sunday, 1st December, 1957, at 10 a.m.

Among the speakers at this meeting will be the Hon. C. G. EIBEIH, M.L.C. Member for Mombasa, and the Hon. TOM MBOYA, M.L.C., Member for Nairobi, together with the Hon. R. G. NGALA, M.L.C., Member for the Coast Province, and the Hon. F. J. KHAMISI, M.L.A., President of the Union.

The European point of view on the new Constitutional Proposals will be expounded by Mr. Usher, while the African Members will put forward the African reactions of these proposals, and explain "WHAT NEXT"?

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LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

our war plans are prepared, are approved, and are ready." "One sure way to bring on ultimate defeat would be to lose our communications and therefore our unity."

He declared that Russia had 500 submarines — three times the size of the Allied submarine fleet — and the Soviet fleet was increasing by at least 75 submarines a year. The Soviet Navy had risen from seventh place — in number — in 1945 to second place today and had reached first place in new construction.

"Its navy is larger than all other navies of the world combined, except the U.S. Navy," he said. A clear inference to me is that the Soviets, in building this fleet, do not visualise a short war."

Atomic Weapons

A Canadian delegate urged that atomic tactical weapons should be given to one of international importance on which the public had the right to be assured.

Mr. Gilson (Belgium) expressed "grave doubts" that a lot of people thought that any use of atomic weapons, even tactical ones, would lead to an all-out nuclear war, but "this is not the case."

There was no doubt about the difficulties of carrying out such a programme as a sort of halfway measures between the use of conventional weapons and a full-scale atomic war but it should be attempted and "NATO was the place where the attempt should be made.

He said: "It would be necessary to make it crystal clear to any possible aggressor that these atomic tactical weapons will in fact be used against an aggressor but that use would not be extended to the ultimate weapons of annihilation such as the hydrogen bomb unless Russia use one first."

Mr. Cannon also called for the establishment of a NATO North American sector in which Europe would help the defence of North America, where the danger of attack might be greater than in West Europe.

Mr. Piette (France) said that the question: "Who will decide the use of nuclear weapons in the event of Soviet aggression?" was

North African Tangle

At the same time, NATO foundation is dangerously shaken by the supply of British and American arms to Tunisia. The French delegates walked out of the conference last week as a protest against Anglo-American action. Mr. Bonnefous, the French Minister of Transport who led the walk-out said after that there could be "no question of our participating in the work of the Atlantic Conference."

He said: "It was called for the precise purpose of improving co-operation between NATO countries. The action of the two leading members, the U.S. and Britain in sending arms to Tunisia has on the contrary, shaken NATO to its foundations."

Walk-Out Supported

Support for the French action came from a group of American Democratic delegates headed by Congressman Hays who described the delivery of arms as "constituting a danger to the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance." This was countered by the Republican members of the U.S. delegation who in a statement expressed confidence in President Eisenhower, cil would establish contact with other regional defence organisations bordering on the NATO area. Also he hoped that the Council would lay down rules concerning the scale on which atomic weapons would be used in case of aggression.

Senator Henry Jackson, an American delegate told reporters that the Western Powers should set up a fleet of rocket-launching submarines to operate off the British and European coasts. The senator who is chairman of the Military Application Sub-committee of the Congressional Atomic Energy Commission said that such fleet would be powerful deterrent. American service chiefs were considering such a scheme.

The submarines should be capable of sending a 1,500-mile-range nuclear missile from the North Sea or the Arctic Ocean. Such floating missile-launching platforms would provide mobility and undetectability which was the new defence concept in the nuclear age.

In a statement issued later, the Democratic parliamentarians stated that "if the delivery of 500 rifles to Tunisia was vital to the success of our foreign policy, then certainly the action could have been timed more appropriately."

Before the French walk-out, Senator Dehre, a French delegate said that French soldiers in Algeria write daily to their families saying "their comrades are being killed by Atlantic Pact arms." Opinion in Algeria and France, he said, was growing that Western arms were reaching Algerian insurgents through Tunisia. "We must not turn Algeria into another Damascus. Algiers must not become an unfriendly capital of the Western world," he said.

No Further Point

The French delegation later issued a statement which said that "it was expressing the feeling provoked in national opinion by the ruthless and unjustified decision of the NATO member-governments." It considered that the search for Atlantic solidarity, wanted by all members of the conference had no further point.

In London, a strong protest was made to Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, by M. Jean Chauvel, the French Ambassador. M. Chauvel asked for an appointment with Mr. Lloyd on the instruction of his Government. It is understood that the French Government has made a similar protest to the United States Government.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said that there was no intention of sending further arms and the Tunisian Government had not asked for them. "We have supplied the arms that the Tunisian Government requested" he declared.

Success of Kenya Government Local Loan

The Kenya Treasury reported last Friday, November 22, that the Kenya Government Local Loan of £1,250,000, lists for which closed at 12 noon that day had been very successful and had been substantially over-subscribed.

MULTI-RACIAL EDUCATION IN KENYA

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Kenya's Constitution

(Continued from page 1.)

is no question here of creating a Council of Ministers, the Council was created in 1954 and it remains —".

Mr. Creech Jones: I was referring to a Council of State.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: A Council of State and not the Council of Ministers. The purpose of that was to meet the need which I found among all sections, not only Europeans and Asians, but Africans as well. The more experience I have of West Africa, the more I realise that in a purely African community there is the same desire for safeguards of this kind. It is to provide a feeling of security for the people of all races.

As to the ultimate purpose, I made clear what this is. For a long time there will have to be Colonial Office control. I do not foresee a date at this moment when it would be possible for the Colonial Office to relinquish control. The ultimate purpose would be to enable all who have an enduring role to play and whatever race, to feel that they have set shall be maintained.

In the proposals I have made, the only aspect that was frozen for a period of ten years was the proportion between the different communities for the communal seats. The Europeans had asked for five members, that would be five Europeans, two Africans, two Asians and one Arab. They were strictly entitled to that under the 1956 agreement. In my statement I changed that to four representatives of each community, four Europeans, four Africans and four Asians, including one Arab. The Europeans and the Africans wished to include one Arab. I regard that as a fair solution, and one which ought to survive for a period of ten years.

Speaking of the African reaction to the proposals Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that it was extremely difficult to gauge what was the feeling of Africans in the matter. But he was confident that if the proposals were given a chance and the six uncompensated seats were elected in the near future and the four inter-communal African seats were elected — which meant ten more Africans — there would be seen a real advantage to the African people which they would not be slow in making clear they recognised as a real gain.

Theatre Fair in Nairobi

This week sees the first big drive towards completing the Cultural Centre. Oswald Fischer's production of the elegantly brilliant Torrence Rattigan comedy, "The Sleeping Prince" is found.

Tomorrow, Friday, 29th November, at 8-30 p.m., His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Harold Travis, opens the giant Theatre Fair at the corner of Delamere Avenue and Princess Elizabeth Way to inaugurate a week-end of fun and gaiety, with thrills and bargains and wonderful prizes that will help to solve that Christmas present problem.

Among the outstanding attractions are a series of events in the Arena of Gaicty, a Space Ship, Magicians, Dancers, Fire Walking, Punch and Judy with Noddy and Big Ears (being presented in Swahili on Sunday), a Miniature Theatre, African dancers and actors, the Wakambn Somersaulters, Baloon Races, Cinemas, numerous competitions and many free side shows.

There will be all types of refreshments on offer, with high quality styles provided by the Equator Inn and the Boomerang Restaurant. Plenty of cover is being planned so that rain cannot dampen the enjoyment, and a vast car park with entrances from Sadler Street will accommodate the vast numbers of vehicles expected at the Fair. Keep tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday clear for prize-winning, buying bargains, lively entertainment and general fun and sames right in the centre of the City.

Senior Post for African Officer

Mr. A. M. O. Ndisi, whose appointment as a Labour Officer was announced last year, has been posted to Kisii to take charge of labour matters in the South Nyanza District.

Mombasa Dispute - Arbitration Tribunal

The Minister for Labour has appointed an arbitration tribunal in accordance with section 4 of the Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance, to consider a dispute as to terms of employment which has arisen between the Port Employers Association, Mombasa, and the Dock Workers Union, Mombasa, and to make an award.

The tribunal will consist of Mr. Justice E. A. J. Edmonds, Judge of the Supreme Court, Nairobi, as arbitrator and two assessors, Mr. R. G. Ngala, Elected Member for Coast Province, and Mr. S. Whorlow, of the Mombasa Port Labour Utilisation Board.

The issue in dispute consists of the claims of the Dockworkers Union:-

(i) That the rates of pay of monthly contract workers should be increased by Shs. 20/- per month, and the rates of pay of casual workers by Shs. 4/- per shift; both such increases to take effect from 1st November, 1957.

(ii) That there should be a guaranteed payment at full-shift rate to any casual worker once he has started work on either the "first" or "second" shifts.

(iii) That instead of only certain categories of workers getting overtime pay for work on Sundays or gazetted public holidays, this condition should be extended to all categories of workers in the docks.

(iv) That monthly contract workers should be entitled to annual leave with full pay at a rate not less than 24 days per annum, instead of the present minimum rate of 14 days per annum.

The Tribunal is expected to sit towards the end of this week.

C.T. DIARY

G.O.C. AT NANDI REUNION

Major-General N. P. H. Tapp, General Officer Commanding, East Africa Command, attended the fifth annual reunion of Nandi ex-servicemen at Kapsabet, where some 450 serving and ex-askaris of the King's African Rifles took part in a parade at the Kapsabet stadium.

Nandi councillors and tribal elders, Government officers, missionaries, teachers and schoolchildren watched the display. Each of the seven stations at the parade was led by a Nandi chief.

INDIAN RAYON GOODS

With a view to bring to the notice of the mercantile community and the consumers in general in East Africa various varieties of attractive silk and rayon goods of quality manufactured in India Mr. Chetan Khubchandani, the agent of the Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council proposes to hold exhibitions of such goods in a number of centres, in this country.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE E.A.A. PASSENGERS

The number of passengers carried by East African Airways during the 11th four weekly period of the year, from October 8th to November 11th shows a very considerable increase over those carried during the same period last year—9,663 passengers compared with the 1956 total of 7,2085; an increase of 34 per cent.

The period figures covering mail of 38.6 tons shows an increase of 27 per cent. over the 1956 period total of 30.4 tons but the cargo carried was 11 per cent. less than that during the 1956 period: 153.5 tons as against 172.6 tons.

It is of interest to note that the steady increase of passengers travelling by air continues. The total number of passengers carried between periods 1 to 11 of this year is 93,706 compared with 88,616 passengers carried over the same period during 1956.

MUSIC FUNCTION

Mr. M. Siddiqui of Bombay will give a vocal recital of Indian music in Rahimtulla Wajih Hirji Trust Library Hall, Nairobi at 9 p.m. on Saturday, 30th Nov. He will be assisted by the members of City Art Society. Admission by cards.

MBALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The following office bearers were elected for the year 1957/58:—

President: Mr. M. G. R. Hasenji. Vice-President: Mr. Bhagwanji V. Rajdev, Hon. Secretary: Ismail I. Mitha; Jt. Secretary: Mr. N. H. Bearle. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. D. Shah.

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First African Coffee Factory

The first African coffee factory in the Kiambu Reserve, built at Githu, 20 miles north of Nairobi, at a total cost of nearly £3,000 was a landmark in the history of the district, said Kenya's Minister for Community Development, Mr. C. M. Johnston, when he opened the factory.

Mr. Johnston said it was thanks to the principle of self-help engendered by the African co-operative societies that such factories became a reality.

NOTICE

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD., AJMER

Notice having been given of the loss of Policy No. 181126 on the life of MR. RAMZANALI MOHAMEDALI DAYA, P.O. Box No. 5173, Nairobi (Kenya) a duplicate copy of the said Policy will be issued if no objection is received by us within one month from this date.

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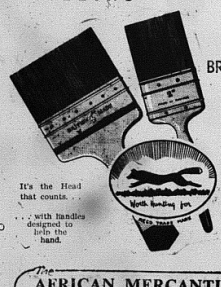

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COLONIAL TIMES

Phone 24521, Reata Road, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 10374.
November 28, 1957

Unnecessary Controversy

THE Secretary of State's announcement that he is proceeding with his decision to amend the Lyttelton Plan must have been received with satisfaction in many quarters. We have already expressed our views on those features of the new scheme which we regard as unsatisfactory. On the whole, we feel the Lennox-Boyd Award should be given a trial, but efforts should continue to be made to introduce changes which will meet the objection of the African community. This last is extremely important because a constitution without Africans fully participating in it loses much of its meaning.

Not that the Colony will not be governed in the absence of African ministers. There has been a government here for more than sixty years without either African or Asian Ministers. But, now, the times are different. We are trying to make progress and it is in this context that African participation becomes necessary. Progress is impossible unless we take Africans with us. Even if we are satisfied that Africans will share in the benefits accruing from the advancing constitutional status of the country, we non-Africans should do whatever we can to secure African association in the actual task of directing that progress.

It is becoming more and more clear every day that there is no division of opinion among Africans on constitutional issues. All political organisations of Africans are, according to newspaper reports, supporting the African Elected Members. No African of any standing in public life has yet expressed disagreement with them. This is what makes it incumbent on all responsible persons to pay heed to the criticism levelled at the Lennox-Boyd award.

We observe, however, that controversy on non-essentials is not being avoided. Nay it is being provoked by uncalled-for statements. Mr. Lennox-Boyd almost went out of his way to state a short while ago that the African Members' rejection of the recent proposals was not representative of African public opinion. With their usual shrewdness, the African Members have made perfect use of this thoughtless remark. The only way to test public opinion in a democracy is to have new elections and the Members have already offered to resign their seats if the Secretary of State wishes to have an opportunity of putting the matter to the vote of the people. This is how an unnecessary remark puts a statesman in a tight corner. The African community's representatives have scored a point here.

There was another similar remark made by a local European politician about Ghana that gave the African Members an occasion to hit back and they did hit back effectively. What is the use of saying that there will not be a Ghana here? Are there not sufficient doubts and suspicions in African minds already? Every effort must be made to understand African psychology, which, incidently, is not different from the psychology of other peoples. Ghana is the first wholly British possession—the Sudan was a condominium—to emerge from "colonial" status. She sits on the same conference table with big powers. She now expresses herself freely in the councils of the world. It is but natural that Africans in other countries should look at Ghana with pride.

There is nothing really fantastic about thinking of the day when Kenya, either alone or in association with certain of her neighbours, will be as free a country as Ghana. What Africans really have in mind is a democratic government chosen by adult franchise on a common roll. This is abundantly clear in their recent statements. Ghana had no non-Africans to consider. Kenya cannot ignore the existence of Europeans, Asians and Arabs who have lived here for generations. But the rights and position of these non-African elements can be safeguarded while allowing the country to progess to self-government at the same time.

People in high places would, therefore, do well to avoid provoking unnecessary controversies. This country can in due course enjoy the Ghana status while at the same time giving equal political, economic, and social rights to the people of non-African origin. We fail to see how this is impossible. What is impossible is to make Kenya as wholly "African" as Ghana. This, we hope, no responsible African envisages.

Ministry of Works

LOST

It is hereby notified for information of the public that a Government Local Purchase Order Form bearing serial No. 53400 has been lost from the Ministry of Works, Nairobi. Any person who presents the said form to a dealer or trader has no authority to do so. Government will not accept any liability on account of goods supplied against this order form.

Any information which may lead to the recovery of the missing document should be communicated by the quickest means to the Chief Accountant, Ministry of Works, Private Bag, Nairobi, Telephone No. 53401 or the nearest Police Station.

Nairobi Artiste's Successful European Tour

It needs wide experience of technique, deep knowledge of psychology and great study of history of Oriental Arts if one is successfully to present Oriental dance programmes in European countries, this is what Mrs. Umadevi the wellknown Nairobi artiste, learnt during her 18-month tour of several European countries.

She told the Colonial Times, "it is surprising how much many a European knows about Indian dances of and other Oriental arts, and all sorts of questions, sometimes very penetrating ones, have to be answered ranging from origins of certain dances to changes in others through the centuries as well as about many other aspects of Indian arts, philosophy and history.

Mrs. Umadevi returned to Nairobi early this month after a successful and highly instructive tour during which she presented two hour, one-person Indian dance programmes in the cities and cultural centres of Switzerland (now the home of Umadevi), Italy, Holland, Denmark, France and, finally, in England. Everywhere people were surprised that a one-person show could be so varied and so interesting, she said. Her best success was in Switzerland and in Paris where audience knew more about Indian arts than does an average Indian in this country and all over Europe one meets scholars of Indian arts, philosophy and history who desire to discuss different aspects of what you present. At these centres Oriental art garbed in Western style, as Ram Gopal does, is not welcomed, they want real oriental flavour.

In Paris University Indian music, philosophy, history and culture are taught and while at all places the audiences are very receptive and appreciative, it is so more particularly in Paris. And, while Switzerland was most appreciative of Umadevi's performances, the greatest success came at Paris and in London. She originally intended giving in London only one performance in King George's Hall in Gt. Russell Street. However, after it was given requests came in from all quarters and she gave five other performances before leaving the City.

It Was Two-way Mission

In Switzerland conducting her own school Umadevi taught Indian dancing to European girls and a Spanish pupil proved very apt. After six months' training the students gave two performances, it was an all-Swiss cast and the success proved astonishing for both in Switzerland, and in Holland and Germany, Umadevi had the honour of appearing in Television programmes, an honour not shared by any other Indian so far.

Zurich has the best and biggest Oriental museum in whole of Europe, the Rietberg Museum, and it has one of the best images of Natraj. Umadevi had privilege of giving a performance in the Museum in typically ancient, oriental surroundings. At the conclusion several professors and scholars congratulated her for an illuminating and interesting show. The Rietberg Museum is famous for its collection of archaeological interest and ancient and modern village costumes. This Indian background gave Umadevi's dances authentic atmosphere which was highly appreciated.

During this tour Umadevi as learnt spanish, Dutch, Scandinavian, Yugoslavian, Hungarian and Bulgarian folk dances. "I am pleased that I visited Europe, for I could harvest something" Umadevi told our reporter with a smile and twinkle in her eyes. She has gained a great deal of experience which would be of value in the future.

Mrs. Umadevi was not keen to talk about her future activities here. She said her plans will unfold in due course and they might come as a sudprise to many. There she cut-short our reporter.

EAST AFRICAN TREES HAVE 750 ENEMIES

After working for seven years at the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization's Muguga, near Nairobi, headquarters on insects which attack trees, Mr. J. C. M. Gardner, the forest entomologist, has listed 750 species which are possibly harmful.

About one third of the insects and pests he has listed were previously unknown to scientists, and Mr. Gardner's survey, which occupies 48 pages of a recent E.A.A.F.R.O. technical publication, took him throughout the three East African territories searching for insects.

He had a wide circle of people collecting insects for him as well, and his own technique often involved tree-climbing, or cutting pieces of bark or wood from forest trees to see the damage the insects had done, and breeding insects in his laboratory.

His survey, which is of considerable economic importance to East Africa, will be continued by another entomologist now that his work at Muguga has ended and he has returned to England.

Plea for New Age Education

Problems for Changing Times

THE success of a school is largely in the hands of the teachers, said Rev. Fr. F. Comerford, Principal of the Dr. Ribeiro Goan School at the prize-giving function held on November 15 last. The Minister for Education, Mr. F. W. Coutts, C.M.G., presided and Mrs. Coutts gave away the prizes. Continuing Rev. Fr. Comerford said any staff-discontent born of financial grievances is fatal to efficiency, and appealed to the Government to place Goan teachers in Goan grant-aided schools on the same footing as their colleagues in other schools in the matter of house allowance, medical care, pensions, etc. Lack of this, he said, prevented past pupils, who qualify as teachers, from returning to their own school for teaching.

Rev. Fr. Comerford pose of education was to advocated separation of enable a man to live in the the Primary School into an full sense of that term." independent unit with a European principal and **Unified Teachers' Service** hoped that the services of Replying, Mr. Coutts a Catholic Sister from said, one day we will be Carysfort Training College, able to provide a unified Dublin, will be utilized with teachers' service along the benefit to the school and lines of those created in the community as a whole. Britain" and supported the Principal's plea that in

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As for the maintenance future Goan should look and improvements of the more and more towards school buildings, the princi- other trades than to the pal suggested that if each clerical services only. Goan adult contributed Shs. A start was made for the 10/- per year for the next 10/- Fund, the first three years there would be and second contribution enough money to cover the coming from Mr. Coutts and cost of all the proposed ex- the President of the Goan tensions. He emphasised Overseas Association, Mr. that, he was "not asking J. D'Mello. After the dis- great things, but just a tribution of prizes by Mrs. little which if not done now Coutts, a Vote of Thanks will be too late to attempt was proposed by Dr. J. in a few years time. D'Mello.

K.A.P.E. Problem

Describing all children belonging to three catagories, viz. "Some are by nature clever, some average and not a few dull," the speaker said no amount of tuition will turn the dull into bright pupil. Thus, every year quite a few are bound to fail in the K.A.P.E.examination or just pass with marginal marks. With the expansion of African education, the Civil Service will pass into African hands For these reasons a more technical and practical bent in Goan education was desirable and therefore, he thought, the recent introduction of Secondary when the children are older. Modern Schools was a correct beginning of solution of a difficult problem. He concluded by emphasising the need to meet new demands of a scientific age and increasing stress on the cultivation of finer things of life — "the pur-

Women Workers

Washington, — "The average young women in the United States today can look forward to being a member of the working population at some time in her life," says Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of Labour for Women's Affairs and chief of that department's Women's Bureau. The usual pattern is to work at a job as soon as she leaves school, continue working during the early years of marriage, retire to raise a family, and return to the business world Thus, of the estimated 5,000,000 new women workers in the U.S. labour force during the next decade, the greatest number will include the young- more mature women.

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Mr. Harji Arya extends his grateful thanks to KAMAL ARTS, Nairobi; E.A. RAJPUT LEAGUE, Nakuru; CUTCHI GUJARATI HINDU UNION, Kericho; NYANZA PICTURE PALACE and MR. GULAB GUDKA of Kisumu and all others without whose support and active help this success would not have been possible.

Repeat shows will be performed in Nairobi next month and will be managed by KAMAL ARTS, Nairobi.

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'Why Do You Want More Seats?'

MR. USHER ASKS AFRICANS IN MOMBASA MEETING

'HEADS COUNT' MBOYA RETORTS

MOMBASA'S Sunday morning quiet was shattered last week when Africans and Indians gathered in the Tononoka Social Centre to hear Mr. Usher, the European Member for Mombasa put forward the European case. Mr. Usher was answered by Mr. Ngala, the Member for the Coast, who dealt with the special constitutional points, and by Mr. Tom Mboya, the Member for Nairobi, who delivered fiery polemic on the rights of the Africans.

Watched by critical Africans who overflowed through doors and windows and packed the galleries so full that the legs of those in front dangled carelessly over the huge picture of Her Majesty which covers the wall, Mr. Usher expounded the European attitude to the Lennox-Boyd proposals.

His first point was that since the communities in Kenya had been unable to reach agreement themselves, they had had to call in a referee in the shape of Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and he went on, "when one calls in a referee one must play to the whistle." It was because of this that the European had not disputed what had been imposed.

He continued by saying that he could not understand why the Africans wanted as many as 15 seats while they remained in opposition, since the opposition could only criticise and make comments and since one man speaking a few words of good sense was better than twenty making long speeches. He added that the since he had been in the Council, African representation had increased from 4 to 6 to 8 to 14 and that this made him giddy.

"I do not believe," he went on, "nor do any of my colleagues, that this country can be properly governed by any one race. Consequently we welcome the twelve non-communal seats. By this means we believe we can find people who can look at any question without prejudice or racial feeling. The danger however, he said, was that because of the tight racial groups within the Council, Members would only vote for people whom they thought would support their own interests. Legislative Council, he went on, was not the place to talk politics, politics should be aired at meetings like this, and one of the bad things about the Lennox-Boyd Plan was that it would bring more people into the Legislative Council who would want to talk and everyone else would have to listen."

In conclusion, he asked all people "to be cool, to be patient, to use judgment and to remember that the only way for civilised people to sort out their differences was to get together and discuss the problems."

Ngala Answers

Mr. Ngala then spoke and dealt with the specific constitutional issues arising from Mr. Usher's speech. The Europeans, he said, did not care what were the objections and the difficulties of the Africans. "We claimed 15 seats and we explained our reasons thoroughly and they still do not understand. If one speaks one word in Legco, one confuses twenty." The Europeans, he went on, thought that to get six seats would satisfy the Africans, but not when they knew that these were the last seats they would ever get. On the subject of the selective seats, he said, that they sounded very good but because the Europeans had the majority in Legislative Council they would select 'black Europeans' and the seats would be taken by those Africans who were favourable to European interests."

In conclusion, he said, that the Government could not compel people to agree to the constitution. Mr. Lennox-Boyd had suggested that the African Members who had rejected the proposals did not represent the

(Continued on page 2)

LAST July Kamau Ndamaiya could not read a word but on Thursday evening in Bahati Community Centre he read a newspaper report to over two hundred people and received one of the first literacy certificate to be awarded in the Adult Literacy Campaign. The certificates were given out by Mr. Dedan Githegi, the Assistant African Affairs Officer of Nairobi and Dr. Kiano of the Royal Technical College spoke on the 'Key to Knowledge.'

Kenya Party

THE formation of a new political party is an important event in any country and the formation of a party in Kenya which includes people from all races is a matter of special significance. In order to find out what the aims of the new Kenya Party really are, we put some questions to the Secretary, Mr. Abdul Ghafur Sheikh.

Q.: Is this party in fact organised by the Capricorn Africa Society?

A.: The Capricorn Africa Society and the Kenya Party are two separate entities. Capricorn has never been organised politically, because it likes to include people like civil servants and clergymen who do not want to become politically involved. The philosophy which activates the two bodies is roughly the same and the relationship between them something like that between the Fabian Bureau and the Labour Party.

Q.: In the constitution of the party it says that it is hoped to promote a "parliamentary democracy based on a qualitative common roll." To many people "democracy" and "qualitative common roll" are contradictory terms. Can you explain this phrase?

A.: Democracy does not mean that all the people must vote. In fact in Greece, where the term originated, there was a large disenfranchised class and in the democracy of Switzerland the women do not vote. Democracy as used here means a democracy of those qualified to vote.

Q.: In thirty years time, if the Kenya Party were in power and in your view the country were ideally governed, what would be the political position?

A.: The qualitative franchise is a ladder and the speed with which people climb it will depend upon the intensity with which those already on the ladder work to enfranchise the others and the desire of those off the roll to become voters. But the aim is that eventually everyone should vote.

Q.: We have recently seen an example in Central Africa of what can happen with a qualitative franchise. Will the result in Kenya be the same?

A.: The Africans in Kenya need not fear a qualified franchise as in Central Africa, because they will have a majority right from the start. A research organisation will have to be set up to go into the details of the franchise but it is probable that the Africans will outnumber the other voters by about 5 to 1.

Q.: What does the party think about the Lennox-Boyd proposals?

A.: The party is too young as yet to have an agreed policy on all questions, but one thing I can say now is that we will never be content with only half of what we want. The value of the twelve selective seats will depend on whether the people elected are able to agree among themselves on a just and racially unbiased course of action.

Q.: What would the party's economic policy be if it came to power?

A.: Here again we have no detailed policy though it is hoped later to hold an economic conference, but we feel very strongly that greater strides will be made economically when there is a non-racial element in power.

Asian Elected Members Declare New Constitution Unsatisfactory

'Europeans Still Dominant'

A STATEMENT issued by the Asian Elected Members (excluding Mr. Nathoo and Mr. Mangat) and having the support of the ad hoc committee of the Kenya Indian Congress, declares that the Lennox-Boyd proposals as they stand are "unsatisfactory and inadequate in important aspects, whether from the point of view of the Asian Community or of the country as a whole." The statement comments as follows on the various issues:—

Representation:

The under-representation of the Asian Community has not been remedied. They have only nine members while the Europeans have twenty though Asians in Kenya outnumber Europeans by three to one.

Selective Seats:

Though the Asians will gain three new members through these seats, because the members are to be elected by the Legislative Council and because the Europeans have a majority in that Council, the people chosen will be those wanted by the Europeans. It is therefore essential that only persons nominated by the Asian Elected Members should be eligible for election to these seats.

Council of State:

It is necessary that warning be given that if the powers, functions and composition of the proposed Council of State are such that it will be a barrier to proper political progress or a preserver of unjust racial privileges, the Council of State will not enjoy the necessary measure of confidence and support. The constitution, therefore, of any such body will need to be very carefully considered.

Ministers:

The existence of Elected Ministers responsible to mono-racial constituencies is preserved and is a great barrier to progress in the non-political spheres and is unlikely to create or maintain confidence in the Government. As many as six out of the fourteen Ministers may be European Elected or drawn from the selection, and therefore European influenced members, with the result that settler influence in the Council of Ministers will be greatly increased.

The Arab Community:

The Arab community which used to be treated as a separate unit has in the reckoning for the selective seats been taken as part of the Asian Community thus reducing the number of Asian members.

African Members' Rejection:

It is noted with the greatest concern that the proposals have been rejected by the African Members. It is considered that political stability, racial understanding and the general welfare of the colony will be greatly promoted if a constitution were framed in a manner acceptable to all races. This could be achieved if a constitution were framed in the light of representations of all races under the chairmanship of an impartial person from outside the Colony.

BACKGROUND TO MOMBASA UNREST

Dock Workers' Union Tells the Story

DURING this week an arbitration tribunal in Mombasa is discussing the wage and service claims put forward by the Dock Workers' Union. The background to the recent strike is very confused, so for the interest of readers we here set out the sequence of events that have made the tribunal necessary, as told to our reporter by the Dock Workers' Union.

Early in September some of the winchmen from the dock complained to the Union and said that it was unfair that some should be paid off at 11 p.m. while others worked on until 5 a.m., and that there was too much uncertainty about the hours of work. The President of the Union said that he would bring the matter up with the Employers and get the men back to work.

23rd September

A meeting was held between the employers and the Union and the minutes record that the employers "undertook, within operational limits, to do anything they could to ensure that gangs either finished at 11 p.m. or worked right through the night, though they reiterated that they still reserved the right to retain or pay off winchmen at 11 p.m. as Port working demanded." The Union representatives were not happy about this, but agreed to await further developments.

7th November

The casual workers queueing up for employment in the Labour Compound were told by a Labour Superintendant that they should submit their grievances through him and not through the Union. He said that on 23rd September their leaders had signed an agreement with the employers disposing of their grievance about the working hours.

8th November

The casual workers asked the Superintendant to produce these signatures. When he could not do so they went on strike. The Port officials then asked the Union to tell the men to go back to work. The Union leaders refused and said that as the Superintendant had said that he could do everything, he should tell the men to go back. Finally the Assistant Industrial Relations Officer explained to the men that no agreement had been signed. The casual labour said that they would forget about the hours of the winchmen but that they were now striking for increased pay.

9th November

All the casual labour came out on strike and by intimidation brought most of the monthly labour out

(Continued on page 2)

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Dock Workers' Story

(Continued from page 1)

as well. The Union was summoned all the men to a meeting, but though Union members agreed to go back while negotiations were carried out, the others refused. The strike became general.

10th November

Mr. Tom Mboya, the General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, arrived in Mombasa and held a meeting of nearly 10,000 workers in the stadium. He told them to go back to work and that their grievances would be dealt with.

11th November

All workers went back and the docks returned to normal.

12th November

The Joint Industrial Council met all day but failed to reach agreement on the claim already submitted for an increase of 4 Shs. a month for casuals and 20 Shs. a month for monthly labour.

13th November

Mr. Husband, the Deputy Labour Commissioner was appointed as conciliator.

20th and 21st November

The Conciliation talks ended in a dead-lock.

23rd November

Mr. Justice Edmonds was appointed as arbitrator and pamphlets were circulated by the Union asking the workers to be patient and saying that arbitration must be given a fair trial.

2nd December

The tribunal opened in court, and continued throughout this week, the case for the employers being put by Mr. R. J. Cleasby, a Mombasa advocate and the case for the workers by Mr. Tom Mboya. The Assessors are: Mr. Ngala, Member for the Coast and Captain Hamley a retired Port Manager.

The workers are claiming:—

a) Rise of 5 Shs. a month for casual and 20 Shs. a month for monthly workers.

b) Guaranteed payment of a full shift once the work has started.

c) Payment of overtime for Sunday work for all categories of workers.

d) Annual leave of 24 paid days instead of 14 for monthly workers.

The general Secretary of the Union, Mr. Francis N. Gathuna said: "I think there must be giving and taking but I can see something coming out of this for us. The workers are very restless and this weakens the port."

Mombasa Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

people "Will all those," said Mr. Ngala, "who agree that we were right to reject stand up!" And the hall rose in a tumultuous clamour.

"Rather Be Back in the Trees"

Much of what Mr. Mboya had to say has been heard before but in his smart Western suit, his Leo hat and his Masai robe he managed to keep his audience spell-bound for an hour and a half. He attacked the European press, the European public and politicians who took the Africans for granted and those people who tried to give the African an inferiority complex. "I would rather," he said, "be back in the trees playing with monkeys, than be a slave to anyone."

"The European came," he went on, "and told us that the best way of life is Christian and the best form of Government democracy. I am only repeating what they have said, and yet he can called a tinshed racist. Now they tell us we are not yet ready for democracy, though of course we are ready for Christianity."

He emphasised that the African was not alone in his struggle and that all over the world people were demanding a place in the society and the government of their countries "irrespective of whether they were educated or illiterate, short or tall, fat or thin." In Kenya, Africans were suspicious of European intentions because they looked down and saw what was happening in South and Central Africa. In South Africa the Africans were told that as they developed they would have a greater say in the Government, but in fact exactly the reverse happened and as they developed they were struck off the voters roll. Only recently the same pledge had been given in Central Africa and yet despite the objections of the African Affairs Board the British Government had passed a franchise bill that could only further weaken the African representation. If Kenya is not to be Ghana, not to be South Africa, Mr. Mboya asked, what is it to be?

Votes Counted by Heads

With reference to Mr. Usher's speech, he had only two points to make. One was that if Mr. Usher honestly could not understand why the Africans wanted more representation, he must remember that Legislative Council sometimes voted and that votes were counted by heads. He also said "when Mr. Usher talked of Christianity I thought he was going to say we Christians believe that all men are equal but he said something else instead. I forget what."

In conclusion Mr. Mboya offered two pieces of advice to the Europeans, first that they should practise what they preach and second that they should wake up to the situation around them.

"The African" he said "is going fight for his rightful position in the Government and in society, and no matter who stands in the way, he will get there."

World Fair at Brussels

Many people from East Africa are expected to visit the Brussels World Fair which is being held from next April to October, according to Mr. J. P. Jamnet, Commercial Manager of Air France in Nairobi.

Mr. Jammet added that he had already received a large number of enquiries and had told people that Air France aircraft would connect with Sabena Airlines helicopters and ordinary aircraft in Paris for the journey to Brussels.

Possibly the only East African to have had a preview of the Fair is Mr. M. H. Niemeyer, a local travel agent who arrived back in Nairobi from Brussels recently.

He said the dominant feature of the Fair — which is about 50 countries will be exhibiting — was the 330 ft. high Atomium, consisting of nine giant aluminium spheres representing an elementary crystal of metal 150 million times enlarged. Some of the spheres would contain radio and television and exhibits of progress in atomic energy. They would be accessible to the public by means of lifts and escalators. In the 'top-most sphere there would be a restaurant serving first-class meals.

Mr. Niemeyer said a special organisation had been set up to handle the accommodation arrangements for the exhibition. A 4,000 bed hotel had been built near the exhibition site to supplement the existing accommodation in Brussels.

"When the Fair opens next April it will have involved over 50 years preparation." Mr. Niemeyer said. It was estimated that 35 million people would visit the World Fair between April and October, he added.

Study Mission from U.S.

Three members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress arrived in Nairobi last week.

They are part of a Study Mission of the House Foreign Affairs Committee making a tour of European and African countries to examine U.S. foreign policy and overseas operations, with special regard to matters affecting legislation.

The Study Mission is headed by Representative Wayne L. Hays, Democrat of Ohio. Other members visiting Nairobi are Representatives Marguerite Stitt Church (Republican — Illinois), and Barratt O'Hara (Democrat — Illinois).

Girls' Hostel in Kampala

The foundation stone of Parvatiben Muljibhai Madhvani Lohana Girls Hostel, was laid by Lady Crawford, last Sunday in Kampala.

This will be the first Indian girls hostel of its type to be built in Kampala and will cater for about 100 Indian girls from up-country. The estimated cost of this building will be about £15,000 to £22,500.

Mr. Muljibhai Madhvani has donated a sum of Shs. 1,25,000/- for this hostel.

Cultural Society to Admit Non-Africans

At a meeting of the Cultural Society of New Africa last Sunday afternoon, it was decided after much discussion to admit non-Africans as Honorary Members.

The chairman Dr. Kiano, said that many non-Africans, Asians especially, had suggested that the Society amend its constitution, (which now limited membership to Africans over the age of 18) so that non-Africans could become members. "Culture," he said, "knew no bounds" and he supported the motion that honorary membership should be open to other races. In the end a number of members who felt that if the motion were passed Africans would associate the Society with Capricorn were outvoted and the resolution carried.

The chairman, Dr. Kiano, and the Treasurer, Mr. John Seroney, were unanimously elected for another year and the achievements of the Society were reviewed. Dr. Kiano said that the Society did not confine its activities to Kenya and requests for branches to be opened had come from all over East Africa. The Society's Overseas Education Bureau had been set up and had already sent seven students overseas.

Dealing briefly with the functions of the Bureau, he said that among other things it had to raise funds, contact people abroad, award scholarships to deserving students and grapple with all the matters connected with the educational activities of the Society.

Nomination for Indian Colleges

The Indian Government has invited applications from students of Indian origin domiciled in British East Africa for nomination to reserved seats in medical, engineering and other professional colleges for the academic years 1958-59.

The prescribed application forms and further details are available from the Office of the Commission for India in British East Africa, P.O. Box 30074 Nairobi (Kenya).

VISIT OF COMMISSIONER-IN-CHIEF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

Major General J. M. Kirkman, C.B.C.B.E., recently appointed Commissioner-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade, in the place of the late Lt. General Sir Otto Lund, K.C.B.D.S.O., is making a tour of East Africa to meet members of the Brigade and prominent people of the Colony.

General Kirkman's Tour is planned as follows:—(Subject to change):—

Uganda: Saturday, 30th November, 1957 to Saturday, 7th December, 1957.

Kenya: Saturday, 7th December, 1957 to 14th December, 1957.

Zanzibar: Sunday, 15th December, 1957 to 17th December, 1957.

Tanganyika: Tuesday, 17th December, 1957 to 21st December, 1957.

At each centre he will inspect detachments of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Eight Killed in Frontier Clashes

Police in the Northern Frontier Province have reported to Colony Police Headquarters in Nairobi that six Dongiro tribesmen have been killed in two separate small raids carried out by Keroma (a small tribe living in the south-west corner of Ethiopia) and Merille tribesmen from Ethiopia. The raids took place in the Soya area of the Ilemi triangle.

In the first raid two Dongiro tribesmen were killed and 150 cattle were stolen by the Keroma.

In the second raid three Dongiro were killed and three were wounded by Merille. One of the wounded has since died.

MORE AFRICANS TAKE UP COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

The Modern College of Commerce, Mombasa, celebrated its annual prize distribution function last week when Mr. K. N. Maudsley of Education Department was in the chair.

The Principal, Mr. Azli giving a review of the College, stated that there were now 427 pupils attending the College, compared with 356 in 1956 and to cope with the increase, the College employed a staff of five teachers.

A noticeable feature of the current year at the College has been the increasing number of African pupils who now comprised half the total number of pupils—"an encouraging sign of their interest in keeping abreast of the advancing commercial world".

Governor Sees New High Commission Building

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, chairman of the East Africa High Commission, spent an hour inspecting the High Commission's new headquarters in Nairobi. Sir Evelyn, who was shown round by the Administrator, Sir Bruce Hutt, visited every floor, and also went on the roof of the building from which there is an excellent view of the city.

Sir Evelyn saw the conference hall in which the Central Legislative Assembly is to meet next March, the committee rooms, which are panelled with timber given by the Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda Governments, the Administrator's office, canteen, and several department which are now working in the building including that of the Kenya Inland Revenue, and Income Tax and Directorate of Civil Aviation.

IN BRIEF — COLONIAL TIMES DIARY

• Thika Township Intermediate School, built at a total cost of £12,000, provided entirely by the Kenya Government, was opened this week by the Director of Education, Mr. W. J. D. Wadley.

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• As a result of a Development Scholarship awarded by the Kenya Government, Mr. J. R. Kinothia, at present teaching at the Approved School, Kabete, can now become a candidate for greater responsibility in his chosen field. Mr. Kinothia's scholarship for study in the United Kingdom is one of six awarded by the Selection Board for Kenya Development Scholarships at a recent sitting.

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• The Ministry of Community Development, whose rehabilitation work among Mau Mau detainees has been publicly praised, is now also giving considerable attention to social welfare work among Africans in the Nairobi County Council area and at Starehe, the housing estate in Nairobi city for African Government employees.

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• Nearly £60,000 has been included in the Colony's Development estimates for the building of a new boys' day secondary school in Nairobi during 1958 — to be ready for occupation in January, 1959 — and for improvements and extensions at the present Delamere High School on Hospital Hill, Nairobi.

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• The Coast Province Tribal Police training sergeant, Kibiegon arap Magerer, has been awarded the Stick of Honour for the best all-round performance on the recent N.C.O.'s training course at the Police Training School at Kiganjo.

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• In a circular letter, the chairman, Senior Chief Elijah arap Chepkwony, of Nandi, and the secretary-treasurer, the Rev. Robert McKemey, both of the African Anglican Church Building Committee, have launched an appeal for Shillings 40,000/- to complete a well-built church for all races at Kapsabet, in the Nandi District.

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• Mr. Simeon Sabwa, the District Education Officer at Kabarnet, recently opened the first stone-built primary school at Baoe, in Baringo District, Rift Valley Province. Many people of the Tugen tribe attended the ceremony.

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• To enable it to increase its health services the Central Nyanza African District Council has bought at a cost of £3,000, two modern British ambulances, the first of their kind to operate in Nyanza Province.

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Standard Bank Dividend

The Directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited have resolved to pay to shareholders as interim dividend payable in British currency of 1/- per share, subject to Income Tax at the United Kingdom standard rate 6/6d. in the £

Warrants will be posted on 25th January next.

At 30th September last the Bank's investments stood in the books at less than market value at that date, and all usual and necessary provisions have been made.

Transfer books will be closed from 1st to 14th January, 1958, both dates inclusive.

Hindu Crematorium, Kisumu

At a general meeting of Hindu Crematorium Society, Kisumu held recently the following were elected as office bearers for the year 1957/58:—Mr. R. K. Bhayani, President; Mr. Lavjibhai R. Voralia, Vice-President; Mr. Chhaganlal D. Tanna, Hon. Secretary; Mr. Muljibhai J. Raja Hon. Jt. Secretary; Mr. V. N. Badiani, Treasurer; Mr. Rugnath Makanji, Store Keeper; Mr. Keshubhai L. Patel, Auditor.

Engagement

Engagement of Shri Navinchandra, eldest son of Shri R. B. Pandya, Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, took place recently in Mombasa, at his residence, Whitpal, in Cliff Avenue, with Miss Usha Devi, daughter of Shri Vasantray Jayshanker Dave, of Lodg Trichardt, Northern Transvaal, South Africa.

Railway Earnings

The total earnings from railways and harbours services in the month of October, 1957, were approximately £1,976,000 compared with £1,714,000 for October, 1956, and £1,854,000 in September, 1957. The increases in Railway rates and fares that came into effect in October are responsible for a substantial proportion of the increases in revenue recorded.

Alego Nagar Union — Meeting

There will be a meeting of the Alego Nagar Union on the 8th December in the Kalolenl Social Hall, from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Members of all sub-branches within the Nairobi Area and any new members will be welcome.

Agenda: (1) Collection for educational activities, (2) Report of constitutional committee, (3) Other business affecting the Union.

Punjabi Brahmins To Meet

A general meeting of Punjabi Brahmins will be held at the City High School (D. A. V. High School), Fort Hall Road, on Saturday, 7th December, 1957 at 5 p.m. All Punjabi Brahmins are invited to attend in time.

Mayor To Open Maternity Home

On Saturday the 7th December, 1957, the Mayor of Nairobi, Alderman H. Travis, will open the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Nairobi South.

Mr. Khaurana On Leave

Mr. Khaurana, the first secretary of the Commission for India, has gone on leave. He will be back in the office on December 20.

The "Students' Own"

The City Primary School has published its students' annual magazine, the "Students' Own". This nicely produced issue is printed in three vernacular languages besides English.

Dangers of Un-inspected Meat

An African doctor has warned Africans of the dangers of eating meat that has not been properly inspected.

"During the past few months, I have had about one case a day of patients suffering from tapeworm, caused through eating infected meat," he said.

Anthrax was another disease which could result from eating infected meat. The disease often caused serious illness and sometimes proved fatal.

The doctor urged Africans to forget any prejudices they might have about eating cutlled meat supplied by the Kenya Meat Commission.

"We Shall Go On Strike If Necessary", Says Mboya

At a meeting in Makadara Hall last Saturday, Mr. Tom Mboya, the Member for Nairobi and General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, attacked the recent announcement that the Government was unable to meet the promised increase in the minimum wage scale and said "We are prepared to cooperate with Government and the employers to create a peaceful atmosphere, but unless these two co-operate with us, we know what to do and we shall go on strike."

"I speak on behalf of the K.F.L. as well as all the Trade Unions," he continued, "when I say that the Government never consulted us when they made this most revolting announcement, nor did they consult other people concerned. We must demand from the Government that measures be taken to stop further inflation and reduce that margin of profit enjoyed by employers. We shall not acquiesce in any plan which adversely affects workers' wages and conditions of work. We have a right to demand higher pay because I am sure the employers can afford to sacrifice something in order to raise the minimum wage level in accordance with the recommendations of the Wages Advisory Board and the Carpenter Committee."

Mr. Mboya went on to challenge the Lennox-Boyd proposals and to answer Mr. Lennox-Boyd's remarks in the House of Commons which implied that the African Members did not speak for the mass of the African people.

"If we do not represent you who does . . . the Chiefs and the Homeguard?" "No" cried the audience. "Then," he went on, "it will be for you to prove him wrong by re-electing us if we have to resign."

African Members Should Resign

Kenya Africans studying at Bombay have issued a statement supporting in full the stand taken by the African Elected Members on the constitutional crisis, but further suggesting that they should now withdraw altogether from the Legislature.

"The Members must resign," says the statement, "that their strength does not lie in the settler dominated Legislature but outside it. They should show their disapproval of the proposals not only by refusing Ministerial Posts as they have commendably done, but also by withdrawing from the Council. They should then go to their people and mobilise opinion against the proposals. Since their attempt to reach agreement has failed, the only weapons that the Africans can employ are boycott and non-cooperation and they should organise the whole country emmass.

They also suggest that the Members should draft a transitional constitution and present it to the Colonial Office. This draft-constitution should outline in unmistakable terms, the Government the Africans want. It should also indicate clearly the place of the minority groups in Kenya. Together these form the basis of constitutional talks to be conducted by a disinterested party.

સુપ્રીમ હોટેલ

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COLONIAL TIMES

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December 5, 1957

REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

By: KAROUS

Two Steps Forward, - One Step Back

THE agreement announced between the Kenya Federation of Labour and the Employers' Association is an encouraging sign that both sides of industry in Kenya are determined to avoid the bitter struggles that have marked the evolution of industrial relations in Europe. For the employers, this means that the most enlightened firms have abandoned the attempt to use Works' Councils

CONSTITUTIONAL SITUATION

By:

Masinde Muliro

Member for Nyanza North.

TO understand the present political crisis one has to go back to the African Elections in March of this year. On the 11th of March, Nyanza North had won the elections. The six of us who were in the field had all declared that we did not like the Lyttelton Proposals of political blackmail in Kenya. The constituency therefore was sure from our political electioneering campaign

sentation (iii) African participation in the Government and (iv) Safeguards (a) 10 years stand still (b) Council of State.

The stand taken by African Elected Members was that all the four points could be discussed only when Item No. 1 had been discussed and finalised. The Colonial Secretary on the other hand maintained that no agreement could be arrived at on any single item, including African increased representation, without agreeing on the other items. The deadlock for which the African is

natural growth of African Political consciousness. They are both unnecessary. The Africans are safer in the hands of the Colonial Office rather than in the hands of local settlers. This is the main reason behind the African Elected Members' rejection of the present Lennox-Boyd Constitution would mean accepting our own political defeat. The Europeans are entrenching themselves into a set of privileges. If this was not the case there was no moral reason why they demanded

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Girls' Hostel in Kampala

The foundation stone of Parvatiben Muljibhai Madhvani Lohana Girls Hostel, was laid by Lady Crawford, last Sunday in Kampala.

This will be the first Indian girls hostel of its type to be built in Kampala and will cater for about 100 Indian girls from up-country. The estimated cost of this building will be about £15,000 to £22,000.

Mr. Muljibhai Madhvani has donated a sum of Shs

If Necessary"; Says Mboya

At a meeting in Makadara Hall last Saturday, Mr. Tom Mboya, the Member for Nairobi and General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labour, attacked the recent announcement that the Government was unable to meet the promised increase in the minimum wage scale and said "We are prepared to co-operate with Government and the employers to create a peaceful atmosphere, but unless these two co-operate with us, we know what to do and we shall go on strike."

He spoke on behalf of the

ed, "when I say that the Government never consulted us when they made this most revolting announcement, nor did they consult other people concerned. We must demand from the Government that measures be taken to stop further inflation and reduce that margin of profit enjoyed by employers. We shall not aquiesce in any plan which adversely affects workers' wages and conditions of work. We have a right to demand higher pay because I am sure the employers can afford to sacrifice something in order to raise the misi-

dations of the Wages Advisory Board and the Carpenter Committee."

Mr. Mboya went on to challenge the Lennox-Boyd proposals and to answer Mr. Lennox-Boyd's remarks in the House of Commons which implied that the African Members did not speak for the mass of the African people.

"If we do not represent you who does . . . the Chiefs and the Homeguard!" "No" cried the audience. "Then," he went on, "it will be for you to prove him

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LONDON LETTER

Communist Camp Claims New Solidarity

LONDON, November 26.

REPRESENTATIVES of Communist and workers' parties in 12 countries, who were attending the celebrations in Moscow marking the 40th anniversary of the Russian revolution, have signed a declaration proclaiming the achievement of new solidarity in the Communist camp.

Much of the communique was devoted to criticism of the "aggressive imperialist forces and their stooges," the notorious Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine," and the "SEATO aggressive block."

Although Yugoslavia was conspicuously absent from the list of signatories, China and Poland fully subscribed to this first multi-lateral pronouncement of international Communism since the dissolution of the Cominform in 1956.

The Yugoslav delegation did not, apparently, take part in the three-day conference, but Mr. Khrushchev and other senior Russian and foreign Communist leaders, were known to have had talks with Mr. Kardelj, who led the Yugoslav delegation.

Among the more significant outcomes of the conference has been the apparently complete acceptance by China and Poland of the unchallenged leadership of the Kremlin in world communism.

Communist Camp

Addressing some 3,000 Chinese students now attending the Moscow University before his return to Peking, Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese leader, said: "The Socialist camp must have a head, and that head is the Soviet Union. Communists and workers in these countries must also have a head, and that head is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

In somewhat less categorical language, the Polish leader, Mr. Gomulka, expressed the same ideas in a speech to the Supreme Soviet on November 6th, in which he characterised Russia as "the first among equals."

According to the official report, enlarged periodic conference of representatives of Communist parties from throughout the world will be held eventually, even though there is no intention to revive the Cominform, as such.

With the possible exception of Yugoslavia, international communism again presents a defiant, united front displaying unqualified confidence in the future. Foreign observers in Moscow believe that the next step is likely to be a world-wide Communist peace offensive, with special emphasis on the neutralist, under-developed areas in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

Future Policy

Many interpretations have been put on the Moscow declaration. London observers, for instance, believe that it shows that Mr. Khrushchev did not have everything his own way. They draw satisfaction from the fact that Yugoslavia did not sign it.

These observers also point to the general vagueness of the communique about future action and policy, arguing that this shows that no real unity of purpose had been achieved. No new international organisation had been formed.

The general principle of Yugoslav policy is not to associate with any Power blocks and this is given as the chief reason for her absence from the signatories. However, according to Yugoslav sources, it did not mean that the Socialist League did not want to collaborate with the Communist parties — or with the Socialist parties — in the West.

But this does not explain why two of the most important Yugoslav leaders — Edward Kardelj, the chief ideologist, and Aleksander Rankovic, the chief party and policy organiser — took part in the talks. They must have known what the 12 Communist parties and countries would form a block.

The most likely explanation is that definite differences of view have arisen among the Yugoslav leaders as to how far collaboration with the Soviet-Chinese block should go and that these differences were only settled by a late — most likely, temporary — decision in favour of non-participation.

Key Paragraph

There are Western observers who hold the view that there is more in the communique than meets the eye. They argue that a key paragraph camouflages the setting up of one or more skeleton organisations.

This paragraph speaks of the "decision" to hold conferences of Communist and workers' parties to discuss "current problems; share experiences; study each other's view and concert action," considering this procedure "expedient in present circumstances."

There is reason to believe that these conferences will be regional ones. One East European source expected the Moscow conference to decide to set up regional bodies, in due course to match the main alliances of the Atlantic Powers.

The 6,000-word declaration is regarded as a mixture of Stalins Mao's and Khrushchev's views on Communist policy, especially the "nine basic laws" on Socialist revolution and construction. The first, fourth and eighth are to be regarded as the most significant.

The first lays down the supremecy of the Communist Party in all Communist States.

"Go Slow"

In this context, Eastern European officials in London attach importance to the decision that the new President of Czechoslovakia will keep the post of Secretary-General of the Communist Party, thus combining the two most important offices in the State.

Mao Tse-Tung is the only other Communist leader so far who combines these two. The fourth basic law established "gradual Socialist reconstruction of agriculture," which is taken to indicate that the Communist leaders, faced with the resistance of the farmers to collectivisation, the go-slow tactics of the "collectivised" peasants and the need of more food for the big cities and industrial areas, have decided to go easy on collectivising agriculture.

The eighth basic law — about defence — indicates increased military co-operation. Communist sources expect the Soviet Union to anticipate the military decisions of the NATO "summit" conference by announcing, at that time, the setting up of jointly-controlled missile bases in East European countries, especially in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, in the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Communist countries objected to a resolution (approved by 51 votes to 11) sponsored by the West, which grants funds up to the end of next year for the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East.

PEOPLE

Shell P.R.O. Entertains

MR. M. B. COOPER, the Public Relations Officer of the Shell Co., Nairobi, and MRS. COOPER, entertained on Thursday last a number of their friends to Sundowner at their beautiful home in the Hospital Hill Road overlooking the wide, terraced, colourful gardens that remind one of the Kashmir scene.

Among the fifty odd guests were seen the Indian Commissioner and Mrs. Prem Krishen, Mr. & Mrs. A. Rose and Mr. & Mrs. G. Lowden of the British Council, Mr. & Mrs. M. N. Evans and other heads of the Information Services, several journalists representing the Nairobi press, Mr. M. A. Acharya and Mr. John Machura the two stalwarts of the United Kenya Club, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Khouranna of the Indian Commission and many other wellknown people in social circles.

•

• **Mr. V. P. Inamdar** and **Mr. K. S. Bawa,** the two wellknown presonalities in the Nairobi Asian drama would have together opened an office in the Bank of Baroda building to write all kinds of insurance business. They would also pool their knowledge and effort to bring good plays on the Nairobi stage.

•

• **The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Galloway** accompanied by the Countess Galloway and Captain **William A. Laird** paid a two-day visit to Nairobi to meet members of the Scottish Freemasonry in Nairobi and their wives. The Earl, an Honorary Colonel of the 7th Battalion the Queen's Own Scottish Borderers, Her Majesty's Lieutenant and a J.P., is Right Worshipful the Past Grand Master Mason of Scotland and the First Grand Principal of Scottish R. A. Masonry, Capt. William Laird is the Grand Secretary of the Order. Both of them were accorded hearty welcome by East Africa's Scottish Masons, and they and the Countess were delighted with Kenya hospitality and the spirit of fraternity prevailing here. The Earl and the Countess spent an afternoon with Hon. Mr. Kirpal Singh & Mrs. Sagoo at the Parliament building meeting members of Government and seeing Kenya from within.

Nigerian Presents Bouquet to Duchess

Grace Odili, from Nigeria, presents a bouquet to the Duchess of Northumberland after the opening of a bazaar in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association, held recently in Newcastle, England.

PEN PALS WED

B.A. Bride for M.A. in Ukamba Ceremony

A TRANSATLANTIC romance reached fulfilment on Saturday last when MR. TITUS MBATHI, Community Development Officer, Kitui, was married at Mulango to MISS CATHRYN FUSSELL, American-born graduate of Providence Berrington Bible College, U.S.A.

Best man at the wedding was Mr. John Mbiti, who had gone from Ukamba country to study in America, and while preparing to graduate in Honours Theology, he got his schoolfriend Titus to write from Kenya to Cathryn, the charming, coloured fellow-student at Providence College. 'It was telepathy,' said Mr. Mbathi, of his engagement by post to the girl he had never met.

The ceremony was performed by The Rev. William J. Davis, of the Africa Inland Mission, in a packed Church, at which many guests were present, including the D.C., Kitui. In the afternoon, a service of dedication took place at All Souls' Church, Machakos, and a Reception was held at the Travellers Rest Hotel. The bride wore a full-length dress in white lace over taffeta with a short white veil. The matron of honour, Mrs. Kyale Mwendwa, wore a torquoise brocade gown, and the bridesmaids, in pale green chiffon, were Vilija King'ole and Esther Mutooni, Standard VI pupils of Mulango Girls' School, whom Miss Fussell has been teaching since her arrival in Kenya.

The bridegroom, after studying at Mangu Secondary School, taught at Machakos High School, before studying Economics and taking his M.A. degree at Madras University, after six years in India. Later he served on the staff of Athi River Detention Camp, and as a lecturer at Jeanes School. He is one of the first four Africans to be promoted Community Development Officer in Kenya.

The bride, youngest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Lester A. Fussell who were unable to travel from America for the wedding, had received special messages from home. Asked if she was learning Kikamba, she replied, 'Yes, but I am not letting Titus teach me!'

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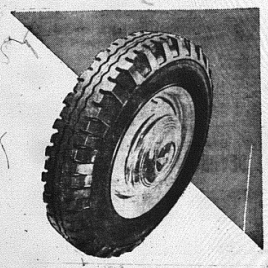

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E. A. QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT:

Kenya Highlands

Mr. Stonehouse (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what steps are being taken to implement the recommendation of the Dow Commission that land in the Kenya Highlands should be opened up to African farming.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The hon. Member will have seen the views of Kenya Government set out in Cmd. 9801 and the statement made by my hon. Friend during the debate on the Report on the 31 May. The Royal Commission recommended the abandonment of land reservations in both European and African areas; the Kenya Government pointed out that it would be injudicious to try to move faster than public opinion among all communities allowed.

Mr. Stonehouse: Is the Colonial Secretary aware that it would be of great advantage to the Opposition in Kenya, if some decision could be taken in the near future on the Kenya Highlands? Is he further aware that a former Kenya Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Michael Blundell, recently said that there is unused land in the White Highlands that is open for development? Can he say whether the African farmers would have at last an opportunity of going in to develop that land?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The hon. Member cannot have it both ways. The Commission expressly linked reservations of African land and reservations of land for Europeans. The important thing is that the land should be properly farmed. I am glad to see indications of a greater disposition among all races to regard this as an agrarian and not a political question.

Detention Camps

Mrs. White (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what steps have been taken to carry out the suggestions concerning detention camps in Kenya made by the visiting mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. Profumo: The Kenya Government have already put into effect most of the changes in detention camp organisation suggested by the visiting delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross and intend to make some other recommended changes when conditions allow.

School Places

Mr. Malcolm MacPherson (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary how many primary school places were available for African children in Tanganyika this session; and how many applications there were for places.

Mr. Profumo: Primary School places at present available for African children total 382,440. Nearly 130,000 places are available in Standard I this session, and of these nearly 21,000 are unfilled. There are no central records of the total number of applications for places.

Mr. MacPherson: Why are so many places unfilled? Is it because a money payment is required which parents are not in a position to make?

Mr. Profumo: There is no indication of that whatsoever. I think the answer is that in some areas where there were formerly no schools, schools have been built large enough to allow for increase in the years to come, and therefore there are more places unfilled at present. It is due to wise planning. Some responsibility must rest on those parents who are still reluctant to send their children to school.

Resident Magistrates

Mr. Malcolm MacPherson: asked what qualifications are required for appointment as resident magistrate in Tanganyika; how many resident magistrates there are at present; how many of these are Africans; and how many Africans are in process of acquiring the necessary qualifications.

Mr. Profumo: Candidates must normally be barristers or solicitors of three years standing. The establishment is 28 and there is one vacancy. No Africans have yet been appointed. At least two Africans from Tanganyika are at present reading law in this country.

Profile of the Week

ARTHUR OCHWADA

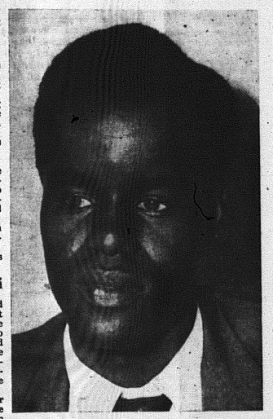

Photo: Fritps

Ever since last Sunday something has been missing in Nairobi society and the passages and offices of Alvi House — the home of the Trade Union movement — seem strangely empty. One no longer finds Arthur Ochwada lankily established behind his desk in the office of the Federation of Labour, leaning happily against a passage wall giving advice on a pass-book offence or going shrewdly into the details of a wage dispute.

The winning of a scholarship to study the Trade Union movement in America, which he left to take up last Sunday, is the culmination for him of 31 hard years, the last three of which have been spent in helping to build up the Kenya Trade Unions. The history of these 31 years is the history of his development from a person who, as he puts it himself, cared only about working, earning a wage, living and dying, who had no interest in what was the other side of the fence, to some who is now working for the good of his people and whose ideas on the dignity of labour and the political development of the country are generous and far-sighted.

Before 1952 he neither knew nor cared about the movement and was not even a member of his own union. In fact, and this is some admission for a Trade Union official, in the strike of 1950 he was one of the cleverest and most determined of the strike breakers. "And that," he adds with a slightly menacing smile, "is why I know so well how strike-breakers go about their work."

In 1952, he was working as Technical Assistant to a firm of Quantity Surveyors in Nairobi. One day he approached them for a rise. Next day instead of an answer he was given the sack. After that he took up sub-contracting and was lucky enough to be employed by the City Council.

But when, after Operation Anvil, the one remaining official of the Building and Construction Workers Union came and appealed to the union has now nearly 2000 members and is one remembered his old brush of the most active in the with the employers and country is mainly due to agreed.

"I came to that office," he says, "and found itterested in the practice of deserted. There were books Trade Unionism, in manag- and papers everywhere. ing the finances and gather- Half the files were missing in the members, but and there was a huge after reading a book by Mr. balance of money in the James Patrick, the Indus- books but no cash and no trial Relations Officer, he record of expenditure. began to realise the power Operation Anvil dislocated that lay in a strong Trade African life in Nairobi at Union movement and to un- one blow." derstand the wider implica-

Within a fortnight he had tions of the work he was doing.

At the same time he became a member of the General Council of the Kenya Federation of Labour and later when Tom Mboya, the General Secretary, left for a year of study in England he was unanimously elected Acting General Secretary. During Mr. Mboya's absence he fought and won an increase on the minimum wage scale and with determination and great tactical skill attacked and finally reversed the Government's decision to ban the Federation for interfering in political matters. Since Mr. Mboya's election to the Legislative Council more and more of the weight of organising the Federation and the Trade Unions in general has fallen upon his shoulders. The success with which he has held this position is shown on the industrial agreement signed only this week between the Federation of Labour and the Employers' Association.

He sighs sometimes at the difficulties involved in organising the Trade Unions in this country and says that the unions will grow in power in exact proportion to the rise in educational standards. "At the moment," he says, "people join the union one day and resign the next because their wages have not been increased."

Arthur Ochwada is an easy person to know a little, difficult to know much. To the quese who bring their complaints to Alvi House he is approachable and sympathetic but those who try to get beneath the skin find him difficult and reserved and he makes his closest friends strictly within his own tribe. Yet he is a curiously attractive person and if you see him once you want to see him again.

So Nairobi will miss him for a year but will welcome him back in December 1958 even if he has by then a strong American accent and an even louder tie.

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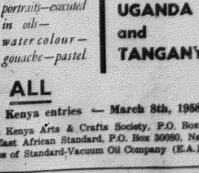

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પી. ઓ. બોક્સ ૧૮૦ — કમ્પાલા — ફોન ૪૧૧૨

માના આશીર્વાદ - આશ્વાસન શબ્દોથી સૌ કોઇ માનવી નવજીવન ધારણ કરી જીવનનું કલ્યાણ કરે છે.

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JAN 3 1 1958

CLOSED SHELF

COLONIAL TIMES

LATE EDITION

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER

Vol. 25. No. 1276. Editor: HABOON AHMED

East African People's Own Weekly

NAIROBI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1957

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Multi-Race Conference In South Africa SEEKS HARMONY

Prejudice Can Be Serious

MORE than 300 Europeans, Coloureds, Natives and Indians, none of them representing any organization, sat down together last week at the multi-racial conference at the Witwatersrand University to produce a formula for better racial understanding in South Africa. Another 200 people of various races were present to hear the discussion.

This was the first conference of its kind in the Union, and the tone throughout was for a better understanding of the various racial groups by each other.

Members of the Special Branch of the C.I.D. were present outside the Great Hall where the conference was held. They collected literature from the tables in the foyer but none, as far as is known, attended the discussions inside.

The white-haired president of the conference, the Rev. Z. R. Mahanane, was loudly applauded for his opening address.

He was followed by Prof. I. D. MacCrone, Professor of Psychology at the Witwatersrand university, who dealt with the group complex in the Union.

Baasskap

"In all societies," he said, "human relations are and can only be between individuals, between persons living together but in a multi-racial society such as ours many of them turn out to be relations between persons belonging to different groups—they are relations between English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking persons, between Jew and Gentile, between White persons and Black persons."

He said it was the "brute force" of White domination or "Baasskap," designed to maintain the status of the White men at the apex of the social pyramid, that determined virtually every other feature of the pattern of human relations between White and Black in South Africa's multi-racial society.

It was not surprising, he said, that this pattern of White domination had produced its own characteristics, and antithesis in the form of Black resistance or counter-domination, so that the complete pattern should really be described in terms of the two major axes of domination.

Not a Leftist

Nor was it surprising that a society such as that in the Union, had become anxiety-ridden and permeated by mutual hostility and distrust between White and Black.

Professor MacCrone, who described himself as "no Leftist but an old-fashioned Cape Liberal," said: "I do not know what the future development in human relations is going to be like in this country, but I predict that there is only little chance of stability or even survival for our kind of society without a radical change in its basic pattern of human relations.

"White domination designed to protect the security of the White man will in the end surely destroy that security."

Real Problem

He said the real problem in South Africa was not the Black man but the White man. This might not be the whole truth, but it had come to be regarded today much more so than would have been the case a few years ago as more than just a half-truth.

"For if we really want to come to grips with the problem of race relations between White and Black in this country, it is to the attitude of mind current among members of the various White groups towards the man of colour that we shall have to assign a kind of top priority."

Professor MacCrone said that group domination of the kind that existed in South Africa's multi-racial society had always to be supported by an appeal to race prejudice.

It was for this reason that such domination inevitably distorted the normal development of individual personality.

"Our society is organized on a basis of group domination and race prejudice, and the consequences for ourselves are serious. I can think of no more debasing behaviour than that of the White man who simply takes advantage of his skin colour, that is, of his status as a member of the dominating group, to affront or abuse a man of colour who, he knows, cannot retaliate in kind."

Uganda Legco's Life Prolonged

The life of the present Uganda Legislative Council is to be prolonged for an appropriate period because it will not be possible to complete the administrative arrangements necessary for the holding of direct elections to the Council until towards the end of 1958 announced the Governor of Uganda, Sir Frederick Crawford, in the Legislative Council recently.

There are 18 African Representative Members in the Legislative Council at the present time.

Governor on Leave

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Lady Baring left Nairobi by air on Tuesday evening, December 10, to spend between two and three months' leave in the United Kingdom.

While in the United Kingdom the Governor will have general talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and with senoir officials at the Colonial Office in London.

During the Governor's absence from the Colony the Chief Secretary, Mr. R. G. Turnbull, will act as Governor.

Nigerian Bandsmen Train in U.K.

Playing a duet at the British Army's School of Music at Kneller Hall, near London, are Private Ignatius Nwaozora (left), on the clarinet, and Corporal Hamid Osaunwa on the cornet. Both baridsmen belong to the Queen's Own Regiment, Nigeria, and are taking a special course in music at Kneller Hall.

Rejection of New Constitution Endorsed by African Leaders

Colony-wide Conference in Nairobi

A conference of African leaders from all parts of Kenya sponsored by the African Elected Members' Organisation which assembled in Nairobi has endorsed "fully and without qualification or reservation,' the African Elected Members' rejection of the Lennox-Boyd Constitution and has further urged the African elected members "to continue in their efforts to establish for Kenya a full and undiluted democracy based on universal adult suffrage."

The Conference unanimously recommended that a Cable be sent to the Secretary of States informing him of this endorsement, and of the fact that this was the African stand.

African leaders from all parts of Kenya — Nyanza South, Central and North; Central Province, Kikuyu, Embu and Meru; Rift Valley Province including Masai delegates; Coast Province; Akamba; and Nairobi and two representatives from all African District Associations, attended the Conference at the invitation of the African Elected Members' Organisation.

The Conference which was held on Saturday 7th December, in the Akamba Hall , Nairobi, was opened with prayers by Canon Awori a delegate from Nyanza North and lasted about nine hours.

The Hon. E. W. Mathu M.L.A. attended as delegate from Central Province after flying direct from Dar es Salaam where he was attending a Central Assembly meeting.

'Lift Restrictions'

The Conference further unanimously agreed that there was an urgent need for a Colony-wide African political organisation and urged that the Government be asked immediately to remove all restrictions on such political organisations.

Africans Warned Against Kenya Party

In another resolution the African leaders "having studied the aims of the Capricorn Society and the recently formed Kenya Party; namely the establishment of a qualitative franchise, denying some people their basic human and democratic rights," have strongly advised all Africans to beware of these Organisations and any others contributing to similar concepts.

Commonwealth Needs Greater Coordination Of Economic Effort

Discussions At Conference In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, — The Indian Finance Minister, Mr. Krishanamachari this week asked the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference for a frank appraisal of problems facing Commonwealth countries and pleaded for their early solution so that "new and more enduring links" were forged.

Among the problems listed by him were the conflict between non-complimentary economies of these countries, the urgent need of the underdeveloped members for capital goods and misgivings about the European common market scheme, particularly among nations which were dependent on two or three export commodities.

In a vigorous defence of the size of India's current plan, Mr. Krishnamachari said it embodied a "set of minimum targets" which must be achieved if any noticeable impression on the living standards was to be made.

India's difficulties, he said, had a bearing on the future of underdeveloped countries and were a pointer to the direction from which strains and stresses would develop within the Commonwealth.

Speaking of underdeveloped countries as a whole, he said the chances of democratic, orderly progress in the region were bright to the extent that new expectation and aspiration of people were satisfied.

South African Support

This point found support from Mr. Hamilton Russel (South Africa) who challenged the view expressed by the leader of the British delegation that the rate of development must be kept within the limits of the resources available. He said member countries with surpluses must help others not so forunately placed.

Mr. Gordon Walker, British M.P., welcomed the speech by Mr. Krishanamachari as a challenge to member countries to face the problems of the Commonwealth as a whole and called for a change in the whole approach to the sterling area.

That the interests of primary producers in the Commonwealth must be safeguarded was urged by Mr. Irwin W. Studer M.P. (Canada) and Mr. W. Macmahon, Australian Minister for Primary Industries.

Among those who participated in the discussion were Mr. H. Sohnisone (New Zealand), Mr. A. Casely Hayford. (Ghana), Mr. Ahmmad Mohiuddin, Indian M.P., Mr. James Ramadon (U.K.), Mr. A.M. Nicolson (Canada) and Mr. G. W. Brian (Australia).

Mr. Krishnamachari said the problems would require detailed and careful examination by a group of experts.

"In the meantime," he added: "the strongest economic bond that exists in operation of the sterling area and the task of fitting in the demands of the sterling area within the area, to the extent that it could be attempted and solved, would give added strength to the area as a whole. It takes the form of both trade as well as flow of capital.

The capital needs of Commonwealth countries cannot be wholly met from within the Commonwealth and must be obtained from outside even to produce a rapid rise as the last Colombo Plan conference report points out. Such endeavour has to be a joint Commonwealth endeavour instead of being the endeavour of individual countries of the Commonwealth.

The Finance Minister then listed some adverse factors which made implementing the Second Plan more difficult.

"Underdeveloped countries like ourselves have to think not only of their immediate needs but also of those over period of 15, 20 or 25 years. And yet there are limits beyond which, in a democratic set up, the living standards of the people cannot be reduced.

"Many Commonwealth countries are in a state of dependence on the exports of one, two or three commodities — largely agricultural — and a fall in price of these commodities adversely affects their economy. Thus while the economies of such countries are

(Continued on page 3)

American Citizen Barred from East Africa

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary on Tuesday, 26th November on what ground Mr. George Houser, Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa, Incorporated, had been placed on the list of prohibited immigrants to Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked why Mr. George Houser, an American citizen, had been refused permission to enter, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd : It is not the practice of Colonial Governments to disclose their reasons for declaring any person to be a prohibited immigrant or otherwise refusing entry into their territories.

Mr. Brockway : Will the Right. Hon. Gentleman look into this case? Is he aware that Mr. George Houser is a highly respected person in America, with a strong religious background, and that in addition to the post which he holds on the American Committee on Africa, he is an officer of a committee of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is chairman? In view of these circumstances, will the Colonial Secretary reconsider this matter?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd : This is the responsibility of the Governments concerned.

Mr. Johnson: Why does the Minister share this opinion? Is he aware that the Department of State in the Washington has no dossier on this gentleman, and that he is by no means a Communist? He is only, if I may use the word, a pacifist, and I hope there is nothing objectionable in being a pacifist. Why is he not allowed to go into these territories?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: In accordance with the practice which has always prevailed, and which was followed by the Labour Party when they were in power, it is not the practice to disclose the reason why Governments come to these decisions.

New U.S. Cultural Officer

Mr. Jack Mosser, Cultural Affairs Officer, United States Information Service, pays a visit to the United States exhibition (right) the new Cultural Affairs Officer, Mr. [illegible] and [illegible]

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NON-ALIGNMENT DOES NOT MEAN SITTING ON THE FENCE, SAYS CEYLON PREMIER

NEW DELHI, — In an address entitled "Problems of Democracy" at the Indian Council of World Affairs in Delhi, Ceylon's Prime Minister, Mr. Bandaranaike, referred to criticism of the policy of non-alignment with power blocs and said: "To say that we are sitting on the fence or trying to get the best of both worlds is wrong. Our policy is a logical, reasonable attitude which is inexorably forced upon us by the situation we find ourselves in and the problems that we have to face."

He said Panchsheel (five principles) were the only way by which nations could respect each other and live in peace. "The resolutions of the Bandung (Asian African Conference), next to the Charter of the United Nations, is the great hope for the world today."

Meanwhile the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, being held at Delhi, continued its discussion of the party system.

Mr. Krishnamoorthy Rao (India) said that the two-party system was the more conducive to the growth of parliamentary democracy. Parliamentary government would be safe where different parties could put forward their policies, programmes and electing programmes and elections could be held.

Mr. Rao commended the former Speaker, the late Mr. Mavalankar's view that members of Parliament should have a distinct ideology and be elected on that basis; that party organisations should exist inside and outside parliament, thus keeping in touch with public opinion; and that a party in parliament should number at least ten percent of total membership of the House in order to obtain recognition as a party.

•

Relics Of Sri Aurobindo

New Delhi. — The relics of Sir Aurobindo, saint and philosopher, were brought to New Delhi by air this week from Pondicherry to be enshrined in a shrine at Mehrauli near the Capital.

Singapore Citizenship For Indians

Singapore, — The Singapore Government has accepted India's offer to give citizenship rights to people of Singapore on a reciprocal basis. Under the arrangement, Indians will be eligible to Singapore citizenship in the same way as citizens of Britain and British colonies. This was announced n the Singapore Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister, Mr. Lin Yew Hock.

•

India Library Proves Popular

Nairobi, — The Information Service of India library at Victoria Street will now remain open to the public till 6 o'clock in the evening by public demand. The hours are 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2-6 p.m.

More than a thousand people visited the library last month to read Indian newspapers and magazines and borrow books on Indian philosophy, art, history, economics, sociology and political affairs. The sections on different aspects of culture proved popular. There is a large collection of books and albums on painting and sculpture and also dance and music.

Membership is free, but for those who cannot furnish references, a deposit of Shs. 20/- is taken.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE

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SATURDAY, 21st December, at 3.30 p.m. & 9 p.m.

(Special matinee prices for children)

BOOK NOW AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE

New Asian Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic

His Worship the Mayor Alderman H. Travis officially declared open the new Asian Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Nairobi South on Saturday, 7th December.

This clinic is the fifth one to be opened in connection with the City's Asian welfare services. Like one other, that in Sandiford Road, it is worked on a principle of co-operation between the City Council and the East African Railways and Harbours Administration—a scheme which also operates in respect of certain African clinics within the City.

In pursuance of this policy the East African Railways and Harbours have already provided three clinics and three dispensaries, and the opening of the new Asian clinic brings the total of such amenities up to seven in number.

•

More Buffet Cars for Third-class Passengers

Replying to one of seven questions on railway travel put to him in the Central Legislature Assembly at Dar es Salaam by Mr. Francis Khamisi last week the Commissioner for Transport, Maj-Gen. W.D.A. Williams said more coaches were being converted to buffet cars, of which there would be ten in service within the next six months.

Four of these buffet cars, the Commissioner said, would provide refreshments for third class passengers only and six would be for both third and upper class travellers. The extra buffet cars would be used on the daily third-class trains between Mombasa and Nairobi and between Nairobi and Kisumu, with experimental runs between Nairobi and Kampala.

Maj-Gen. Williams also told Mr. Khamisi another review would be made soon of the different classes of travel, and that he knew Asian travellers were interested in the introduction of a class of travel between the existing second and third classes.

Dealing with the cost of railway restaurant car meals, the Commissioner said these were roughly twenty-five per cent lower than the general level of hotel charges. The cost of catering in trains was unavoidably much higher than in hotels, and it might well be argued that prices in trains should be higher than now if they are to be self-supporting.

NEW TECHNIQUE IN MOUNT KENYA EXPEDITION

A completely new technique in mountaineering is being used this week by the International Geophysical Year Mount Kenya expedition who are carrying much of their stores and equipment up the mountain by motor vehicle.

The vehicle, a Unimog tractor-truck specially shipped from Europe for the expedition's use by its makers Daimler Benz, left Nairobi with the body of the expedition on Saturday morning, and had reached a height of 10,000 feet before luncheon on Sunday.

Although the vehicle was carrying a load of nearly three tons, it was able to pull loaded Land Rovers up steep, muddy slopes on the Naro Moru track. The mud on the mountain at present has been described as being the worst for 25 years.

Mr. Bernard Grindrod of the Nairobi Royal Technical College Engineering Department, who is deputy leader of the expedition and transport officer, explained at the weekend that the vehicle's use was an innovation in mountaineering, and that the results of its employment were eagerly awaited by engineers and mountaineers all over the world.

Automobile and automotive societies in America and Europe, he explained, were interested in the Unimog's performance, and he would report on it to them.

The Daimler Benz tractor has to reach a height of 15,100 feet on the mountain to break the world's altitude record for a petrol driven vehicle. "It has a good chance of breaking the record," said an expedition member.

The vehicle's path leads through 3600 feet of steep forest, over a wide swamp, then along a valley to the expedition's third camp below the snout of the Lewis Glacier.

Scholarships For African Students

Nairobi. — Two well known Indian firms of Uganda have this year instituted a scholarship each for African students who wish to have their higher education in India.

The Uganda Sugar Factory Ltd., of Lugazi have donated the amount for the "Shri Nanji Kalidas Mehta Scholarship," named after the well-known industrialist and philanthropist.

The firm of Messrs. Mulji-bhai Madhavani of Kakira, near Jinja, have donated the other scholarship.

The students will shortly be selected and are expected to go to India in June 1958.

IN BRIEF

• The staff and organisation of the Approved School at Kabete, which he visited last week, were commended by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring. Explaining that the School was turning delinquent youth into useful citizens capable of doing a worth-while job of work, the Governor said he hoped attempts being made to look after these youths when they were released would be successful.

•

• The Voice of America will broadcast Tennessee Williams's play, "The Glass Menagerie," on December 13 as the second in its series 'American Theatre of the Air.'

This prize-winning play is one that has been produced a number of times by Dr. Frank Davidson, American producer and drama professor now visiting East Africa under sponsorship of the United States Information Service.

•

• The Canning Factory at Athi River will probably be in operation in February. In the first instance about 7,000 cans of corned beef a day will be produced.

When the new factory is in operation it will not be necessary to freeze such large quantities of beef and so enable the Commission to accept greater numbers of cattle.

Distribution and the finding of markets will be entirely in the hands of Oxo (East Africa) Ltd.

•

• A Cambridge University professor, Dr. E. J. L. Soulsby, hopes that within two years he will have perfected a serum which will kill the measles cyst in a living animal. To help his research, the Board of the Kenya Meat Commission has agreed to send him £500.

"If Dr. Soulsby is successful the serum could revolutionise the meat industry in Kenya", Mr. King said.

Technical Training Progress

The first 20 apprentices at the Gailey and Roberts Technical Training School in Nairobi, started just a year ago, were praised for the progress they had made in their first year by Mr. J. K. Luard, Managing Director of Gailey and Roberts Ltd., who presented the prizes last week at the school's first prize day.

Mr. Luard said there was no doubt that this first batch of apprentices had made excellent progress and would, at the end of another four years, have earned qualifications that would enable them to take up key posts as service mechanics working on the many lines handled by the Company.

Eliakim Nthiga received the prize for the best all-round results of the year, while the prize for the best craftsman went to William Mwayayi.

Commonwealth Conference

(Continued from page 1)

not in any sense fully parallel, they are also in no sense complimentary.

"If the position of the U.K. does not enable her to offer any cushion for these fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities and to safeguard fluctuations in dependent countries of the Commonwealth, then it is obvious that aid should be sought from outside the Commonwealth, on the alternative, ways and means must be found of making the Commonwealth area mutually more self-sufficient within, and also dependent as a unit on outside countries.

Out Of Date Idea

Mr. Gordon Walker said the idea that London was the only banker was completely out of date and not in accordance with the true nature of the Commonwealth. It had really to be a co-operative bank in which all members shared in the running, management and responsibility. The sterling area would not survive unless collective action was taken about it.

Referring to the European free trade area, he said he would not be a party to joining it, if it involved the surrender of essential controls over the economic destiny of his country. That would be too high a price to pay.

Mr. Russel (South Africa) distinguished between the proper U.K. method of investment in Commonwealth countries and the "New York method" of investment either through governments or large corporations which demanded higher return. The later was a kind of investment with strings tied to it.,

Mr. T. T. Solaru (Nigeria) endorsed "heartily" the suggestion of a common pool of surpluses so that a kind of loan bank might be formed, not merely monetary, but also of technical skills.

Mr. Macmahon (Australia) said time had come to get a new charter for agricultural countries, a charter equivalent to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which would give protection to commodity markets for agricultural production against the effects of unfair trading practices.

Mr. George Doucett, leader of the Canadian delegation stressed the growing dependence of Canada on the U.S.A. Canada's desire to reduce this dependence forced it to a Commonwealth outlook in trade.

Mr. F. L. A. Gotz (New Zealand) asked if it was not possible to set up a common pool Commonwealth Finance Corporation upon which the countries of Commonwealth might draw instead of relying on the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

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C.T. DIARY

UNVEILING, KING GEORGES VI MEMORIAL

The unveiling of the plaque at the memorial to his late Majesty King George VI will be performed by His Excellency the Acting Governor, R. G. Turnbull, Esq., C.M.G., on Monday, 16th December, 1957 at 6.00 p.m.

The memorial is at the junction of Connaught Road and Sgt. Ellis Avenue.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

A second annual conference of Shree Swaminarayan Satsang Yuvak Mandal (Youth League) of East Africa including Zanzibar will be held during the forthcoming Christmas—2nd to 29th December, 1957, at the Patel Samaj, Mombasa. The short summary of the programme is Religious Drama, Essay Competition, Religious Songs, Camping, Physical Exercises, Lectures, Discourses etc. All are cordially invited.

ASIAN YOUTH LEAGUE MEETING

A general meeting of Asian youths will be held at Desai Memorial Hall on Monday the 30th December, 1957 at 5.30 p.m. to form a committee for drafting the necessary constitution.

K.C.C. APPOINTS BUSINESS DIRECTOR

The Board's intention to appoint a business director was announced by Mr. D. H. Dempster, Chairman of K.C.C., at their Annual General Meeting at Eldoret last September.

Following this Mr. J. Block has accepted the invitation to join the Board: he has now attended his first meeting.

Former President of the Hotel Association, Mr. Block is Managing Director of the Block Hotels Limited; he is also Director of Block Estates Limited, Kerr & Downey Safaris Limited, Overland Limited and J. H. Minet Limited, Insurance Brokers.

SUPPLIES OF SHEEP & GOATS

The Kenya Ministry of Agriculture states:—

Heavy rains in the Northern Province have caused roads from Wajir to be impassable, so that the usual supplies of sheep and goats for the Kenya Meat Commission from this area are not available. Every effort is being made to provide alternative supplies, but there is likely to be a shortage for one or two weeks.

City of Nairobi King George VI Memorial

UNVEILING

Monday 16th December, 1957, at 6 p.m.

The Chairman of the Appeal Committee cordially invites all those who have contributed to the King George VI Memorial Fund to be present at the unveiling ceremony at the memorial fountain at the junction of Connaught Road and Sgt. Ellis Avenue.

His Excellency the Acting Governor, R. G. Turnbull, Esq., C.M.G., has consented to perform the ceremony.

Guests are requested to be in position not later than 5.50 p.m.

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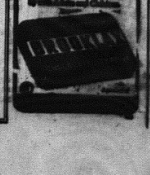

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...dustry in Kenya", Mr. King said.

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December 13, 1957.

Where Mombasa Leads

THE most shining of all examples that Mombasa has set for the other areas of Kenya to follow is the Seif bin Salim Public Library. Situate in a convenient place in the centre of the town, the new building is as attractive as it is useful. The light and air available in the reading hall and the library are matched by the enlightenment that the institution is apparently succeeding in providing to the public of Mombasa.

We say "public" because the Library is truly multi-racial. Any time one can see Asians and Africans taking advantage of the reading facilities. There are Arabs, Asians, Africans, and Europeans on the management. The Library derives its membership also from all races.

The most attractive feature of the building is its gallery which houses the bookshelves. Tables and chairs are available for people to sit there and read books of their choice. This facility is available to visitors from other places as well as to the people of Mombasa, whether they are members or not. Those who are members have of course, the additional right of borrowing books to read at their homes.

This much is sufficient to put the people of Nairobi to shame. Mombasa has a much smaller population than Nairobi has but can justly be proud of its excellent, multi-racial, library. Nairobi has several sectional libraries. The main Asian libraries are open to all races but they are in practice used by Asians alone.

The total value of the buildings and furniture of the Seif Library is today Shs. 550,000/-. More than sixty per cent of this sum has already been raised. Credit for this magnificent effort goes to the President Mr. R. B. Patel and his associates. Another donation of £5,000 may be forthcoming in the near future. Only £5,000 will then be left to be collected. Seeing that so much has been done already, this sum will not be found, we hope, beyond the capacity of Mr. R. B. Patel's committee to collect to wipe out the total indebtedness of the Library.

To make another comparison. Nairobi has had the good fortune of getting free of all cost what is probably the finest library in these territories. The Ismail Rahimtullah Trust Library in Nairobi is a standing monument to the generosity of the late Ismail Rahimtullah. It is equally a standing monument to the thanklessness of the public of Nairobi. Little is the use that is being made of this fine building, the rich collection of books on all conceivable subjects that it contains, and the lecture hall (which for its size, construction, and furnishings is second to none in East Africa). Nairobi has not been asked to pay one cent towards the building or the equipping of this Library: all money required has been provided by the trustees of the will of late Ismail Rahimtullah. The Mombasa people have paid for their Library: they are making such good use of it. It must here be recorded, however, that the two plots of land for the Mombasa Library were given free of charge by the estate of the late Seif bin Salim. The estate is also paying an annual grant of £100 towards running expenses. In addition, the son of Mr. Seif made a donation of £750 at the time of the opening of the Library.

To take the comparison one step further. No Asian library in Nairobi—in spite of the large population of the City—has found it possible to employ a full-time librarian. The Seif Library has a staff of ten. The chief librarian—a European lady with experience of library work in the United Kingdom—,one assistant librarian, and five subordinates work whole-time. Three part-time library assistants attend in the evenings to help with the issuing of books.

Nairobi claims leadership! For the moment, however, Mombasa has snatched the leadership—at least in providing and profiting by library facilities. Not until the Asian public of Nairobi realises the debt it owes to the late Ismail Rahimtullah by joining the Library in large numbers will there be any question of transferring the leadership back. Why cannot Nairobi ask Mombasa for the loan of the services of Mr. R. B. Patel for two or three years?

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REFLECTIONS AND RUMINATIONS

UNREPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTATIVES

MR. Lennox-Boyd has really started something by claiming that the statements of the African Members do not represent the opinions of the people who elected them.

"Kenya Comment" has taken his remarks as an excuse to write yet another leader setting up their mythical "reasonable" African as an answer to the Elected Members. In a neurotic article, ironically entitled "Season of Goodwill" they say:

"Mr. Mboya claims to represent six million Africans. Maybe he does represent them as bodies but he certainly neither leads them, represents their thoughts, nor has their confidence. That can never happen until the 'African,' in fact a man of very reasonable goodwill can see that the 'African' politicians are not motivated by spite and personal ambition."

For Mr. Lennox-Boyd to have said what he did, for "Comment" to write what it does, makes nonsense of free elections. Members so elected must be taken to represent their people until they are defeated in a new election. Not only have the Africans not been so defeated, but there is every indication that if they were to resign and stand again they would be returned with increased majorities, perhaps unopposed.

The African Members have not sat down at under Mr. Lennox-Boyd's challenge. At meetings all over the country they have asked for and received votes of confidence from the crowds. In Mombasa and Nairobi in reply to the question 'Do we represent you or not?' the crowds rose in a mass cheering wildly. At the conference of delegates from all over Kenya which was held in Nairobi last Saturday, the African Member were given a mandate to continue in their work.

A resolution which has just come into this office from the North Nyanza African National Congress is typical of those passed all over the country. The resolution reads: "We, the people of North Nyanza, have fully supported and backed the decision of the eight African Elected Members in rejecting the Lennox-Boyd constitution for Kenya. We wish to extend our thanks to them and to give them strength to go ahead and find a constitution better suited to the Africans of this country. The Colonial Secretary, who should know better, was very wrong as a responsible person to give such a statement in the House of Commons. He also forgets that the eight African Elected Members were elected by the people to represent and express their views." This statement has been cabled to the Colonial Secretary.

Of course dissentient voices can be found, but that the African Elected Members genuinely represent the views of the majority of their constituents there can be little doubt.

Dog Lovers

"In my reincarnation," said a prominent Indian politician, "the thing I would most like to be is an Englishman's dog." I can see what he meant, when one considers that the Englishman in India lavished so much wealth and care on his dogs that he even had servants whose sole responsibility was looking after them.

The impression that the Englishman has some kind of a complex about dogs is confirmed by a curious pamphlet that has just come into my hands. It is called the 'Economics of Domestic Pets' and is produced by Political and Economic Planning. It reveals the remarkable fact that fifty million pounds a year is spent in Britain on pets. This information coupled with the furor raised by dog lovers at the treatment of the rocket-dog Lemon Chick, leads one to ask whether the Englishman do not as a race care more for dogs than for the sufferings of human beings?

Fed Up!

Africa sometimes seems such a serious place but it has its funny side too. It is reported that when Mr. Dulles went to Ghana for the Independence ceremonies he went up to what he took to be a huge and happy African and said jovially, "Well old chap, what does it feel like to be free after all these years?" "Well Sir," replied the man in a broad American accent, "I wouldn't know much about freedom. You see I come from Arkansas."

East Africa caps this with a story about Mr. Lennox-Boyd's visit to Uganda. When the Colonial Secretary arrived he was met by a crowd of Africans. A group of these were carrying a very long banner and in the mad rush to the plane the two halves of the banner got separated. The halves then read "We are fed," and "Up with Britain."

Transport Licensing Board Licences — Simplified Procedure

In order to assist the public, the Renewal of Transport Licensing Board Licences for 1958 has been substantially simplified. These Licences apply generally to Commercial Vehicles carrying passengers and goods.

Instead of—as previously—applying for a new certificate to the Transport Licensing Board or to District Commissioners, the holder of a 1957 licence should now submit his 1957 Certificate, together with the usual type of vehicle inspection report and the correct fee (the amount of which is stated on existing certificates) to the Inland Revenue Office or to his District Commissioner, according to whichever place is stated on the 1957 Certificate. A 1958 Licence will them be issued; and at the same time the 1957 Certificate, which will be stamped "VALID UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1958," will be returned.

All 1957 Certificates submitted for renewal as above will be accepted as from December 1, 1957, up to and including February 28, 1958, after which applications for renewals will be treated as new applications and will have to be submitted through District Commissioners.

SURVEY EAST NEEDS NOW

Plan Ahead For Capital Release, Says Commissioner

THOUGH capital expenditure on railway development was restricted now, there should be scientific reconaissances on the territories' railway needs ready for the day when capital might be available, said the Commissioner for Transport, Maj-Gen. W.D.A. Williams, in the East African Central Legislative Assembly at Dar es Salaam recently (Wednesday, December 4). He was replying to comments during a two-hours debate on the Railways and Harbours estimates for 1958.

Maj-Gen. Williams added that the railways would be glad to make a traffic survey of any territorial scheme, in anticipation of capital availability later. He said they could only spend money on essentials, such as things physically needed to carry traffic, and revenue-earning projects. "We must be guided by the simple question, 'will it earn money or not?' he said.

They had to draw a balance between what they could and could not do, Maj-Gen. Williams said. He looked forward to an increasing improvement in their position. Under their new general manager they could be sure of all possible economies being made.

People had to understand their true position. Through operating on a result which did not affect their efficiency, they were building up for themselves heavy commitments for the future which they would have to face one day.

£10,000 In Back-Pay

Other points in the Commissioner's reply were:

If there was dissatisfaction among lower-grade staff it was on a small scale, and there was no discrimination in the railway. A year ago there were 49 Africans in Grade 6 and above that grade; today there were 211, an increase of 300 per cent, evidence of real opportunity in the railways. Recently one pay list for 30 men totalled £10,000 of back-pay arrears, and many men took away £600 each as their share of re-grading.

Fuel oil is bought on a long-term contract, and as one of their biggest spending items, was closely watched. Savings through changes to diesel oil could not be expected for two years;

Railways rates and harbours rates did not subsidise each other, and there was no question of one section being favoured:

Over the last three years there had been "stupendous improvements" in third-class travel facilities on East African railways in number and frequency of services, refreshment rooms and shelters. In Tanganyika almost all third-class coaches had been rebuilt, and many also in Kenya and Uganda.

If the increase in fares of one cent a mile had been on a percentage basis on the higher classes — and it was a "modest increase" — the only effect would have been to drive traffic away to air or road transport;

Criticism of Lake Victoria services was justified. There would be a new passenger ship in two years time, and meanwhile they might be able to convert freight craft to passenger carriers, substituting coastal lighters for freight.

Suggestions for a special committee to consider railway expenditure were already met through the Transport Advisory Council and its two committees on which the Central Assembly was strongly represented.

Diesel-Electric Suggestion

During the debate Mr. Francis Khamisi asked for priority for a new railway station at Mombasa — "the oldest beginning of the railways, and showpiece for tourists he called it — and spoke of priority for building (at Nakuru) of "a railway station in the bush" (laughter).

Sir Amar Maini asked for investigation into diesel-electrification of the railways long-range routes to take up surplus Owen Falls power.

Mr. Basheer ud Din said if they wanted "beauty spots" along the railways they must make profits to justify such buildings. There were three ways of raising money — by loan, by higher fares and rates, and higher traffic and higher profits. If they wanted new stations and buildings they must have the money.

How To Deal With Critics

Mr. E. W. Mathu, who said East Africa's railway system was unsurpassed in Africa, suggested that East African Railways should give its critics free passes to travel south. "They would return completely convinced," Mr. Mathu said.

He criticised some grades of railway housing, commenting that though houses were designed by the same architect, they were very different in aesthetic appeal. He also asked for consideration of extentions to the railway from Nanyuki to the Meru area — "One of the most productive" — to boost the district's economy.

Mr. C. K. Patel said there should be restrictions to prevent competition between rail and road transport, where they had parallel routes, though it must not be taken so far it would hit the consumer. He said the railways were a example of territorial cooperation in spite of political differences. The economic solution of the three territories was one and indivisible. If one country was affected by some economic measure, then so was another.

Mr. Norman Harris spoke of the railways as the biggest and most enlightened employers in East Africa, and said the steadiness and loyalty of railway staff was a steadying influence in times of labour unrest.

The estimates were approved.

Girls' and Women's Education in Tanganyika

In answer to a debate initiated by Miss Joan Vickers (Con.) the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. John Profumo, gave the following statement in the House of Commons.

"Under the educational system Tanganyika schools are divided into three classes: primary, middle and secondary, each group comprising four standards, Primary schools are co-educational, but it is the practice to have separate middle schools for boys and girls so that attention can be given to the separate activities and bias that are developed from Standard V onwards. The standard of work in the two sets of schools is, generally speaking, the same.

With regard to girls' education, as compared with boys' I should in the first place make it clear that there is no sort of restriction by local legislation upon facilities for the education of girls.

Unfortunately, however, in common with other parts of Africa, in the past in some parts of the Territory there has been a prejudice against girls' education on the part of the people and the native authorities. This opposition has tended to diminish recently, although it is still encountered in some places, and not all facilities for girls' education are fully utilised. There is also difficulty in persuading parents to keep their daughters at school through even the whole of the primary course.

Furthermore, although in many areas, I am glad to say, there is now a growing demand for the education of girls, the effects of the attitude in the past are still with us and show up principally in the shortage of locally trained African women teachers and the consequent need to recruit European expatriate staff, who of course, are more expensive.

Turning to the separate provision for girls' education, the facilities provided in girls' middle schools are in no way inferior to those available for boys, but the schools are fewer because of the need at present to use expatriate staff. Training facilities for teachers including female teachers, are being increased as rapidly as possible.

The position in respect of girls' middle schools at the end of 1956, was that there were 38 schools in existence, of which nine were managed by Government and 29 by voluntary agencies. It is planned to double this number in the next few years, about two-third being managed by voluntary agencies.

Speaking of the provision for further education of women in Tanganyika, Mr. Profumo said that there were at present seven European women social development officers, and it was clear that many more would be needed if the women's club movement was to be expanded. At present, in all, there were 178 women's clubs with a membership of about 6,300.

The growth of such organisations as the Women's Service League and the Tanganyika Council for Women, which were open to all races, had drawn attention to the importance of women's education, and particularly the influence of the women through the family in raising the standard of living.

With regard to evening classes, the Tanganyika Government recognised the need for more evening classes in town schools. This was not a problem in Dar es Salaam, however, where the new technical institute and Arnautoglu Hall could more than meet local demand for classes.

Travel courses, he said, should be encouraged. The Education Department sends teachers abroad, some for periods of about three months to the United Kingdom. The British Council also arranges for short visits to Britain.

An expanding bursary scheme had recently been inaugurated which would enable Government and private donors to send more students for higher education. The number of girls who received such bursaries would be limited only by the necessity of selecting those who had, or who were capable of obtaining educational qualifications to enter colleges in the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, Mr. Profumo said that considerable progress had been made in this respect in Tanganyika and had he had the time he would have outlined the progress made in education over the last few years in that territory. He assured Miss Joan Vickers that the Colonial Secretary would carefully study what she had said in the debate.

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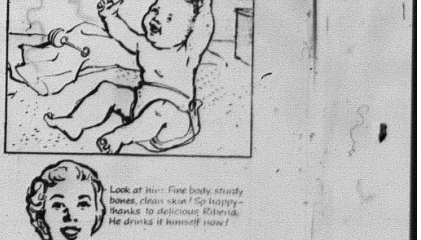

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PEOPLE

• An Embu employee's twenty-five years' faithful service at the Mombasa European Government School was recognised when Mr. Matugi Machira was presented with a cheque by the headmaster, Mr. C. J. Metcalfe. The money was contributed by the staff and parents of pupils at the school as a farewell gift to Mr. Machira, who is retiring at the end of the year.

Handing over the cheque at the parents' day which marked the end of the school year, Mr. Metcalfe said that Mr. Machira began his service as the sole African employee at the School in January, 1932, when it consisted of only two small buildings and had a roll of only 18 pupils. Paying tribute to Mr. Machira's long service, Mr. Metcalfe said that for the first fifteen years he had acted as the office messenger and had looked after the school grounds. It was not until the end of the last war that a second African employee had been engaged. There were now seven African employees at the school, with Mr. Machira in charge of them.

Mr. Machira, who comes from Mwerwa at Kesugoya in the Embu District and is about 50 years of age, said that, while he was sorry to be leaving the school, he was looking forward to returning to his home, adding that he had been unable to visit it since 1951 because of the Emergency.

• Maulana Husain Ahmed Madni, the well known Muslim theologian of India died on December 5 at Deoband in the district of Saharanpur. He was 83.

The Maulana, who was head of the Darul-Uhum, Deoband, had been ailing for some time.

President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad in a message of condolence said: "I am very sorry to hear of the passing away of Maulana Husain Ahmed Madni, head of the Darul-Uhum and President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. He was a great personality and a divine of great learning and piety and a great fighter in the cause of Indian freedom.

"His death creates a void which is not easy to fill."

• Maulana Mohammed Tayyab, Mohamim, Vice-Chancellor of the Darul Uloom, Deoband, has issued an invitation to all graduates of this Muslim theological institute announcing its grand convocation (Jashne Dastarbandi), proposed to be held at the end of 1958 or in the beginning of 1959.

At this function, graduates of this institution of between 1910 and 1958 will be awarded turbans of

Nigerian's Sculpture of the Queen

The new portrait statue of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II by Mr. Ben Enwonwu, the Nigerian sculptor and painter, is now on show at the Royal Society of British Artists Winter Exhibition in London.

In this picture admiring the statue with Mr. Enwonwu (right) is Mr. Matthew Mbu, Assistant Federal Commissioner in London for Nigeria (left) and Sir William Reid Dick (centre) the famous British Sculptor.

The statue, which is one and a half times life size, represents the Queen dressed as she was when she opened the House of Representatives in Lagos.

The Nairobi staff of D.T. Dobie and Co. last week (Dec. 6) presented a silver watch to the Works Manager, Mr. Erich Reinecke, who has left Kenya to return to the Mercedes Benz Factory in Germany. In the photograph above, Mr. Reinecke is shown thanking a group of Asian employees who contributed towards the presentation.

success.

The Darul-Uloom is 94 years old and graduates in India and abroad, even from as far as Siberia, will be invited to attend.

Graduates in East Africa have been asked to send their addresses to the Darul-Uloom, Deoband, Saharanpur, U.P. India.

• Chief Haroun Msabila Lugusha, M.B.E., has been appointed an unofficial member of Executive Council, Tanganyika, for a period of two years from the 1st December, 1957.

The appointment of an additional unofficial member to Executive Council has been considered desirable owing to the fact that three of the unofficial members are not resident in Dar es Salaam and, therefore, cannot attend meetings regularly.

• The annual festival of the Lodge of Nairobi was held on Thursday last, December 5, 1957, when the largest gathering of Indian freemasons ever seen in Nairobi, over 150 of them had assembled, saw Mr. Homi D. Mussabi, the popular broker of the Netherlands Bank, installed as the Master of the Lodge. Freemasonry, as Mr. Mussabi said, was in his blood, for his grand-father who died in Nairobi in 1947 had joined this Ancient Order in Calcutta towards the end of the last century. Numerous messages of congratulations were received on the occasion while many old members were present to celebrate the happy seated, wearing evening dress with the Garter Sash and a diamond tiara.

The statue is to be cast in bronze and when completed will stand in the Federal House of Representatives in Lagos, where it will commemorate Her Majesty's tour of Nigeria in 1956.

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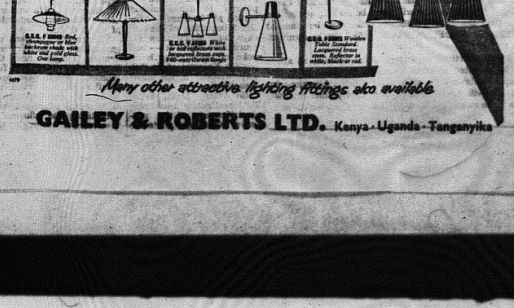

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COLONIAL TIMES

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East African People's Own Weekly
NAIROBI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1957
Price -/50 Cents.

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SPLIT IN THE ASIAN GROUP

Muslims Reject

Mr. Nazareth's Statement

DURING the last two weeks a serious split has occured between the Muslim and the Indian members of the Asian group in the Legislative Council. The disagreement hinges on the statement commenting on the Lennox-Boyd constitutional proposals which was issued by Mr. J. M. Nazareth, the Member for Western Area, on November 29th.

In the introduction to this statement, Mr. Nazareth said that he had discussed the views he was expressing with the ad hoc committee of the Kenya Indian Congress and with the three Asian Elected Members who were available, Mr. Madan (Asian Minister without Portfolio), Mr. Pandya (Non-Muslim, Coast), and Dr. Hassan (Muslim, Coast). Mr. Nathoo, (Minister for Works), was still on tour with H.H. the Aga Khan, and Mr. Mangat, (Member for Central Area) declined the invitation.

"While none of the three Asian Elected Members," he wrote in the introduction, "with whom these views have been discussed is committed in detail to the statement, I am able to say that the views represent a very large measure of agreement with my three colleagues among the Asian Elected Members, and that they have also received broadly the support of the above mentioned ad. hoc committee."

Though this statement ed to have the support of was issued on Mr. Naza- most influential Asians, it reth's own responsibility, was largely interpreted by because he in the convenor both press and people as of the Asian and Arab representing the opinions Members' Group and be- of the Asian Elected mem- cause his statements seem- bers.

On Mr. Nathoo's return, however, he and Dr. Hassan issued a statement dissociating themselves from Mr. Nazareth's comments and saying that he had no authority to make such a statement. The point of view of the Muslims, they said, would be made quite clear by the Kenya Muslim League. They emphasised at the same time that they were objecting not to the content of the statement, but to the matter of principle which lay behind the way it had been produced.

"Statement Was Imperative"

Mr. Nazareth said yesterday that he had issued the statement because he felt that some expression of the views of the Asian community was not only desirable but imperative. The Europeans and the Africans had made their views known, the Attorney General had gone to England to discuss the implementing of the constitution, and still no comment had been made by the Asians. Rumours were circulating that the Asians were in favour of the proposals and the Indian community was getting restive. The issue had already been delayed too long because of Mr. Nathoo's absence.

"No Statement Necessary"

Mr. Nathoo in an interview, stated that in his opinion no statement was necessary at that time. He and Dr. Hassan had in fact agreed that they would make no statement until they had had a chance to consult their constituents. In any case that had not been the time for a joint statement with the Indians since the Muslims had particular points to make about Muslim representation.

"Mr. Nazareth," he said, "was elected by Indians and had no business to set himself up as the champion of the Muslim community."

A group of carol singers entertained guests at the Royal Technical College Christmas dance last Saturday evening. Over five hundred guests and students of all races danced until early morning to the music of the college band. Photo: Priya

P.C.P. Denounces Labour Party

A letter strongly criticising the attitude and actions of the British Labour Party in colonial affairs has been sent to Mr. Morgan-Phillips, the General Secretary, by the Nairobi Peoples' Convention Party.

Mr. Denis Akumu, the organising secretary of P.C.P., who signs the letter, states that he has been asked to write in order to make clear the stand of the Africans in the struggle for Kenya's freedom. The party has, he goes on, been driven to this after learning that some individuals in the Labour Party have been exerting their influence on politicians and organisations in an attempt to make them give the Lennox-Boyd plan a trial.

The letter goes on to criticise the colonial policy of the Labour Party and after citing instances from Eritrea, Basutoland and the Central African Federation, states that the Labour Party "has not got a very clean record in Africa, that in fact its record is worse than that of the Tories."

Mr. Akumu states that while the Convention Party welcomes sympathisers from Britain or anywhere else in the world, its members will not allow any one to divert them from their struggle for undiluted democracy and that they are prepared to carry on this struggle alone, if necessary without any sympathisers.

The letter ends: "The Labour Party can prove that they stand for the equality of mankind by revoking the Central African Federation, denouncing the privileged forces in Kenya, opening up the Kenya Highlands and issueing a clear statement of their future policy in British Colonial Africa. Unless this is done the P.C.P. will group both Tories and Socialists together."

URBAN TRADERS MAY HAVE ASSISTANCE

The joint scheme by the Kenya Government and the International Co-operative Administration to give assistance to African traders, Indians and businessmen in the rural areas may soon be extended to Mombasa and Nairobi.

The scheme which was started by the Government in Nyanza in 1954 and which in 1956, with the aid of the I.C.A., was extended to other rural areas, has proved so successful that it is hoped, when various legal and financial difficulties have been overcome, to give the same advantages to traders in the urban areas.

The fund, as it is at present administered, gives grants to Joint Boards which are set up in suitable areas and consist of representatives from Government and from the African District Councils. These Boards then give out loans ranging from £50 to £300 to traders whom they think are capable of making good use of the money. The loans are only given to people who have already made a start and are to assist those already in business rather than to establish new competition. The loan is a revolving loan and has to be repaid in five years at an interest of 4½ per cent.

The scheme has to a great extent helped to break down social and occupational barriers between the races and has enabled the African to get a footing in spheres which in the past were monopolised by the Asians. In addition it has encouraged the growth of wholesale trading in the African areas and the development of African Trade Associations.

Achieng Oneko

Recently Mr. Stonehouse asked the Colonial Secretary why Mr. Achieng Oneko, who was acquitted by the Supreme Court of Kenya in 1953 of all charges brought against him, had since been detained at the Takwa Special Detention Camp without fresh trial and had been refused permission to see his wife.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's only reply was that the detainees at this camp were not allowed to be visited by their wives and that no exception could be made in the case of Oneko.

The Facts About Central Africa

AN increasing number of people are looking at the political situation in the Central African Federation and are seeing in the development there a warning for Kenya. In an attempt to show the way in which African political interests in those countries are being submerged, we publish some of the facts about the situation.

The Background

In 1953, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, assured the British Parliament that it still maintained the power to protect the interests of the Africans within the Federation. "Her Majesty's Government and Parliament," he said, "have the last word on constitutional amendments."

At the same time the African Affairs Board was established. It consists of three Africans and three Europeans and its function is to represent African interests and to draw the attention of the British Parliament to any measures which discriminate against Africans. It has the power to refer any bill to the House of Commons.

The Constitution Amendment Bill

The purposes of the Bill are:—

(a) to increase the number of members of the Federal Assembly to 59 by adding 24 new members of whom six must be Africans;

(b) to enable the Federal assembly to pass an Electoral Act for the election of 53 of the 59 members.

The Government's electoral proposals are that there should be:—

(a) A General Voters' Roll—open to those who have either high educational or financial qualifications together with an income of at least £200 p.a.

(b) A Special Voters' Roll—open to those with lower financial qualifications.

It is probable that there will be about 65,000 voters (3,000 Africans) on the General Roll and 34,000 (mainly Africans) on the Special Roll. The General Voters will elect constituency members and the General and the Special voters together will elect the additional members proposed in the new bill.

Objections to the Bill

At present the four African members who represent the Northern Protectorates are democratically elected through the A.D.Cs and Provincial Councils. The new African members will, however, be elected by the two voters rolls on which the Europeans predominate and therefore in effect African representation remains the same while European representation is greatly increased.

Many Africans will not qualify for either roll and so will have no say in the election of the new members.

Though the proportion of African and European members remains the same the European majority is increased from 17 to 29.

Progress of the Bill

The Bill was passed by the Federal Parliament with the required two thirds majority. The African Affairs Board declared that this was a measure which differentiated against Africans and so laid the matter before the British Parliament. The British Parliament overruled the judgment of the African Affairs Board and passed the Bill.

The Federal Franchise Bill, which would make law the new electoral proposals, will in all probability also be declared as a measure differentiating against the Africans and so be brought before the British Parliament.

It remains to be seen whether the British Government will again overrule the opinions of the African Affairs Board and pass the bill.

Non-Africans Are In Favour

- Says LENNOX-BOYD

"A large section of European and Asian opinion in Kenya," said Mr. Lennox-Boyd in reply to a question put by Mr. Fenner Brockway in the House of Commons, "is in favour of the constitutional proposals which I put forward."

Mr. Fenner-Brockway asked the Colonial Secretary what agreement had now been reached by the racial groups in the Legislative Council of Kenya re-

(Continued on page 2)

A Complaint

A letter complaining of the inadequate measures taken by the Government to protect the lives of the Turkana tribesmen from attack from Ethiopia, has been sent by Mr. Tom Mboya to the acting Governor of Kenya.

In the letter he states that it is inexcusable that such attacks should continue and that the Government must accept full responsibility for the loss of life in the later incidents and in the future.

In view of the failure of the Government to give adequate protection to these tribesmen, the letter ends, the African Elected Members' Organisation is considering whether they should not ask the Government to pay compensation to the families of those killed in the raids.

Muslim members.

Mr. Nathoo, commenting on the Asian and Arab Members Group, said that Muslims "could not form a political body with Indians until the resolution opposing the formation of a Muslim Electoral Roll was crossed off the books of the Indian National Congress. This," he said, "is the fundamental difference."

A meeting of the group has been summoned today by Mr. Nazareth. At this meeting he will hand in his resignation and open discussion on the future of the group.

Mr. Nazareth's Resignation

On Saturday, Mr. Nazareth addressed a meeting of the Indian Association in Nairobi and said that he was resigning from his position as convenor of the Asian and Arab Members Group. He felt that the attitude taken by the Muslim members over his statement made it impossible for him to satisfy the members of the group and still discharge his duty to his constituents.

Mr. C. Madan at the same meeting justified Mr. Nazareth's actions and criticised the attitude of the

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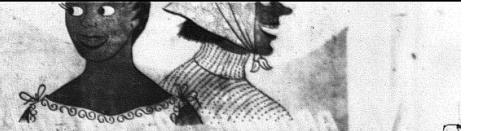

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Asian Education Council to Meet Next Month

The Asian Education Council announce that they will be holding their bi-annual meeting next month. They request that those interested in Asian education should send their comments to the General Secretary, P.O. Box 1048, Nairobi by 31st September for consideration by the board of Governors.

The meeting will discuss Asian education in the Kenya Asian Preliminary Examination results and the procedure recently adopted by the Education Department for the selection of entrants to the Secondary Schools. The convenors hope that, since this is the first meeting to be held since the adoption of the new constitution on in June, the general public will take the opportunity of ventilating their grievances and of bringing forward constructive suggestions.

These Asian Institutions connected with education who are not yet institute members are warmly invited to join and the secretary stresses that as the Council is intended to be a Colony wide organisation which will be able to represent the views of the Asian community on education to the government, it is vital that representation should be as comprehensive as possible.

Nyanza's School Sports

Teams of African school-girls from many parts of Nyanza took part for the first time in an inter-district annual sports competition organised for intermediate schools at the Provincial Stadium, Kisumu. South Nyanza were first, with Kericho second and Central Nyanza third.

Elgon and North Nyanza, which normally dominate Nyanza football, were last in this event, with 60 and 19 points respectively.

South Nyanza gained 164 points, Kericho 139 and Central Nyanza 92.

The sports were divided into two parts — for boys and girls. In many cases the girls gained more points for their districts than boys. In the case of Central Nyanza, for instance, they scored 48 points, compared with 43 by the boys.

Kericho had no competitors entered for the girls' section, and this largely accounted for its defeat, although it led in many field events, taking first place in the long jump, high jump, hopet-pand-jump, javelin, the discus, 120 yards boys' hurdles, and in the pole vault.

The highlight of the events was the 4x440 yards relay for boys which was won by South Nyanza in an exiting finish.

The trophy for the competition was donated by the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. A.C.C. Swann, who will present it to the South Nyanza team when he next visits Kisii.

Coast African Schools Sports

By scoring 46 points and by defeating Kwale by two goals to one in the football final, the Makupa Intermediate School (Mombasa) became the champions in the Boys' Section of the third annual sports meeting held at the Mombasa Municipal Stadium under the auspices of the Coast African Schools' Sports and Cultural Association.

The Makupa School won both the boys' athletic and football shields. Kwale were the runners-up with 31 points, followed by Kaloleni (24 points) and Maynards (Teita) (10 points).

In the girls' section, Buxton (Mombasa) won the girls' athletic shield by scoring 17 points, followed by Aggrey (Teita) (11 points), Ribe (9 points) and Maserus (7 points).

The arts and crafts shield was won by Maynards (Teita) whilst the netball shield was won by the Wusi Girls' School (Teita).

The meeting was presided over by the Provincial Commissioner, Coast, Mr. Desmond O'Hagan, who, after being introduced by the chairman of the association, Mr. K. N. Mansley, presented trophies to the winners and congratulated the two Teita Schools on having won the arts and crafts and netball shields. He also paid tribute to the District Education Officer, Mombasa, Kwale, Mr. Taylor, and his associates for organising and planning the meeting.

More than four thousand African school children attended the two-day meeting to cheer their respective sides in the exciting events which took place. These included: 1 mile relay; 4 x 220 yards; high and long jumps; hurdles; flat races; netball; arts and crafts; physical education display; Scouts and Girl Guides displays; dancing competition and pole vault display.

The Makupa School boys' band played the National Anthem at the end of the meeting.

Rent Restriction Enquiry

Provided it is justified by public response, the Rent Restriction Enquiry Committee proposes visiting Kisumu on January 6, Eldoret on January 7 and Nakuru on January 8 for the purpose of hearing evidence in connection with the Rent Restriction Enquiry.

The Committee will sit in the African District Council hall, Kisumu; the Committee Room of the New Town Hall, Eldoret; and at the Nakuru Town Hall. Sessions of the Committee at all three places are due to take place from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Evidence from residents of Kitale will be considered by the Committee during its visit to Eldoret.

Anyone wishing to give evidence should notify the Secretary, Board of Commerce and Industry, P.O. Box 30050, Nairobi, in writing, or personally in form the appropriate District Commissioner, not later than Monday, December 30.

Air Drop Mission Completed

The Royal Air Force Pembroke completed its air-dropping mission to members of the International Geophysical Year Mount Kenya Expedition with two final sorties last Saturday, December 14. Altogether more than two tons of food and other supplies needed by the scientists have been dropped on the mooriand near Camp Two and all the material has been safely received.

Flt. Lt. E. Meddings, the Pembroke's Pilot, attempted this morning to drop some construction timber at Camp Three beneath the glaciers, but this attempt at 16,000 feet was unsuccessful and he dropped the remainder of the load at the usual dropping area near Camp Two.

Dropping conditions were again perfect, and food parachuted to Camp Two included 200 lbs. of fresh fruit and vegetables donated by two Nairobi firms, newspapers, and letters for members of the expedition.

A further air drop will be carried out on Christmas Eve for the benefit of the eight men who will be spending Christmas on the glaciers. Any mail or gifts from friends and well-wishers should be addressed I.G.Y. AIRDROP, c/o Royal Technical College, Private Bag, Nairobi. Parcels should be small, tightly packed and fairly heavy.

Christmas Party For Children

More than 400 women and children relatives of Kenya African Police-men — are to be entertained to a Christmas party by the Kenya Police at the Police Depot, Nairobi, on Thursday, December 19.

The party, which is being organised by Assistant Superintendent E. Reeman, will take place in the decorated band room at the Police Depot. Central attraction will be a giant Christmas tree from which Father Christmas, who will arrive in a fire engine, will distribute gifts.

WORLD SHORTAGE OF MONEY CAUSES DRASTIC CUTS
City Council Estimates for 1958

"Shortage of money in all forms," said Councillor Grieve, when moving the adoption of the Nairobi City Council estimates for 1958, "was the result for the City Council of conditions in Kenya and in the rest of the world." The general financial position had led to recommendations that the spending committees' estimates be cut by £150,000 and reductions of £2½ million be made in the capital development programme. These recommendations were adopted by the Council.

He attributed these cuts to the conditions existing in the world money market and went on to say: "That the fortunes of countries so far apart are so linked is not only my own opinion, or even merely this Council's, but is widely held and is borne out by many other trends resulting from these sympathetic economies, one being the Kenya Government's recent decision to postpone any further advance in the adult minimum wage because of the Colony's economic position. The Minister who made this announcement referred to "a slight recession," and I think one can say that this is a very modest description of the position here. It is all part of the picture painted in sombre colours in recent weeks by the Minister for Finance in Kenya, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain, and by economists everywhere."

No Retrenchment

Councillor Grieve went on, however, to stress that the Council were not retrenching and that provision had been made to carry on with two of the Council's newest schemes — the introduction of African Health Centres and the setting up of the Tuberculosis Survey Scheme. In making cuts, he said, great care was taken to avoid the curtailment of essential services, and to this end pruning had been done wherever possible to items which were desirable but not essential in 1958.

"The capital programme laid before you," he ended, "is the result of taking into account all factors known to your Finance Committee, against the background of information given to you today, and it is submitted to you for approval."

Hidden Treasures of Nigeria

A workman clearing the site for stores and other buildings for the Ife Co-operative Union in Nigeria, has unearthed what experts this week describe as the most important archeological find in Nigeria since the world-famous bronze heads were discovered at Wunmonije in 1939, or since a hoard of bronze antiquities was unearthed in 1938.

The find includes bronze figures and bronze antiquities of many kinds which will help to illustrate the past civilisation of Nigeria.

The discovery was made at Ita Yemoo, on the edge of the town close to a main road to the East, which joins the Ife by-pass.

A bronze head was discovered at Ife in 1910. With others unearthed years later, there are now fifteen or more. One is in the British Museum in London.

Ife is the ancient holy city of the Yoruba people, but no sacred shrines or other places are known to be at Ita Yemoo.

Many of the treasures were broken during and after discovery by the workmen's pickaxes, before the arrival of the Director of Antiquities who was called to see the finds, and before they were reported to the Oni of Ife.

When the importance of the find was realised, the Ife Co-operative Union and the building contractors stopped work on the site and further destruction of the bronzes by heavy lorries carrying sand was narrowly avoided.

Mr. Frank Willett of the Manchester Museum, who earlier this year was working at Ife, has flown back to Nigeria at the request of the site which has begun this week.

Standing Figure

The most impressive of the bronze objects is a complete standing figure of an Oni in the full regalia still used at coronation ceremonies.

In his left hand he holds the horn (ashe) of authority and in his right hand a sceptre of white cloth and coral beads.

It is similar in proportion (about 19 inches high) and detail of ornament to the half-figure already well-known to visitors to the Ife Museum, and gives a complete picture of the formal dress of the Oni.

(Continued from page 1.)

garding the proposed constitutional changes. Mr. Lennox-Boyd went on to say that he was sorry that the African Members had not felt able to give the proposals their support, but that since the termination of the arrangements made by Mr. Lyttelton, constitutional change no longer depended upon the agreement of all groups, though it would be preferable if such agreement were reached.

Mr. Fenner Brockway then asked if, in view of the fact that the African Members represented six million people, the Colonial Secretary would not make a new effort and by holding a conference of all groups attempt to reach not an imposition but a settlement agreed by all.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied: "The solution arrived at, as announced by me when I was in Kenya, is in the best interests of all sections of the community and I hope that the Hon. Member's influence will be brought to bear to that end."

C.T. DIARY

Memorandum on Education

The Kenya Asian Educational Council has submitted a memorandum on Kenya Asian Preliminary Examination results. A limited number of printed copies are available for sale at Sh. 1/ each, and can be obtained from the General Secretary's office on Government Road, Nairobi, or on writing to him care of P.O. Box 1048, Nairobi.

School Magazine

The Eastleigh Secondary School has prodiiced, at the end of its term, a magazine of very good quality for which the editor, Mr. V. S. Bhardwaj and the contributing students should be complimented.

Obituary

Daulstram Chathabhuj Acharya of Nairobi died on Thursday, 12th December, 1957 at Limbdi in India at the age of 78. He leaves behind him a large family in East Africa.

Oil Search Fruitless

After spending £9,000,000 on exploration in the past ten years in Sarawak, Royal Dutch/Shell interests have surrendered most of their concessions there as no evidence of oil has been found.

A small coastal strip is being retained for further detailed exploration. Two wells, one 8 miles and the other 25 miles offshore, have so far been drilled but found dry. A further floating platform has been ordered, as exploration results in the area are still considered promising.

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6.	Banjara	by Gopi Krishna
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8.	Khol-Vadan	by Pt. Sudarshan Adhikari
9.	Radha Krishan Ched-khad	by Gopi Krishna
10.	Song	by Madan Parkash
11.	Kali Tandav	by Gopi Krishna
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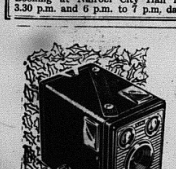

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December 19, 1957

WHOM CAN DISUNITY BENEFIT?

THE recent indications of disunity among Asian Electe Members have caused concern all round. It reduces their capacity to serve their own constituents and als to give help to the African community's representative in the Legislative Council.

Our only consolation is that the cause of difference is not deep-seated. We hope it will not be long before all the five who have worked together in the past will again be meeting regularly to discuss and solve the problems facing the Asian community.

Indeed, Messrs. Nathoo and Hassan have, according to the press note, shown willingness to continue to participate in joint discussions. This gives hope for the future. Joint discussions are needed almost every day. For what is there that is not common between Muslims and non-Muslims?

Both sections are affected alike by governmental policy. The trader, the government servant, the artisan, the professional man has the same problems and worries irrespective of his religious faith.

The only way to give maximum service to all these classes is to present a united front on all occasions. United front, to one way of thinking, means common outlook, not necessarily unanimity of views on each occasion.

Then, there is the all-important question of the future constitution of the Colony. Whatever the arrangements in the past, all sections of the population will have to come nearer to one another. The Muslims and the non-Muslims who originated in the sub-continent of India have common interests in all spheres of life. Even if they had been two different peoples, they would be compelled by the needs of the times to become united. It is better that they remain together—better in their own interests and in the interests of the Colony as a whole.

We see no reason why the representatives of the Muslim and the non-Muslim populations should not work together. Personal reasons which generally disunite leaders do not exist. There is no conflict of ambitions in the senior member in each of the two little groups is provided for and it is quite apparent that none of the five is interested in snatching a public office from another.

By their past history, the five have given sufficient proof of their desire and readiness to co-operate. The hitch that has occurred cannot be other than temporary. It must be due to misunderstanding somewhere.

It is possible—and it is our earnest desire—that the cause for the break-up of the Asian Elected Members' association will be removed before this article goes into print. It is necessary—and not only for face-saving—that the five members should continue as a team. They know this as well as anybody else and can surely not allow the present state of things to continue long.

thcoming elections for additional African members of the Legislative Council in Kenya.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: The question of loyalty certificates in relation to the forthcoming elections is at present being examined by the Kenya Government.

Mrs. White: Is the Colonial Secretary aware that there was very much dissatisfaction in Kenya, not only among Africans but among religious bodies and other organisations about the operation of the loyalty tests in the previous elections? Is he aware that it would give general satisfaction if the loyalty tests were now dropped, as they are liable to abuse and misrepresentation?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: I cannot anticipate the decision and recommendation of the Government of Kenya, but in this regard we must also remember the very strong representations about the need for some such security made by loyalist Africans in the wide tour of Kenya. As I said, the matter is now under examination.

Town Areas - Land

Mr. J. Johnson (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate

to meet again his Highness the Sultan; I received eight delegations from various organisations including the Afro-Shirazi Party.

This party submitted a memorandum containing 12 points, but in the time available it was possible to discuss only four of them briefly. Representatives of the party are to discuss the memorandum with the British Resident as soon as the present session of the Legislative Council is over. I was also able to see something of the excellent work being carried on at the Kizimbani Agricultural Experimental Station, at the East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation which operates under the East Africa High Commission and has its headquarters in the island.

Mr. Johnson: Is not it a fact that the Minister could give the Afro-Shirazi Party, which won the last elections, only 20 minutes, from, I think 10-20 a.m. to 10.40 a.m. on the 30th October? Was not that shabby in the light of the fact that the memorandum dealt with the control roll, secondary education, the economic development of Pemba and other important matters?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd: When all but about one hour of my day was spent indoors seeing delegations, I think "shabby" is hardly an accurate description.

hauliers, and they recognised the vital need for an efficient road haulage system in East Africa. But, he said, they wanted to see road transport used in its proper sphere, such as distribution and operation of feeder routes, and not on long distance trunk routes parallel to the railway itself. Such employment served no useful economic purpose.

He said if they only partly succeeded in regaining this traffic, the additional revenue could be quite significant. And, since September this year there had been a definite rise in traffic levels on the railway, which made him hope they would not go back to the extremely low level of the first half of the year.

Income Tax Forms

More than one hundred thousand East African Taxpayers will soon be getting their tax return form — a big job for the East African Income Tax Department who have to issue them.

Kenya Taxpayers will get more than 60,000 of the forms, another 25,000 will be issued in Tanganyika, 20,000 in Uganda and 2,000 in Zanzibar.

Besides these forms the London office of the Department will send out about 2,000 of the forms to East African pensioners and other people living in the United Kingdom and who are liable to East African income tax.

The Return forms have to be dealt with by the taxpayer within 30 days.

be unsuitable because of the shortage of drinking water.

PUTTING H.P. BACK IN ENGINES

Motor vehicles working in the higher parts of East Africa lose power so much that the East African Industrial Research Organization, is doing research on the possibility of supercharging engines to put back their power loans.

The Organization's annual report points out that in East Africa much of the territory is 5,000 ft. or more above sea-level, causing a loss of power in internal combustion engines of above 20 to 30 per cent. The Organization believes that the advantages by using suitable pressure charges making it possible for tractor and lorry engines to run at the 100 per cent of their rating at sea level.

HELPING SMALLER INDUSTRIES

During 1956-57, the East African Industrial Research Organization carried out nearly 250 sample analyses for various manufacturers and individuals in East Africa.

Their annual report shows that of the samples submitted about one-fifth were phosphates while nearly a fifth was made up of clays and refractories and limestones.

The service is well worthwhile, states the report, as it is nearly always essential to the industrial firms concerned.

New "Africanised" Standard

A new Standard Ten, specially "built for Africa" will be available in Kenya at about £595 in January 1958. This follows months of testing over the worst roads possible, including the Nigerian run between Lagos and Lake Chad reported earlier this year, which was carried out by Standard Motor Company technical staff from England. The Nairobi agents for this company say that "bashing" Standard cars daily over the worst roads they can find is an important part of their work. It leads to the incorporation in UK of modifications designed especially for Africa and based on the recommendations of the men on the spot.

Uganda Car Registrations

Registrations of British vehicles — including cars, vans and lorries — totalled 255 in Uganda during October according to statistics issued by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Continental and American registrations were 163.

The British figures included 139 private cars. Fords accounted for 47 registrations, followed by Standard, 28; Austin, 18; Hillman, 17; and Morris, 14. Of the 114 foreign cars, Opel and Peugeot had 22 each; Volkswagen, 21; and Fiat 17.

51 British vans and 65 British lorries were registered in Uganda during October. Of the 17 foreign vans and 17 foreign lorries.

Trojan Senior

A new 1 ton diesel vehicle with independent front suspension, the Trojan Senior, was recently demonstrated at 25 mph over the rough-cut unmade English road the makers could find. Passengers said they felt no appreciable discomfort. Before the demonstration, the vehicle had ecompilted a 3,000 mile test over the UK motor industry's rough surface track at Nuneaton. Designed mainly for the export market, it has a glass fibre bonnet and a Perkins P.3 144 diesel engine.

Larger Diesel Engines

The need to offset the slight fall in power experienced at high altitudes is one of the reasons why Leyland engine factories are producing more large diesel engines of 150 hp and fewer of the 125 hp type. The 150 hp engine is better suited to vehicles which have to haul heavily-laden trailers in difficult conditions. The new 230 hp Leyland-Albion diesel is also becoming increasingly popular overseas and is now standard for the Albion Royal Scot, a 61 passenger bus designed for fast operation over secondary roads in South Africa.

1958 Monte Carlo Rally

95 British crews will take part in the 1958 Monte

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London Letter: From Our London Correspondent (By Air Mail)

£714,000,000 Increase In U.S. Defence Plan

● FIGHTING CONTINUES IN MOROCCO

● AFRO-ASIAN MOVE TO END ALGERIAN WAR

LONDON, Tuesday 10th December.

American Congressional leaders disclosed last week that the United States plans a 2,000,000,000 dollars (about £714,000,000) increase in defence spending — with emphasis on missile production. They said this after a White House conference, attended by President Eisenhower, at which plans to strengthen the West's defences were discussed with leaders of both Houses of Congress.

Other main points of the U.S. programme, according to Congressmen are: amendments to the present atomic energy law to permit sharing of secrets with the allies; the provision of missile information to the allies, and maintenance of foreign aid.

It was officially disclosed that the President had invited Mr. Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic Party, to be a member of the U.S. delegation in Paris, but Mr. Stevenson has declined to go unless in "compelling developments."

Mr. Stevenson said later that unless there were these "compelling developments" he would not accept his invitation to attend the Paris meeting because he did not agree with all of the proposals. "I would be without authority and necessarily identified with decisions I might not always agree with, and could not publicly oppose," he said. "I do not wish thereby to inhibit or mislead my friends here or abroad."

Mr. Stevenson said that the meeting had discussed possible amendments in the American law that might be necessitated by some of the proposals to be made at the Paris meeting. He did not elaborate but it was assumed that the Administration spokesman had asked the Congressional leaders to consider changes in the atomic energy law to permit a greater sharing of U.S. nuclear secrets with its Atlantic Pact allies.

Missile Race

Before the meeting, President Eisenhower met Mr. Dulles, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Stevenson. Eight Republican and nine Democratic Senators and nine members of each party in the House of Representatives were invited to the meeting.

The conference spent 90 minutes going over the NATO meeting plans, with the President in the chair. During an hour's discussion of the nation's defences, the emphasis was on the missile race with Russia. Other topics taken up without the President being in attendance were foreign trade, the U.S. information agency and mutual security.

One informant said that much of the discussion had been on the "economic and spiritual" resources of the West, rather than on purely military matters. He said: "One important point that was made was Mr. Dulles statement that in this coming NATO meeting the emphasis should not only be on the military but also to infuse a new understanding of our purposes."

The informant said that the total budget would go up in 1958. Mr. Dulles and others had told the meeting that a constant "retaliatory posture must be maintained."

One Senator said that the Administration had estimated that next year's foreign aid request would be "a little under 4,000,000,000 Dollars (about £1,428,000,000). The Administration had forecast next year's defence budget at 40,000,000,000 (about £14,285,000,000). The Defence Department this year has been working under a tight spending ceuing of $38,000,000,000 (about £14,000,000).

Senator Fulbright (Democrat) said that he had expected a more "vigorous reaction to sputnik and all that it implies."

Dulles's Comment

Mr. Dulles gave a brief outline of the purpose of the meeting. Asked whether next year's defence budget would include the cost of putting guided missiles in allied hands, he replied: "We do not have there (in the defence budget) any money for actually putting guided missiles abroad." He imagined that these costs would be met under NATO expenditure.

Meanwhile, Mr. Eisenhower has declared that he will attend the Paris NATO conference after his doctors have assured him that his health is in perfect order. Mr. Dulles will also be present at the "summit" meeting of the NATO Council.

U.S. Bases

Russia, meanwhile, is worried about American bases in Britain. The Soviet Government told the British people last week that the security of Britain "depends to a substantial degree on getting rid of the U.S. bases in Britain."

This warning came in a Moscow Radio broadcast which referred to "the uproar that holds sway in Britain to-day," following the disclosure that U.S. planes are patrolling over Britain carrying H-bombs.

"What is to guarantee that, one fine day, the planes will not leave the flying zone and drop those bombs on the country against which the air bases are spear-headed?" it asked.

Discussing what it termed "the soothing assurances the British leaders have been making," the radio referred to British "distrust of U. S. policy, which, as Mr. Dulles puts it, to keep the world on the brink of war."

It added: "this all goes to show that most of the British are coming to realise what they will have to realise sooner or later, and that is that the security of their county depends to a substantial extent on getting rid o fthe U.S. bases in their country."

Moroccan Trouble

While NATO countries are formulating another defence programme against any possible attack by the Soviets, the fighting in the Spanish possessions south of Morocco will present a very serious danger to both General Franco and King Mohammed if it is not stopped quickly by outside influence.

This is the view of political observers in London who are in close touch with Spanish and North African affairs.

The only outside influence that can stop the fighting is the United States Government, it is thought, for it has air bases in both Spain and Morocco. If the fighting spreads, as it appears to be doing, then the Spanish and Moroccan Governments will become fully involved and the position of the U.S. strategic air force in the Western Mediterranean will be very seriously undermined.

The fact that there is fighting at all is a serious blow to United States policy in North Africa.

The authority of King Mohammed, according to German sources, does not extend to the south of his country, which borders on the Spanish possessions, or to the mountain regions in the interior. The extremist Istiqual Party, closely allied to the Algerian Liberation Army, has sole authority there.

The party leader, Ben Barka, speaker of the Provisional National Assembly, said on the eve of the King's departure for Washington that the "road of the Russian peasant must be the road for the Moroccan Yallahin."

Resignation Demanded

When the two independent Liberal members of the Government signed a manifesto supporting a pro-American policy for Morocco, the Istiqual, the strongest party in the country, demanded their resignation. Only the departure of the King postponed the crisis.

Yet the U.S. has four big bases in Morocco which bring in considerable amounts dollars; King Mohammed is asking for 350,000,000 (dollars) rent. Recently, Morocco received 20,000,000 Dolars and 60,000 tons of grain.

The bases are also the main source of supply for the Moroccan Liberation Army of the Istiqual now fighting the Spaniards. Istiqual members employed at these bases have loaded lorries of supplies and taken them to the Liberation Army.

The Istiqual leaders waited for the King's absence to launch their attack against the Spaniards, it is reported in London, in order to confront him with the alternative on his return of either supporting the Liberation Army or of facing a revolt.

If the Liberation Army loses the first round, then the Istiqual, it is expected, will demand from the King that he sends his regular army in to help them.

Armed Groups

It is known in London that the Liberation Army has organised armed groups of activists in the two Spanish towns of Ceuta and Melilla, in North Morocco, which have been Spanish for 400 years. These groups are ready for offensive action.

General Franco cannot afford to lose Ifni, Rao de Oro and other West African possessions, because, if would mean in the eyes of the Spanish as well as the North African public that Ceuta and Melilla are next. They have, in fact, been claimed by the Istiqual, as has been French Maureta-nia, in the far south.

Spanish opinion has been greatly perturbed by the fighting at Ifni, according to uncensored reports from Spain. General Franco's personal prestige is involved, for he started his career as an officer in Morocco, and the extreme pro-Arab policy of Spain is his own.

According to other reports, there is considerable unrest among army officers. They blame General Franco for having lost Spanish North Morocco by siding with the present Moroccan King against France three years ago. They now want to abandon the pro-Arab policy and co-operate with France in North Africa.

U.N. Resolution

The Afro-Asian group in the United Nations have tabled a draft resolution calling for negotiations to settle the Algerian war. The resolution, tabled in spite of an earlier warning by France that she would not discuss the texts of any resolutions, recognises that the principle of self-determination is applicable to the Algerian people.

The Syrian delegate, speaking earlier in the debate said that a good way to settle the problem was to hold a plebiscite in Algeria to find out exactly what were the wishes of the Algerians themselves.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Pineau, appealing to "the wisdom and reason" of the delegates concluded by saying: "Many of the delegates have painted an idyllic picture of what would be the shape of Algeria if only it were independent. But is this picture a sincere one? Can one gild the lily, and believe that F.L.N. violence would be transformed into angelic sweetness and light — that there would be no settling of accounts?"

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